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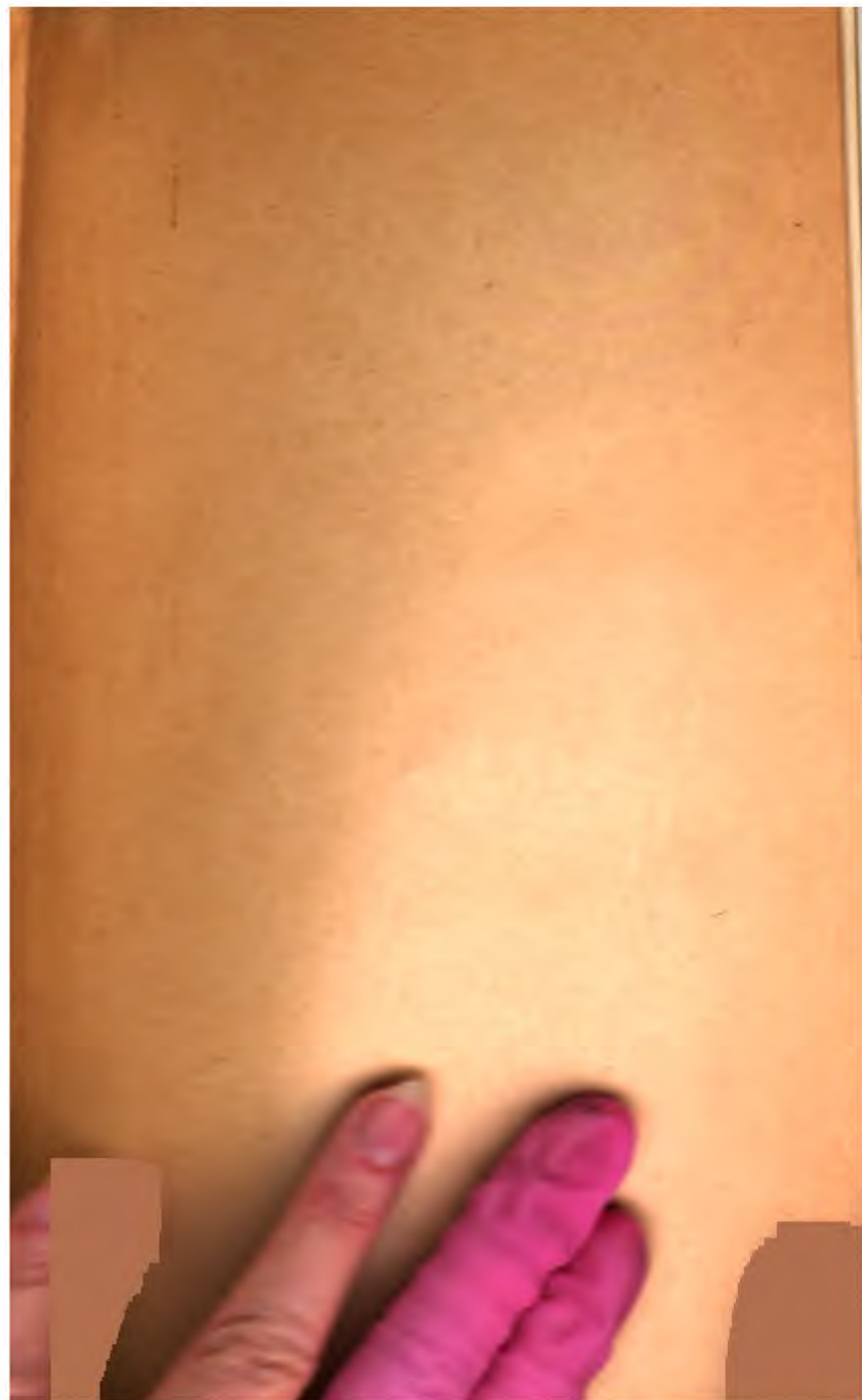
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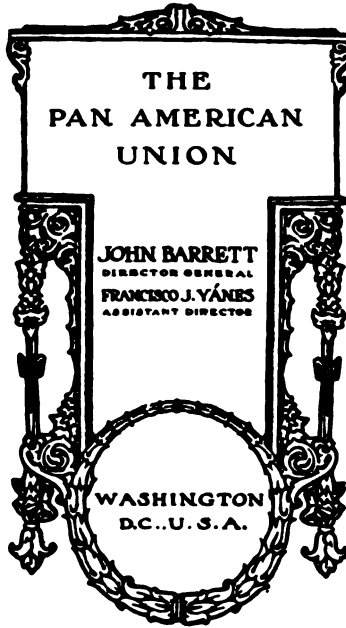
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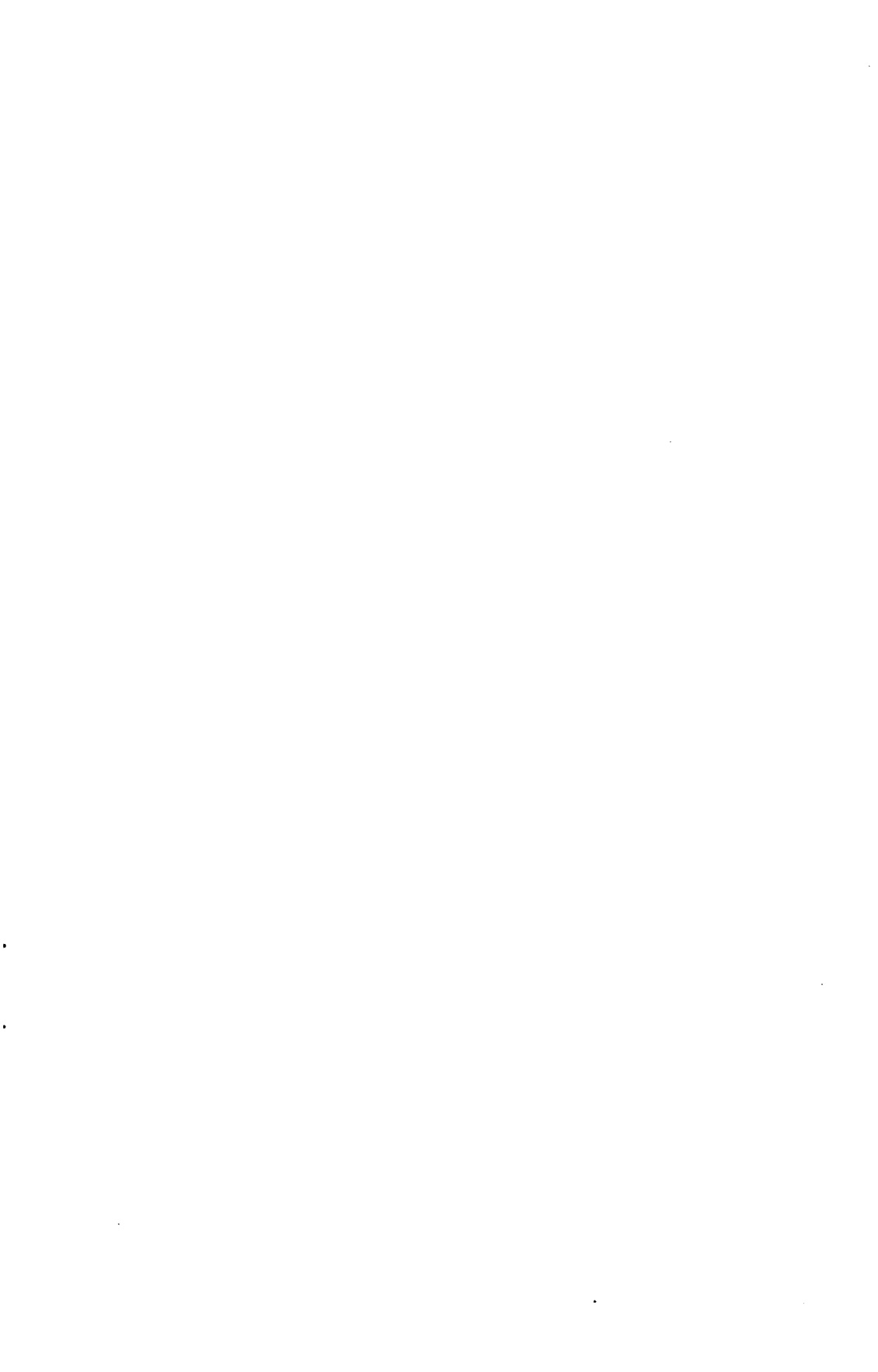
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PURGATORY.

A painting by Cristobal Rojas in the Church of La Pastora, Caracas.



VOL. L

JANUARY, 1920

No. 1

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERU' : : : : :

A BRIEF synthesis will give an integral idea of the economic progress of Peru during the last two years and the development of its enormous resources. Three problems attract the attention of the country with indisputable insistence—colonization, irrigation, and railways. To determine these to the best advantage for the national progress is the earnest aspiration of all, notwithstanding discrepancies in creeds, opinions, or political parties.

For the purpose of colonization, Peru counts mainly upon her valuable forest lands of the Montaña. With the idea of making these most available to colonists and immigrants the state distributes them in three forms: (a) By purchase, at the rate of 5 soles (\$2.50) per hectare, deeding it to the purchaser in fee simple title; by rental, upon payment of the sum of 1 sol (\$0.50) for the area under cultivation and improvement and 2 soles (\$1) for the uncultivated areas; (b) by contract of colonization which requires a guaranty of 5 soles (\$2.50) per hectare, the cultivation of ten to 100 hectares per colonist or the abrogation of the contract for the failure of the concessionaire to fulfill his part of the contract: (c) a free allotment of two hectares, rescindable in three years if the colonist does not cultivate them, unless he consents to convert the free allotment into a mortgage, paying the corresponding rate per hectare, in which case the contract continues. In short, permanent legal possession may be acquired by punctual payment of the small sum of 5 soles (\$2.50) per hectare or about \$1 per acre.

¹ By Dr. Carlos Gibson, chargé d'affaires of Peru, Washington, D. C.



DR. CARLOS GIBSON, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES FOR PERU
AT WASHINGTON.

Dr. Carlos Gibson was educated at the University of Arequipa, of which city he is a native, and holds the degrees of doctor of laws, of political science, and of philosophy and letters. Following his graduation he pursued a series of special courses at the universities of Buenos Aires, Cambridge, and Oxford; at the Sorbonne, Paris; and the universities of Toulouse and Pisa. While in the University of Arequipa he delivered a course of critical historical lectures which were subsequently published under the title of "Génesis Política del Perú" (The Political Beginnings of Peru). In this university he obtained the chair of finance, statistics, and financial legislation of Peru by competition, and has written three monographs and many articles on these subjects. For some years he has devoted himself to the diplomatic service and has been secretary of the legation in London, chargé d'affaires in the Scandinavian countries, and first secretary of the Peruvian Embassy at Washington, in which capacity he has for some months been performing the duties of chargé d'affaires. He holds an eminent place among the new generation of prominent men in his country, and during the time that he has been in charge of the embassy at Washington has made a very favorable impression officially, socially, and intellectually.



A ROAD THROUGH A VIRGIN FOREST REGION EAST OF THE ANDES.

Peru counts mainly upon her valuable forest lands of the montaña for the purposes of colonization, and is endeavoring to make them available to immigrants and colonists.

The Peruvian executives and legislators have given no less consideration to the question of irrigation. There is a vast irrigable tract where in proportion to the extent of territory only small areas are now cultivated. The fertility of the soil is amply attested by the incomes derived from the exploitation of these small areas. There is an area along the Peruvian coast of more than 20,000,000 hectares of land suitable for irrigation, of which scarcely 500 hectares are actually in a state of cultivation.

The men directing the affairs of the country are trying resolutely to push forward the irrigation projects, a law having been in force since 1898, before the actual promulgation of the "water laws," which authorized the grantee to use in perpetuity any water under public dominion for the purpose of irrigating the lands. This act likewise exempts these irrigation enterprises from the duty usually imposed upon imported materials which are required for the construction of hydraulic undertakings, confirms the title to the irrigated lands, and exempts them from all taxation for three years, permits the changing of the course of the rivers and free use of Government lands, and besides concedes other franchises.

Since 1902 operations have been systematized and placed under control of the department of mines and rivers, which has organized the service of irrigation and has undertaken costly propositions which are truly an exponent of the lofty spirit of progress which animates the country.

Railroads and other means of communication traverse the country in every direction. Railways extend longitudinally along the coast, while others penetrate the Sierras to the very axis of the Cordillera. What the country desires most is to enter the heart of the unexplored forest region, filled with every variety of rich flora and fauna, a magnificent tract where cabinet woods, vegetable ivory, and other vegetation and plants abound; a land in which the marvelous soil yields a variety of products, while the rivers bear gold mixed with their waters. This district, perhaps the richest in the country, is the one which it is desired to exploit at all hazards, facilitating access thereto by means of railways. This will be accomplished within a very short time.

So far all possible routes have been studied, and without counting the existing roads there are four perfectly feasible projects: (a) The connection of the extensive railway system which crosses the southern part of the Republic with the Madre de Dios River; (b) the union of the central part of the country by means of a line which will connect the Caruamayo station of the Oroya Railroad at Cerro de Pasco and the richest copper zone of the country with some navigable point, either on the Pachitea River or on the Ucayali; (c) the proposal to join the Chimbote Railway with the Marañon River



A TYPICAL HACIENDA OF THE COAST REGION.

Wherever running water can be obtained the yield of the land is abundant. Peru authorizes the use of water under public domain for irrigation purposes.



VIEWS OF MINING ACTIVITY IN THE CERRO DE PASCO REGION OF PERU.

Upper: In the foreground we have a group of burden bearers typical of the high Andes. In ancient mining operations the llama was always an important beast in transporting minerals to market, and is used to a considerable extent to-day. In the background stands the general office building of the Cerro de Pasco Co. Lower: In the buildings on the left of the picture are sawmills, shops, etc. The small building under construction is one of the ore bins. In connection with its activities the company operates miles of railways, coal mines, smelters, etc., and produces gold and silver in addition to the principal mineral, copper.

across the Trans-Andean Valley of the same name; and, last, the one which has in view the union of this same river with the port of Paita in northern Peru. In this manner the Montaña will become linked with the central and northern portions of the Republic.

The transandean railway enterprise promises to attain a happy conclusion. This project is designed to link the ports of the Pacific with the Atlantic by means of a line which, starting from Ninacaca at kilometer twenty-five on the Oroya Railway, will extend to the Pachitea. According to recent official information the Peruvian Government has decided to undertake this vast enterprise, perhaps the greatest undertaken in South America within the last decade. Indeed the transandean line will surpass, both in its conception and execution, the most favored projects of lines of penetration to the tributaries of the Amazon and the Yungas district, to which Bolivia and Ecuador have respectively devoted much attention for many years. This line, which it is estimated will cost about \$30,000,000 for a length of 350 miles, will cross the Andes at a point 8,000 feet above sea level, although there is nothing remarkable in this in a country like Peru, which has constructed the Oroya Railway, which ascends to a height of more than 15,000 feet.

The transandean will be productive from its first year, as it is expected to transport 700,000 tons of freight annually after the first hundred miles have been completed and opened for public service.

But the nation, in addition to its transandean tract, possesses mineral deposits of great value, distributed throughout the whole length of its extensive area. To-day the railways in operation, together with those under construction, without counting the transandean, cover no less than 5,383 kilometers, according to recent statistics and publications. In order to carry these to a successful completion the Peruvian Parliament has voted a permanent reserve fund of Lp. 230,000 (\$1,150,000) in the annual budget. By means of incontestable facts demonstrated by actual figures and experience, the public authorities of Peru have been persuaded that national production will increase a hundredfold when the existing lines are able to reach the copper and coal districts of Ancach, Huancavelica, etc., now operated on a very small scale. It is only necessary to state that a branch of fifteen miles would be sufficient to connect the best carboniferous veins of the country, located in Ancos, in the valley of Chuquicara, with the port of Chimbote.

The coast and forest lands, however, do not constitute all the wealth of the country. It has a tract known as the sierras or tablelands, which consist mainly of grazing lands and mines. The mineral exports from Peru average approximately 305,191 tons valued at between \$160,000,000 and \$250,000,000. Yet, notwithstanding her



Photos by Alfred J. Thompson.

VANADIUM MINING IN PERU.

Upper: A tunnel opening on the main vein. Center: Packing ore for transportation to the railway. Lower: Arrival of ore at the railway station.



GOLLARISQUISCA COAL MINES OF PERU.

Peru contains a great many coal deposits and they are distributed over the whole country. Except for the mines at Gollarisquisca and Quishauarchanca, the coal-mining projects are as yet undeveloped.

enormous mineral wealth, Peru has been exploited upon a very small scale, only two provinces of the Department of Junin export 90 per cent of their production. These metals are of high-grade ore and of an average yield of 6 per cent, from beds worked on a large scale.

No less satisfactory has been the price reached by the mineral product in the markets where they are sold; standard copper, which sold before the war for Lp. 65 (\$325) per ton having fluctuated between Lp. 130 and Lp. 144 (\$650 to \$720) per ton, costing less than Lp. 60 (\$300) delivered in the New York market. On this account the production has vastly increased, as before the war Peru never produced more than 30,000 tons of copper annually, and to-day the production is not less than 50,000 tons.

Of the above total the American concern, the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, extracts 70 per cent, and although operating with a nominal capital of \$60,000,000 they have actually invested less than \$30,000,000, realizing a net profit calculated at about \$1,000,000 per month; the normal production being estimated at 3,000 tons per month at a cost of Lp. 60 to Lp. 70 (300 to to \$350) per ton and a selling price of Lp. 170 (\$850). This does not include any of the gold and silver also occurring with the copper.

As a proof of the flourishing condition of this corporation we note that its stock is quoted in the New York market at \$58, with a rising tendency, having almost doubled in the last couple of months, as it was selling in March at \$30—a clean rise of 28 points. We also wish to state that the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation is about to invest \$10,000,000 in a new smelter in Oroya, and \$1,000,000 in a railway line between Morococha—a district which the company has recently acquired—and a point on the central railroad of Oroya, it not having been possible to build a line across this rich tract which it exploits, due, not to lack of funds nor the will to do so, but rather to an agreement with the Peruvian corporation, which has been in force for over 10 years.

The same conditions met with by the copper industry have been experienced with the silver, lead, antimony, vanadium, tungsten, petroleum, and other metals and mineral substances in which Peru abounds. Silver, for example, which before the war was valued at 24d. per ounce, has since sold for 40d. per ounce.

Peru's sugar production has increased from 150,000 to close on 400,000 tons during war times, without a proportional increase in the area of the cultivated cane lands, which was and will continue to be hardly 200,000 acres. However, there are ready for immediate irrigation more than 400,000 hectares, at a cost of \$19 to \$105, according to the quality of the land.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

SECTION OF A SUGAR-CANE PLANTATION IN PERU.

Both men and women labor in the cane fields of Peru, as will be noted from the picture. After the cane is grown and harvested many workers find employment in sugar factories during the remainder of the year.



HAULING SUGAR CANE FROM FIELD TO FACTORY.

The world's need for sugar is Peru's opportunity. The production during the war increased from 150,000 tons annually to almost 400,000 tons.



INTERIOR VIEW OF A SUGAR REFINERY IN NORTHERN PERU.

This refinery is on the Cartavio estate, which furnishes employment for over 2,000 people in this profitable sugar industry.

From a cost of 154 to 175 shillings (\$37.50 to \$42.60) per ton at the shipping ports, sugar has sold during the war at an average of 300 shillings in the markets to which it is exported.

The price of cotton of which Peru is also a heavy producer has certainly been no less flattering. Peruvian Egyptian cotton has sold at Lp. 110 (\$550) per ton, and "Metafife" at Lp. 200 (\$1,000), costing no more than Lp. 40 to Lp. 44, according to quality. The best of these, which is considered one of the finest grades in the world, is a variety peculiar to this country, the rough cotton of Piura, so called on account of the region which produces it.

It is possible for one single plantation to obtain five good harvests and at the end of the third year to reach the maximum production. Almost the whole national production is exported, scarcely 3,000 tons being used as raw material in the factories established in Lima, Arequipa, and Ica, in spite of the superior quality of the fabric manufactured in the country to that of foreign import.

High quotations have been reached not only in the case of sugar and cotton, but also in rice, cocoa, wool, hides, and all agricultural products. Stock and farm products have been exported from Peru in an ever-increasing volume, which in recent years has never fallen below 262,150 tons, valued at Lp. 8,855,813, or about \$44,219,065.

Another industry capable of still greater development is founded on the wool produced by the alpaca and the llama, of which Peru practically has the monopoly of the world and from which over 200,000 tons are produced annually. According to statistics a moderate estimate of the annual export of this wool is put at 6,916,313 kilos, valued at Lp. 1,711,734 (approximately \$8,558,670). A good proportion of the production is used for manufacturing purposes in the Republic.

The industry of the preparation of dried and salted hides of kid and goat has developed considerably. Parchment which Peru exports is highly appreciated by the trade on account of its fine texture, softness, and suitability for handling and glove making. These skins are eminently adapted for the manufacture of high-grade articles.

Well abreast of the natural resources is the development of the commerce and means of transportation by land, river, and ocean routes to such a degree that the tonnage of Peru is beginning to occupy an important place in the world trade:

Imports to Peru.....	Lp. 13, 502, 851
Exports from Peru.....	Lp. 18, 643, 414
Total.....	Lp. 32, 146, 266

Compared with the previous year these figures show an increase of Lp. 6,922,652. This continued and steady progress, with few exceptions, has been maintained throughout the years of the war.



Courtesy of Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams.

A DROVE OF ALPACAS IN THE PERUVIAN HIGHLANDS.

Owing to its long, silky fleece, the alpaca is the most valuable of the South American relatives of the camel. It is because of the abundance of this long fleece that the animal looks so much faster than the llama or its wild relatives, the guanaco and vicuña. The fleece hangs in more or less tangled strands from 8 to 12 and even at times to 16 inches in length. The colors range from white through varying shades of dun, cinnamon, brown, and black, individuals being frequently of mixed color. The Incas, who possessed great flocks of these animals, segregated them by colors doubtless to prevent a mixture of the different colors of the wool at shearing time.

It is interesting to note that up to 1917 the foreign commerce of Peru with the United States was 65 per cent, while Great Britain and her colonies absorbed 22½ per cent, the United States having proved to be a very good market for Peruvian products. The value of last year's exports from Peru to the United States has been the highest in the records of commercial transactions between the two countries, having reached the sum of \$51,725,092, as against \$46,044,437 for the year before, an increase of \$5,680,655. In 1915 exports were barely \$23,419,464.

Imports into Peru from the United States are no less important, especially as regards machinery for cotton mills for the extracting of cottonseed oil and the elaboration of glycerin, mechanical appliances for sugar-cane plantations, tractors, and agricultural and mining machinery. It should be borne in mind that the demand for these articles will not grow less since Peru, as can be seen from the latest reports, is one of the countries in South America least affected by the armistice. This favorable condition is apparent from the importance of its shipments, which, far from being reduced in value, have increased progressively.

Public and private wealth has increased. Unoccupied territory is being urbanized daily. In only three months 250,000 square meters were sold along the recently constructed Magdalena Boulevard, between Lima and Callao. Besides this many other boulevards and building sites are under construction.

The fiscal situation is all that may be desired. The Republic has liquidated almost the whole of its debt and the recent budgets have left a surplus. The deficit occasioned during the first two years of the war (1914-15) was canceled by a moderate duty levied on exports.

The legal tender in form of bank bills is fully secured by a gold deposit in banks, by which the bills are issued covering 60 per cent of the issue, the remainder being secured by mortgages and notes which, far from depreciating in value, are quoted at a premium of 20 to 30 per cent on the American dollar. Sight drafts have sold in Peru at \$5.50 and \$5.85 per Peruvian pound.

Peru has been enabled to stabilize its exchange by virtue of an agreement with the United States by means of which a portion of the amount resulting from the commercial balance may be deposited in the Federal reserve banks and an equivalent amount of paper may be put in circulation in Peru. This circumstance and the enormous commercial development with the United States which has increased from 30 to 65 per cent during the war, especially in exports, have procured for Peru the honor of figuring among the creditors of the great Republic, which, in turn, is the creditor of the great world powers.



A COTTON MILL IN AREQUIPA.

Cotton mill located in Arequipa, which turns out large supplies of the finished product. Peru's cotton industry has advanced greatly and practically all of the output is exported.



SECTION OF A WOOL WAREHOUSE IN LIMA!

Peru not only has the wool from her vast herds of sheep, but from such other animals as the alpaca the vicuña, the llama, etc.

As a significant fact it may be stated that the first consignment of gold that was sent to any foreign country, in virtue of the recent suspension of the embargo on gold, was sent to Peru through the Mercantile Bank of America and amounted to \$1,000,000.

Although data bearing on this matter has appeared above, it is desirable to particularize the surprising results derived from the investment of American capital in different enterprises in Peru. The principal and most important is the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, whose gross earnings for 1918 from the sale of copper amounted to \$22,867,807, notwithstanding the momentary fall in the price of copper, while the profits for 1917 were \$2,106,275 higher, with net receipts of \$5,078,868 and \$4,393,352 as dividends.

The original capital of this company was \$30,000,000 and the claims which it has registered with the Peruvian Government now number 1,800, which represent an extensive area of most valuable property, situated in the heart of the richest copper district of the world, the value of which is increased by the coal mines of Gollarisquisca and Quishauarchanca; by water rights and agricultural establishments of more than 25,000 hectares in extension; by the hydroelectric power plant of La Oroya of more than 12,000 horsepower; and lastly by the smelter which daily treats hundreds of tons of ore, the whole concern employing more than 15,000 persons in the mines and offices, all of whom earn very good salaries and are well looked after in the buildings erected for the purpose, which include a model hospital equipped with the most recent appliances. The monthly net income of the concern is estimated at \$1,000,000, produced by its Cerro de Pasco and Morococha establishments.

A new smelter—that of La Oroya—has recently been inaugurated, capable of treating 4,000 tons of ore daily. It is worthy of note that the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation is able to place its copper on the New York market at the lowest possible cost, as low as any other producer and lower than most. This result, Mr. Harding stated at the last annual meeting of the company, during which he furnished much interesting data, is due to the high proportion of gold and silver which the ore contains and the cheapness of labor in Peru. Apart from the 200 American, British, and Canadian employees working for the company, the remaining 5,000 are natives belonging to the mountainous regions of the Andes, and able, therefore, to withstand work in the mines without hardship.

The Morococha Mining Co. owns about 1,200 "pertenencias" or claims, situated in the district of Morococha, with a powerful plant of 44,000 horsepower for the exclusive use of the mines. This is another of the very flourishing American concerns of the region.

The Cerro de Pasco Railway Co. carries the ores and metals from the mines to the port of embarkation, taking advantage of a branch



Courtesy of Continental, New York.

LOBITIS, PERU, AND ITS PETROLEUM ACTIVITIES.

Upper: On the left of the picture may be seen the method of piping oil from the shore to the tanker anchored in the bay. Lower: Another glimpse of the region and the seashore at Lobitos. The proved area of this field is about 25 square miles, and it ranks as the second in importance of production in Peru. The deepest well sunk here is 3,435 feet.

which unites Cerro de Pasco with the Oroya where it joins the Central Railway which continues on to Callao. The above-mentioned branch line is 132 kilometers long, its freight rates are fair, and the rolling stock comfortable and well cared for. Locomotives are driven by two electric motors of 100 and 50 horsepower, respectively. The staff consists of several officials and about 200 workmen.

The barometer for appreciating the development of the district is undoubtedly the returns of the railroad which, with its shops and regular schedules, cooperates efficiently with the neighboring towns for their advancement. The continuously prosperous condition of this line can be appreciated by the fact that since 1914 to date the monthly quantity of mineral freight hauled has amounted to 488,544 tons.

Other American companies of importance, although they have not developed as rapidly as the above-mentioned, are to be found in Arequipa, Carabaya, and Sandia, southern provinces of Peru. Such are the Andes Exploration Co., which works the copper mines of Cerro Verde; the Inca Mining Co. and the Inca Gold Co., both gold-mining concerns; the Inambari Dredging Co., which achieved very good results from the draining of the auriferous rivers in the region from which the company takes its name; and the Humboldt Gold Placers Co., which exports considerable quantities of gold obtained from the Montaña de Puco.

All this is a harbinger of the era of national aggrandizement which has already been started in Peru—a country intended by its wealth, history, and traditions to fulfill the highest demand of destiny.



PAINTING IN VENEZUELA¹

III.

AMONG the painters of Venezuela there is an extraordinary artist who stands out eminent and bright, full of originality, force and brilliancy, whose memory, faded during many years, now apparently is to awaken to fame with irresistible splendor. Rojas, like some of those unhappy bards who, condemned to misery and to heartaches by the lack of appreciation of their contemporaries, receive a tardy recognition from posterity, passed through the world leaving fragments of his marvellous spirit on the canvasses which we now begin to view with surprise and delight and at the same time with the vague uneasiness of having had the guest among us without recognizing him as a painter favored with the gift of genius.

Rojas was born under an unlucky star whose influence accompanied him to his tomb, during his short life, filled with the wealth of well-understood and mastered art, and yet with all the vicissitudes and worries of a continual struggle against poverty and the lack of understanding in men. His character and the very nature of his intellect seemed to deliver him defenseless and conquered into the hands of misfortune. A silent, pensive boy, applying himself indefatigably to his art, little given to pleasure, even gloomy and severe, like one who goes among people weighted with a dread secret, he was never attractive to the people who came in contact with him, and in whom, no doubt, he produced a secret disquiet with that serene and scrutinizing glance with which he seemed to see beyond ordinary beings and material things the essence of phenomena and substance. He was thoroughly possessed of the reserved and silent fervor of his vocation; he had neither time nor humor to court the dispensers of triumph, nor to adopt an attitude to draw the applause of his contemporaries. On the contrary, he almost turned his back on public opinion, not purposely, but oblivious of what he was doing, for the demon of art possessed him with such violent intensity that he had eyes only for the canvasses on which his very soul appeared in multiple and wonderful forms.

His contemporaries certainly were not prepared to submerge themselves in the work of Rojas, to penetrate with cordial and unselfish spirit the enchanted and oftentimes gloomy and lugubrious ideas of his pictures. Rather would they have preferred some painter of cheap chromos, who would offer girls with pink cheeks

¹ English version of the article prepared in Spanish by Dr. J. Semprum.



THE GREAT VENEZUELAN PAINTER, CRISTOBAL ROJAS.

and unlikely blue eyes, smiling faces, abundant hair, or tables loaded with picturesque viands. Michelena, though he was an artist of more practical capacity, since he knew how to meet more easily the popular taste, still did not achieve positive popularity, though he frequently made sacrifices upon the altar of convention. Personally, Michelena was a man viewed by others without uneasiness or suspicion, whom they understood well enough, for the waves of light, frank and transparent, from his canvases turned him into a diaphanous being not in the least fearsome.

But Rojas seemed to know too much, he seemed to wish to express in the varied language of color the profound and dreadful truths which lie beyond consciousness in the sinister territories yet unexplored. The misery of some of his pictures is not that of the artist who is not true in his drawing or has not a true eye for color, but rather is the distress we feel in the feverish earnestness with which the genius of the painter strove to convert itself into a clamor of color.

These same characteristics of his work alienated the Venezuelan art critics of the day, who probably never were disturbed by the contagious sorrow of those canvases, preferring the soothing and measured elegance of the painters in vogue at the time. Rojas remained alone with his work within a distant circle of admirers, who murmured his praises quietly. It is quite certain that Rojas never investigated whether the comment signified praise or censure.

The career of Cristóbal Rojas does not seem real in the Venezuela of that day. His personality stands out solitary and splendid, as a witness to the energy which even in the darkest moments of its history the race has guarded. Born of a family of patriots and extremely poor, he had neither leisure nor recreation. Don Aristides Rojas has left us (in his account, "The Last of the Expeditionists") a faithful history of the genealogy of the Rojas family and the deeds of his ancestors. It is an unusual account, for it shows how through various generations their spiritual energy manifested itself in different forms, until it culminated in the resplendent art of the last of the race.

Some time between 1730 and 1740 Don Francisco Antonio Vázquez de Rojas arrived at Caracas in the interests of the Compañía Guipuzcoana. He was a native of Granada and used the title of "Public Notary of the Main Coast of Sea Ocean."

He was father of the priest of the same name who, before embracing the holy estate of priesthood, was married and had one son, Marco José, a friend from childhood of Simon Bolívar, the liberator and patriot. The son of Marcos was José Luis, the expeditioner of Ocumare, and father of the painter. But the high position brought no material benefits, and Cristóbal Rojas grew up and lived in poverty.



BEATRIZ.

A painting by Cristobal Rojas in the possession of the Boulton family of Caracas.

As a boy he was a cigarmaker and lived on the poor wage he earned at this trade, which, however, did not keep him from dreaming of art, to which he felt himself so strongly drawn. When alone, he spent his time drawing rudimentary figures, unconscious of his genius. Nevertheless, the manifestations of his vocation were doubtless categorical when Herrera Toro risked confiding to him a work in harmony with his purposes and ideals, in the cathedral of Caracas, then being decorated by that artist. It was artisan's work, of course, which was given him, but it was the golden opportunity to proclaim and maintain his vocation, and Rojas made the most of his chance. After this he was never anything but a painter.

Rojas did not allow himself to be influenced by the pictures that he had seen, nor did he propose to imitate anybody. He carried all his artistic ideas in his own mind, like a seed gathering life and force to grow. Thus, when Guzmán Blanco sent him to Paris it was to find the necessary elements to know and reveal his own being, the means of bringing forth those ideas, those forms which rose in his spirit like a troop of tormenting demons.

For Rojas was tormented all of his life. Look at those likenesses of him that have been preserved; the austere and energetic face of a hermit, eyes absorbed in profound meditation, more than sad with contemplation of the world, dark with the urge and insistence of his own soul, a firm chin, a face showing only signs of an imperious and inflexible will. Look at his pictures; there are displayed not harmonies in form, symphonies in color, nor studied light effects, but tragedies of soul, spiritual adventures, the fire of passions, appetites; all the desires and restlessness of the human being. We have here the reason why his pictures possess this gloomy and severe power in which only souls tried by experience and touched by grief know how to understand fully the nobility of the emotion and conception. In this respect he represents the opposite type from Michelena, who painted from a proud objective viewpoint the realities and fantasies, whose composition was only a pretext for the opulent gifts of his rich and correct art. Rojas, on the contrary, constrains objects, colors, light to express in glowing or dark effulgence the flames which consumed his heart. He tried to force his spirit through the ends of his brushes to the mute canvass; to convert the ephemeral sorrows and disillusionment of mankind into tangible brightness that would endure; to translate into lasting strokes his vision of the world—his conception of beings and life. It is not to be supposed that he had a surprisingly esthetic belief. Aside from the technique of his art, Rojas had no great amount of culture; and perhaps it would have been hard for him to express clearly in words those obscure impulses that surged in his being and which may be called inspiration.



LA ORFANDAD.

A painting by Cristobal Rojas in the National Museum of Fine Arts of Caracas.

"El Purgatorio" is Rojas's masterpiece, and he lived only a few days after completing it. The last time that he left his sick bed was to go to see the place, in the temple of San Francisco, where his picture was to be hung. Tuberculosis was devouring him with frenzied virulence. The vision of his last picture came to him on his death bed—the picture into which he put so much bitterness and torment, but also so much hope.

Such was the life of the artist, pursued by repeated misfortunes, that he came at the hour of death into the living certainty of glory. But his glory did not spring up impetuous and rich, like a plant of the tropics. "El Purgatorio" up to the present has been the only one of his works that was popular, thanks to certain favorable circumstances; the rest remain unknown, and the name of Rojas is vague and remote and comes to Venezuelan memory by chance. There is not the humblest stone to refresh his memory, and over his solitary grave in the cemetery of Caracas grow weeds without number; silence and oblivion reign unheeding and unheard over the remains and memory of the greatest of the Spanish-American painters.

It is the later generations of Venezuelans who commence to show an interest in the great artist and his work, though so far the hour of compensation is not in sight. The farther we are from his contemporaries the clearer notion we acquire of the merits of the artist, who seems destined to have in the future an unequaled fame.

Rojas was an indefatigable worker, tenacious and prolific in ideas. He cared little for smears and retouches. When he began a picture he outlined it rapidly without measurements, vacillations or uncertainties. He considered the composition a long time, painting first in his mind, and when the vision was clear in forms and tones of color, he poured it out upon the canvas with happy celerity. His works for this reason, excepting, of course, those attempts of his first stages and rough sketches drawn in search of the adjustment of difficult details, have a firmness and sureness that strikes one at first sight. He paid small tribute to the conventionalities of the moment, the type of his art, all spirit, prevented him from falling into the frailties of the prevailing style and thereby wasting his time. He bore no affection for his masters, but all of them admired him, even if not all of them said so. He was a man of too intense and austere personality to tolerate the blandishments of others who drew near seeking the gratification of mutual flattery. And this was not because he was a bitter and untractable person, rather was he inclined to be quiet and gentle in his contact with people. Certainly he possessed a formidable shell of silence, against which were uselessly spent alike the blows of misfortune and the stolid ill will of those who pretended that he should seek other means than his brushes for gaining recognition of his merits. Engrossed entirely in his art, he found in art itself



MISERY.

A painting by Cristobal Rojas in the National Museum of Fine Arts of Caracas.

reward enough for his labors. The vision of burning Purgatory, threatening and sinister, in the nave of the church of San Francisco, accompanied him no doubt through his last hour, lighting the darkness and agony with the clear dawn of promise with which shone the light of redemption over the anguish of the sinners. This great picture exercises over us such a powerful influence that it is difficult to break the spell and reconstruct the figure of the artist in the fullness of his capabilities. As a rule, the public stopped at "Purgatorio" and were neither curious enough nor interested sufficiently to scrutinize the rest of Rojas's work, though all of it was harmonious, vivid, and strong. The greater part of his pictures were left in Paris, but the best and better known are in Venezuela, the national museum possessing some and others belonging to individuals.

There is one picture by Rojas called "Orfandad" which is but little known, yet considered by some to be his masterpiece, if not the masterpiece of Venezuelan art. For the first time a photograph of the picture is published herewith, showing it to be a wonderfully simple and pathetic piece of art. Only Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, as far as I know, has given any praise to this picture, which has appeared in public but once, at the Exposition of Christian Art, years ago, when it figured as a Madonna. It is difficult to find in any of Rojas's work more character, firmness, and feeling than there is in this picture, all somber and deep emotion. The face of the mother shows the presence of oppressive grief, yet at the same time it shines with I know not what spiritual strength of maternal tenderness. In the sweet, serious face of the woman are artistically mingled the irreparable sadness of widowhood with that warm light that shines in the faces of loving mothers. There is not one commonplace recourse, nor one stroke that shows laziness or constraint in the painter. The work is of the kind that springs spontaneous and unspoiled when the soul of the artist is saturated to the depths with the spirit of the work itself, which overflows and fixes itself in permanent form. This picture brings the word "inspiration" to the lips of the beholder. There is certainly in the picture much of painstaking art, a wealth of cleverness and technical subtleties, and exact and severe drawing. But aside from all these merits which analysis discovers and explains, there exists something deep and moving; the melancholy settled on that face like white frost on a flower; the life which shines in those grave, sweet eyes seeing the enigma of destiny with the heavy grief of a widow and the hopes of a mother. The whole face is a poem of sadness and tenderness, taking hold on one with its inward suffering. The figure of the child, his innocent repose, the very lassitude with which his languid arm falls down, form a cruel contrast between happy innocence and ever-present suffering. The coloring of the picture is masterful in all its details and effects. In this canvas Rojas achieved the happy fullness of his genius. His ordinarily



THE BAPTISM.
A painting by Cristóbal Rojas in the National Museum of Fine Arts of Caracas.

sullen mood, frequently expressed in violent coloring, was softened with autumnal shades heretofore absent from his palette.

In the pictures in the museum of Caracas, "La Taberna" is the composition most full of life and strength and the only picture in which Rojas permitted himself any trace of happiness in the midst of the sordidness spread upon the canvas. It is the only light touch of pleasant things in all his work. To him life showed no smiles; he only penetrated the moods and actions of human beings that revealed sorrow, affliction, or anguish. "La Miseria" is a picture which at first shocks and displeases by reason of its crude realism, but it contains a bitter ferment of disquieting and pathetic commiseration. After a little, one becomes familiar with its figures and its lugubrious details, and senses the deep anguish and reconstructs the intense and common tragedy to which the brush has given a dramatic force. There the genius of Rojas found itself in its proper atmosphere and seems to have assimilated in wise meditations all the bitter and sorrowful essence of human misery, to put it on canvas as perpetual agony. His muse bedecked herself only with withered roses, cypress and funereal asphodels. Death and pain lead him by the hand through the world, revealing to him terrible secrets which lie beside views of flowering roses and wealths of myrtle. The artist looked toward these frank and smiling pictures, but straightway forgot them; his spirit seemed forever caught in the crown of thorns set upon the temples of man.

Every view of human nature was converted into a tragedy in his spirit. Imagine the first communion of a little girl painted by any Venezuelan painter of the period; there comes to your imagination the innocent, sweet face of the child lighted by gleams of pure and mystic joy, or perhaps by the rapture and ecstasy of faith triumphant. Such a subject and such faces filled with emotion we have all seen at some time. Rojas joins to the traditional forms of spiritual sweetness and pure emotions the tremendous presence of death and sorrow. The child who receives the communion is about to die; in her thin face already show the rigidities of the corpse, and the faces of the elders are perturbed and afflicted. The breath of his spirit gives extraordinary animation to the scene, in which we seem to see through the ephemeral religious ecstasy, the passage through the Valley of the Shadow. The pallid and suffering face of the child no longer belongs to this life and only art can prolong its melancholy agony. But here there is no high mysticism. We do not see the hope of life beyond earth in the dark anguish which comes from the picture like the perfume of funereal flowers. The picture has a pungent and desperate realism. No sign is there of the painter of Beatrice, the sweet companion of Dante along the paths of purgatory.

In his last years Rojas felt inclined to search for the human side in his work. He had devoted himself to the drawing of some of the



THE TAVERN.

A painting by Cristobal Rojas in the National Museum of Fine Arts of Caracas.

personages in passages of the Divine Comedy, which chimed so with his taciturn and bitter spirit. Unfortunately, of this work there remain to-day only a few somber sketches, scattered in ignorant hands, and the picture of Beatrice strolling along the path of lilies. Was it to paint his "Purgatory" that Rojas took up the reading of Dante, and led on by the solemn and obscure magic of Inferno, did he decide to paint it with the colors of his personal interpretation? So the existence of the aforementioned sketches would lead us to believe. Some are extremely superficial, like original notes on which the artist was basing the general lines, still vague, of his future task. The canvas of "El Purgatorio" must have been the first one of a series, the first fruit of a purpose already ripe. Rojas was not a man who would give up because the task was arduous. His ability to work was incomparable, and proved his true and heroic devotion to art when through the years, in spite of never having obtained the reward he merited, he persevered in his work with the same silent faith, and the same inexhaustible confidence in himself as if he had obtained prizes and praises without number.

There is a story to the effect that Rojas while he was painting "El Purgatorio," to get the right impression burned sulphur in his studio. The story surely originated in the mind of some one much impressed by the violence of the picture; there was no need for such frank subterfuges when purgatory, vivid and flaming, shone with dark red fires within the tormented and suffering soul of the painter. But among these glowing coals, over the ordeal by fire, appears the ideal figure of Beatrice, a glory, pure and radiant, perhaps the joy of conscience, shown by triumphant art raising itself serene and strong beyond earthly troubles, among the perennial lilies of the garden of hope. In Rojas there was restlessness and bitterness, but not desperation nor blasphemies nor irreverent ironies. He copied life in its bitter and desolate aspects, but where his brush seemed to revel in calling up doleful images there gleamed a warm ray of light that promised some consolation. Perhaps through deliberate purpose and as a pale relief to those same misfortunes, he sought to give delicate touches which contradicted with light, clear comment the pricking sharpness of his painting.

Cristóbal Rojas is our painter par excellence. The range of his gifts as artist, his powerful technique and, finally, that inexhaustible inspiration which carried him above artifices and conventions all signal him as our great painter, and the new generation of Venezuelans begin to approach his pictures with more interest and reverence. From this we may hope that some day over the spot where the artist's remains are laid there will be raised a monument worthy of the fame and honor which his work has brought to the name of his native land.



TRIPTICO BOLIVIANO.

A painting by Tito Salas in the Federal Palace, Caracas

IV.

Among the artists who have appeared of late years Tito Salas is preeminent, being a painter devoted to his art and of great imaginative quality, who achieved triumph at an early age. Like all our latter day painters, he began his studies in the School of Fine Arts of Caracas, and his surprising talent got him a scholarship in Europe. From Paris he returned to Caracas, already noted by triumphs in Paris salons, to be present at the inauguration of his "Tríptico boliviano," which took place during the centennial of the independence. Previous to that he had painted Breton scenes with a good deal of character. In the Triptich he faced the difficulties of historical painting and, in spite of his youth, he was successful in his task. The three scenes of the composition show the Liberator in the three greatest moments of his life: The oath of the Liberator to his country which, according to Simón Rodríguez, was made by Bolivar when a mere boy, among the ruins of Rome; the crossing of the Andes in the campaign which ended in the triumph of Boyacá; and the death of the hero in Santa Marta, suffering from the evident crumbling of his work. Criticisms have not been lacking for this picture, not so much in regard to the execution as to certain details which some consider inappropriate. But certainly the triptich is heroic; the Liberator of the crossing of the Andes has the fierce and unbreakable will which the hero showed in that undertaking, the keystone of all his former work, whose accomplishment assured his authority and with it the freedom of South America. The picture of the suffering of the chieftain is strong and moving; at the hour of death there comes to his imagination the memory of those glorious days, when from the memorable hills he watched the decisive charges of the battalions at Carabobo, or, excited by the mental vision and exultation of victory, he saw in his palace in Lima the charges of the legions of Colombia against the hosts of Ayacucho.

Tito Salas has recalled one of the most sinister episodes of the war of national emancipation—the emigration to the East, when, before the irresistible advance of the lancers of Boves, Caracas emigrated in a mass to the East, fleeing from the horrors which the barbarous hosts sowed in their path. It is deplorable that Tito Salas has not kept on with this kind of work, which could furnish him with so much heroic material. From his genius and his vivacity he is destined to renew the tradition of Rojas, for he cultivates among other tendencies fidelity to objective nature with the pure desire to put thrilling life into inert colors. If the circumstances of life do not quench the fortunate spirit of restlessness which torments him and which are the urgings of the masterpiece not yet accomplished, he will be one of our foremost artists.

Contemporaneous with him appears a group of young men which is increasing little by little. The founding of the Fine Arts Club in Caracas gave an impetus to painting. In this club some showed talents that were extremely promising, and it was a pity that lack of perseverance or cohesion separated the group without realizing the hopes that we all had of them. The School of Plastic Arts does not lack promising pupils, and it is said that among the pictures to be exhibited in the National Exposition there are some of evident merit.

V.

It is extraordinary that landscape painting has been so little cultivated in Venezuela, notwithstanding the influence that the natural surroundings have on the national soul. None of our great painters has shown any inclination to landscape painting; and those who devoted themselves to it did not leave any works of merit.

Pedro Zerpa is the only landscape painter who received much attention from the art critics of about 10 years ago. He painted some views of the valley of Caracas which won him a reputation and a chair in the School of Plastic Arts in Caracas. Manuel Cabré is one of the new generation of native landscape painters. He began exhibiting in the Fine Arts Club little pictures that were full of life, which brought favorable comment and pleasant prophecies. Later he exhibited a collection of landscapes in Caracas which led him to be considered as the future master of this branch of art. Cabré goes about his work in a direct manner, and like a horse breaker who prefers to mount the wildest the better to show his skill, so Cabré chooses hours of tropical light from 10 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon. There are no soft dawns with fleecy clouds in a turquoise sky; no mellow sunsets with fading tints of rose and blue, and the sadness of quiet waters and solitary trees. Cabré attempts the rough slopes of the Avila, difficult in the variety of its aspects, or the mango tree whose trunk and branches are a feast of brilliant tones; those bands of light which interrupt the solemnity of the arcadian green of the forest like sudden audacious shouts. In his struggle with the crude greens, flame yellows and clay yellows, the light reds and burnt orange of flowers and embers, the painter almost always comes out victorious. Cabré has put feeling into his pictures where his predecessors merely put brush strokes. The hills tremble in the distance, the trees move in the luminous atmosphere drunk with oxygen; the ground calls one to walk over it with swift steps down the footpath to gain the shade of the cool shady mango trees.



TRES ARROYOS

THE District of Tres Arroyos, which was established in accordance with a law of July 19, 1865, is now one of the most important political divisions of the Province of Buenos Aires. The southern part of this district is exceedingly progressive, and its development along numerous lines of useful effort insures for it a prominent place among the departments of the Province. Because of the importance of its products, its manufactures, its general development, the attention accorded public instruction by its officials, as well as the united efforts of its inhabitants, who are filled with the spirit of progress and of industry, the district of Tres Arroyos has undergone a constant growth which has brought to it the prosperity which it now enjoys.

The city of Tres Arroyos, capital of the district of the same name, is a fine example of the development of the section in which it is located, and its people certainly have cause to be proud of their rapidly growing town. Built up by the constant, disinterested, and loving devotion of its inhabitants, the city has progressed daily, and little by little has become a populous center with all the attributes of a large city, influential and powerful because of the industry of its inhabitants and their great accomplishments. The district has an area of 623,680 hectares, and an approximate population of 42,000 souls.

The traveler who arrives at Tres Arroyos can not fail to be pleasantly surprised on finding at a distance of 500 kilometers from Buenos Aires a beautiful city of commanding aspect, with modern urban developments and with traffic showing intense business life. Its streets, extending into the suburbs, are paved with granite blocks, and it has many beautiful buildings, which of themselves are an index to the growth and progress of the city. The municipal palace, which is now in course of construction, the bank, school, commercial, and church edifices greatly contribute to the beautification of the town. Moreno Boulevard is a fine, wide avenue which fronts on San Martin Plaza. On this avenue are the buildings of the National, Spanish, and Commercial banks, as well as the edifice of the Italian Society, the market, and other structures. In the center of the Boulevard is a beautiful park or rambla. This is a popular place of reunion, especially during the summer months, for the élite of the city.

Notwithstanding the great activity in building in Tres Arroyos, rents are very high there, due to the influx of population. The value of land in the center of the city varies from 40 to 60 pesos per square



Courtesy of Señor Eugenio C. Noé, Buenos Aires.

TYPICAL STREETS OF TRES ARROYOS.

The city has many beautiful streets paved with granite. Upper: Boulevard Moreno upon which are situated the principal banks and the large stores. Lower: Calle 9 de Julio.



Courtesy of Señor Eugenio C. Nod, Buenos Aires.

THE MUNICIPAL PALACE.

This building, destined to be the home of the municipal offices of Tres Arroyos, is in process of construction. It is located on Moreno Boulevard, facing the Plaza of San Martín.



Courtesy of Señor Eugenio C. Nod, Buenos Aires.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING.

This is a local institution which, like the branches of foreign institutions, owns and occupies its own building on Moreno Boulevard.



Courtesy of Sr. Eugenio C. Noé, Buenos Aires.

THE SPANISH COMMUNITY AID SOCIETY.

Community aid centers have been organized in the principal towns of the district, there being Italian, French, Danish, and cosmopolitan, all practically having their own buildings.



Courtesy of Señor Eugenio C. Noé, Buenos Aires.

STATUE OF LIBERTY.

This beautiful column has been erected in the San Martín Plaza, which is one of the most attractive spots of Tres Arroyos.



Courtesy of Señor Eugenio C. Noé, Buenos Aires

BANK BUILDINGS OF TRES ARROYOS.

Commercial development has brought new financial institutions to the city. Upper: The Spanish Bank of the River Plate. Lower: The National Bank of Argentina.

meter, the price decreasing greatly according to distance from the business section of the town.

On September 28, 1878, the first municipal committee of the department of Tres Arroyos was formed, and on July 9, 1885, on the occasion of the celebration of national independence day, the municipal buildings were opened to public use. Since that time the prosperity of the town and of the district has continued unabated. The municipal building already referred to, which is being erected on San Martin Plaza facing the Moreno Boulevard, is not yet completed. The construction of this edifice, which was commenced in 1906, was temporarily discontinued. One of the floors, however, has been completed and is now occupied by the mayor's office.

The district of Tres Arroyos has 24 schools, 8 of which are urban with a registration of 1,880 pupils, 5 suburban with an enrollment of 494 pupils, and 11 rural with 440 pupils. The private schools are attended by 431 pupils, making a total school registration of 3,245 pupils. These 24 schools have 60 female and 5 male teachers. The district also has a normal school, which is well attended.

There are 240,000 hectares of land in cultivation in the district. The remaining area consists of grazing lands, sand dunes, etc. The annual production of wheat and oats is 250,000 tons, of which 110,000 tons are wheat and 140,000 tons are oats. Corn, barley, flax, and alpiste are also cultivated.

According to the census of 1916 the district had 749,000 sheep, 101,021 head of cattle, 74,130 horses, and 10,031 hogs, the aggregate value of which is estimated at 23,809,421 pesos. The colonists not only cultivate the soil, but raise stock as well. The importance of the stock industry of Tres Arroyos is very great, and this industry is one of the principal factors in the commercial life and prosperity of that section.

A number of large houses of Buenos Aires maintain branches in Tres Arroyos. The commerce in cereals of the Tres Arroyos and tributary districts aggregates annually from 650,000 to 700,000 tons. Of the 110,000 tons of wheat produced in the district, 80,000 tons are sold in the grain, and 30,000 are used by millers and for seed purposes. Of the oats 130,000 tons are sold and 10,000 used for seeds.

Branches of the following banks are established in the city of Tres Arroyos: Bank of the Argentine Nation, Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires, and the Spanish Bank of the River Plate; and in addition to these there is a local bank—the Commercial Bank of Tres Arroyos.

The Southern Railway penetrates this district, and at all of its stations there are large grain elevators. The city of Tres Arroyos is abundantly supplied with grain elevators and warehouses. The Southern Railway was opened to traffic in that city in 1885.



Courtesy of Señor Eugenio C. Noé, Buenos Aires.

CALLE ENRIQUE BETALOZA.

One of the important business streets of the city leading out into the suburbs. Tres Arroyos is building up rapidly because of its increase of population and demand for locations, both for business and residence.



Courtesy of Señor Eugenio C. Noé, Buenos Aires.

AMERICAN FLOUR MILLS.

Flour milling is a flourishing enterprise in Tres Arroyos. About one-third of the annual output of wheat in this district is milled or used for seed.



Courtesy of Señor Eugenio C. Noé, Buenos Aires.

THE RURAL SOCIETY.

At this meeting place for agriculturists and stock raisers, fairs and exhibitions are held. These industries are rapidly increasing the commercial importance of this section.



Courtesy of Señor Eugenio C. Noé, Buenos Aires.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 1.

Tres Arroyos has an excellent school system, both rural and urban, and the schools are well attended.



Courtesy of Señor Eugenio C. Noé, Buenos Aires.

A THRASHING PARTY.

Thrashing machine, equipment, and party ready to start for a farm to harvest the crop. The cereal output of Tres Arroyos and its tributary sections is increasing annually.



Courtesy of Señor Eugenio C. Noé, Buenos Aires.

METHODS OF PLOWING IN TRES ARROYOS.

Horses are plentiful in this district and here are being utilized to cultivate a farm with the three-share plow.

In this section of the country there are numerous small farms, the value of the land varying from 280 to 320 pesos per hectare. The annual rental of agricultural land is from 15 to 20 pesos per hectare.

Community aid centers have been organized in the principal towns of the district. Tres Arroyos has the Spanish, Italian, French, Danish, and cosmopolitan clubs, nearly all of which occupy their own buildings. There is also a social club, which has a fine building. The Spanish and Italian clubs have splendid edifices and many members.

The city is also provided with a library, has a charitable society, and a home for poor children. The building in which the latter institution is housed cost upward of 60,000 pesos.

THE SECOND PAN AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

ON January 19, 1920, there will meet in the Pan American Building the Second Pan American Financial Conference, which will be in session about 10 days and attended by ministers of finance and other delegates of each of the 20 Latin American countries and representatives of the United States appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Special groups of leading American bankers, financiers, and commercial leaders have already been chosen for each of the American countries, and they will cooperate with the delegates in considering the questions that come before the conference. The preparations for this meeting are under the general direction of Dr. L. S. Rowe, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now Chief of the Latin American Division of the State Department, who is secretary general of the conference, and is assisted by Dr. C. E. McGuire, assistant secretary of the United States section of the International High Commission. The following tentative program has been arranged, subject to revision and extension as may be required:

On Saturday, January 17, 1920, at 10.30 a. m., the delegates will be received by the Secretary of State of the United States, and at noon by the Secretary of the Treasury, who will entertain them at luncheon at 1 o'clock. At 3 o'clock a preliminary meeting of the delegates and the reading of rules will be held in the Hall of the Americas.

Sunday, January 18, the delegates will leave at 10 o'clock in the morning for a trip to Mount Vernon by automobile.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, Monday, January 19, the opening session of the conference will convene in the Hall of the Americas, and the Secretary of State will introduce the Secretary of the Treasury as presiding officer. The Vice President of the United States will then be introduced and will deliver an address. Responses by the delegations will follow, and the director general of the Pan American Union will welcome the delegations on behalf of that organization. At 1 o'clock a luncheon will be tendered to the official delegates by the Secretary of State, and at 2 o'clock the opening session will be resumed. Announcements will then be in order. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the meetings of the group committees will be organized, and at 9 that evening a reception will be given the official delegations and the group committees by the Secretary of the Treasury at the Pan American Building.

Ten o'clock has been adopted as the hour most convenient for each day's session. On Tuesday, January 20, the group and other committees will first hold their meetings; at 1 o'clock the United States section of the International High Commission will give a luncheon to members of the other national sections of the delegations at the Pan American Building; at 3 o'clock the group committee meetings will be held; at 8.30 in the evening there will be a second general session, and the general topic will be "The Credit Situation of the World." The following subjects of addresses have been listed: "The Problems of the United States as a Creditor Nation," the governor of the Federal Reserve Board; "The Rising Cost of Capital," Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip; and two other speeches to be allotted to members of one of the South or Central American delegations. The general sessions will be open to ladies.

Group committee meetings will begin the work on Wednesday, January 21, and a luncheon at the Pan American Building will be tendered to the chairmen of delegations by the Vice President of the United States. At 3 o'clock the group committee meetings will be resumed, and in the evening the third general session will be held. The topic at this meeting will be "Commerce and Finance, International Cooperation." The addresses will be given by Hon. John Bassett Moore, who will speak on "The Work of the International High Commission"; Dr. Mario Díaz Irizar, director of the International Trade-Mark Bureau of Habana, who will address those present on "The International Trade-Mark Convention"; and two others to be appointed from the South or Central American delegations.

The fourth general session will begin the work on Thursday January 22, and there will follow the submission of all reports of group committees and of the committee on transportation. Hon.

Huston Thompson, of the Federal Trade Commission, will address the assembly on "International Regulation of Unfair Competition."

At 3 in the afternoon the fifth general session will convene, and will have as the general topic "Fiscal and Currency Reform as Factors in National Credit." Besides the two members of coming delegations who will be asked to speak, Hon. Paul M. Warburg will deliver an address on "Fiscal and Currency Standards as the Measure of the Credit of Nations;" and Hon. Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve bank of New York, will have as his subject "The Introduction of the Budget System and the Improvement of Fiscal Methods in the United States."

The sixth general session will convene that evening and will have for the general topic "The Improvement of Ocean and Land Transportation Facilities." Besides the three speeches by delegates from South or Central America to be designated later, the chairman of the United States Shipping Board, Hon John Barton Payne, will speak on "The Future Policy of the United States Shipping Board," and Hon. William G. McAdoo on "Railroad and Cable Communication and the Improvement of Trade Relations between Latin America and the United States."

On Friday, January 23, the seventh and closing general session will be held, the order for which will be—First, the report of the committee on form and resolutions; second, reports of the secretary general; third, unfinished business; and fourth, adjournment. At 7 in the evening the official banquet will be given in the Hall of the Americas, at which the Secretary of State and an official delegate representing the delegations from Central and South America will deliver addresses.

On Saturday, January 24, visits will be made in the morning to the Bureau of Standards and to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and at 1 o'clock the Secretary of the Treasury will give a farewell luncheon to all official delegates, secretaries, and attachés of delegations at the Pan American Building.

Sunday, January 25, a visit will be made to Annapolis under the auspices of the Secretary of the Navy, and a luncheon will be given at the Naval Academy. On Monday, the 26th, the Pan American Society of the United States will give a dinner in New York City to the official delegations.

Official information as late as December 29, 1919, gave the following as appointees of foreign delegations:

Argentina: Dr. Domingo Salaberry, minister of finance; Dr. Ricardo Aldao, and Dr. Luis Zuberbuhler; Dr. Alejandro Bunge, consulting expert; Dr. Pedro Palacios, secretary; Dr. Eduardo Ocantos, attaché; Dr. Jacobo Waisman, attaché; Dr. Fernando Sagui Dodson, attaché; Dr. Adolfo Porkert, attaché.

Bolivia: Dr. Jose Luis Tejada, former minister of finance; Dr. Ricardo Martínez Vargas, former minister of public works; Dr.

Heriberto Gutiérrez, director national treasury, and Mr. Edward Rivas, secretary, consul of Bolivia, New Orleans, La.

Brazil: Mr. Carlos de Oliviera Sampaio, Dr. Manuel Coelho Rodrigues, secretary.

Chile: Mr. Luis Izquierdo, Mr. Samuel Claro Lastarria, Secretary Arturo La Marco Bello, Mr. Victor V. Robles, and Mr. Alberto Edwards.

Colombia: Mr. Pomponio Guzmán, minister of finance; Mr. Tomás Surf Salcedo, former minister of finance, and Mr. Ernesto Cortízzos, attaché.

Cuba: Dr. Carlos Armenteros y Cardenas, under secretary of agriculture, commerce and labor; Mr. Luis Gonzalez de Mendoza y Freire de Andrade, and the Hon. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, minister of Cuba, chairman.

Dominican Republic: His Excellency, Luis Galván, minister to Washington, and Lieut. Commander Arthur B. Mayo, financial adviser.

Ecuador: Dr. Luis Felipe Borja, Hon. Gustavo R. de Ycaza, consul general in New York City, and Mr. Luis Elizalde.

Guatemala: His Excellency Dr. Luis Toledo Herrarte, chairman, minister for foreign affairs of Guatemala; the Hon. Manuel Echeverría y Vidaurre, minister resident of Guatemala in San Salvador; counselor of special mission to Washington on boundary question with Honduras; Mr. Virgilio Rodriguez Beteta, editor "Diario de Centro-America."

Haiti: Mr. Fleury Féquière, secretary of state for finance and commerce; Mr. Horace Ethéart, inspector general of public education, and Mr. Ferdinand Dennis, department of foreign affairs.

Honduras: Mr. Ignacio Agurcia, Dr. Antonio Lopez Villa, General Kench Paredes.

Mexico: His Excellency, Ignacio Bonillas, Ambassador of Mexico, chairman; Mr. Salvador Urbina, solicitor of the treasury; Mr. Enrique Martinez Sobral, Mr. Bartolome Carvajal y Rosas, Mr. Julio Poulat, director of the bureau of labor, department of commerce; Mr. J. Centeno, department of commerce, and Mr. Francisco Valdez, director of the mint.

Nicaragua: Messrs. Octaviano César, A. F. Lindberg, and Mr. Adolfo Cardenas, second secretary of legation.

Panama: Mr. Jose Agustin Arango, manager the National Bank of Panama; Mr. Luis E. Alfaro, Assistant Secretary of Finance; Mr. Juan Navarro Diaz, secretary Association of Commerce of Panama, Secretary International High Commission, Panama section.

Paraguay: Dr. Eusebio Ayala, minister of finance; Mr. Enrique Bordenave, deputy, and Mr. Rodney Croskey.

Peru: His Excellency Fernando C. Fuchs, minister of finance; Mr. Pedro Davalos y Lisson; and Mr. Ricardo Bullen.

Salvador: His Excellency Jose Esperanza Suay, minister of finance, and Dr. Reyes Arrieta Rossi, former under secretary of foreign affairs, newly appointed counsel for the Salvadorean legation.

Uruguay: His Excellency Dr. Jacobo Varela Acevado, minister to Washington; Dr. Ricardo Vecimo, minister of finance; and Senator Aregon y Etchart.

Venezuela: Dr. Vicente Lecuna, president International High Commission, Venezuelan section; Mr. Enrique Perez Dupuy, merchant; and Dr. Nicolas Velos Goiticoa.

The group committees have been appointed as follows:

Argentina: Chairman, Frank A. Vanderlip, American International Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City; special representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, W. G. P. Harding, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C. Members, Charles H. Bentley, president California Packing Co., 101 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; James J. Fagan, president the Crocker National Bank, San Francisco, Calif.; James A. Farrell, president United States Steel Corporation, room 1817, 71 Broadway, New York City; Henry Ford, president Henry Ford & Son, Dearborn, Mich.; Dr. I. N. Hollis, president Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.; E. N. Hurley, 28 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; Archibald Kains, president American Foreign Banking Corporation, 53 Broadway, New York City; H. E. Bryan, president Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul R. R. Co., room 1227 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.; Hendon Chubb, Chubb & Sons, 5 Williams Street, New York City; Edward Dudley Kenna, 15 Wall Street, New York City; Marc M. Michael, treasurer, Consolidated Steel Co., 165 Broadway, New York City; Andrew J. Peters, mayor of Boston, Boston, Mass.; E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Columbia University, New York City; Daniel G. Wing, First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass.; and Henry L. Janos, care of MacArthur Brothers, 120 Broadway, New York City, secretary.

Bolivia: Chairman, Joseph P. Grace, W. R. Grace & Co., 7 Hanover Square, New York City; special representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, Walter W. Warwick, Comptroller of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. Members, Arthur L. Church, secretary the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cornelius F. Kelley, president the Anaconda Copper Co., 42 Broadway, New York City; Charles E. Lyerly, president First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. F. O'Neil, 4046 Shaw Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles M. Pepper, 1133 Broadway, New York City; Calvin W. Rice, secretary the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City; J. Rogers Flannery, American Vanadium Co., Vanadium Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Arthur M. Harris, Harris, Forbes & Co., New York City; John Hughes, United States

Steel Corporation, 71 Broadway, New York City; Harrison C. Lewis, general manager, National Paper and Type Company, 32 Burling Slip, New York City; Ira A. Campbell, room 1614, 27 William Street, New York City; George H. Richards, Dalton Adding Machine Co., 640 Woolworth Building, New York City; and Charles Lyon Chandler, manager foreign trade department Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., secretary.

Brazil: Chairman, Oscar T. Crosby, Warrenton, Va.; special representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Strauss, vice governor Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C. Members, Henry S. Dennison, Dennison Manufacturing Co., Framingham, Mass.; W. Cameron Forbes, J. M. Forbes & Co., 614 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Bagley, vice president, American Bank Note Co., 70 Broadway, New York City; William S. Culbertson, United States Tariff Commission, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.; A. H. Dick, American Locomotive Sales Co., 30 Church Street, New York City; Edward S. Huxley, president United States Rubber Export Co. (Ltd.), 1790 Broadway, New York City; W. S. Kies, American International Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City; Frederico Lage, Imbrie & Co., 61 Broadway, New York City; Col. F. A. Molitor, 35 Nassau Street, New York City; A. S. Peabody, of Peabody, Houghtaling & Co., 10 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; William E. Peck, of William E. Peck & Co., 104 Pearl Street, New York City; V. H. Pinckney, California Packing Corporation, 101 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; E. W. Rice, president General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Theodore F. Whitmarsh, vice president and treasurer, and Prof. Percy A. Martin, Leland Stanford Junior University, Calif., secretary.

Chile: Chairman, Paul M. Warburg, 17 East Eightieth Street, New York City; special representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Members, Spruille Braden, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City; W. C. Potter, care of Guggenheim Bros., 120 Broadway, New York City; Laurie R. Cofer, manager foreign department Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank, San Francisco, Calif.; Daniel A. de Menocal, vice president First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass.; G. L. Duval, of Wessel, Duval & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City; C. H. Ewing, Federal manager Allegheny region United States Railroad Administration, Philadelphia, Pa.; Andrew Fletcher, president American Locomotive Co., 30 Church Street, New York City; John Hays Hammond, 2301 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C.; F. I. Kent, vice president Bankers' Trust Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City; J. C. McKinley, Schmulbach Building, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. Luis Schaefer, vice president W. R. Grace & Co., 7 Hanover Square, New York City; A. H. Titus, vice president National City Bank of

New York, New York City; George Whitney, 23 Wall Street, New York City; Pope Yeaton, 111 Broadway, New York City; and Verne LeRoy Havens, Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, New York City, secretary.

Colombia: Chairman, Wallace D. Simmons, Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.; special representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, Charles S. Hamlin, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C. Members, Joseph G. Brown, president Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.; Maurice Coster, vice president Westinghouse Electric International Co., 165 Broadway, New York City; E. A. de Lima, president Battery Park National Bank, 2 Broadway, New York City; F. C. Dillard, 202 North Travis Street, Sherman, Tex.; F. J. Goodnow, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; R. C. Haskins, International Harvester Co., 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; George H. Kretz, National Park Bank, post-office box 65, City Hall Station, New York City; Justus Ruperti, Amsinck & Co., post-office box 242, 90 Wall Street, New York City; L. K. Salsbury, president Delta & Pine Land Co. of Mississippi, 156 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.; John Henry Hammond, care of Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York City; W. R. Shepherd, Kent Hall, Columbia University, New York City; F. W. Scott, Scott & Stringfellow, Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.; George M. Shriver, vice president Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, room 306, Baltimore & Ohio Central Building, Baltimore, Md.; R. Lancaster Williams, R. Lancaster Williams Co. (Inc.), Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.; and Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, director American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York City, secretary.

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Cuba: Chairman, F. Q. Brown, Redmond & Co., 33 Pine Street, New York City; special representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, Angus McLean, Director War Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C. Members, Phanor J. Eder, Mercantile Bank of the Americas, 44 Pine Street, New York City; Philip W. Henry, vice president American International Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City; Milton C. Elliott, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.; Paul Fuller, 2 Rector Street, New York City; Levi L. Rue, Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.; Maynard D. Howell, export manager Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Prof. E. M. Patterson, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. C. A. Phillips, 15 North Park Street, Hanover, N. H.; James Speyer, Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine Street, New York City; Frederick Strauss, J. & W. Seligman & Co., 54 Wall Street, New York City; Albert E. Tate, Tate Furniture Co., High Point, N. C.; G. C. Taylor, president American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York City; Henry B. Wilcox, vice president Merchants & Mechanics First National Bank, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. White, care of J. G. White & Co., 37 Wall Street, New York City.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, 1918, WITH COMPARISONS SINCE 1891 :: :: :: ::

THE foreign trade of Peru for the year 1918 amounted to 29,677,708 libras, as compared with 32,146,266 libras in 1917. There was an increase in exports of 1,329,180 libras, so that the decrease trade is due entirely to a falling off in imports of 3,797,738 libras. In the following tables of Peruvian imports and exports by countries the libra has been reduced to dollars at the rate of 1 libra = \$4.86 United States gold, which is approximately the par rate. The exchange rate for Peruvian libras for New York drafts fluctuated in the year 1918 from about \$5 to as high as \$5.85.

IMPORTS.

	1913	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States	\$8,530,525	\$7,232,817	\$24,866,592	\$42,732,571	\$25,605,722
United Kingdom	7,769,225	3,219,974	2,272,042	9,402,477	7,612,636
Chile	1,035,554	458,734	1,452,013	1,736,264	3,483,211
British India	274,203	424,809	1,132,224	1,701,117	2,297,147
Hongkong	768,954	884,263	1,407,303	2,205,283	1,802,753
Japan	62,879	89,342	415,529	629,346	1,328,945
Spain	355,485	219,349	826,778	1,738,038	987,989
Italy	1,230,739	767,061	1,153,022	1,208,710	987,478
France	1,363,191	432,864	953,847	1,094,905	655,302
Ecuador	85,492	38,224	176,906	308,581	429,784
Salvador	20,747		13,400	144,298	275,528
Australia	631,290	60,131	1,144,126	1,127,238	255,539
Argentina	13,283	134,717	141,199	267,770	212,120
Cuba	158,990	73,403	96,452	217,884	145,426
Brazil	19,858	23,544	77,424	140,585	135,784
Sweden	267	20,868	187,584	92,928	76,399
Portugal	80,192	32,996	52,958	92,991	42,773
Netherlands	45,951	222,006	113,429	50,146	38,652
Colombia	45,179	3,165	28,155	13,200	32,003
Costa Rica	33,014			32,868	22,269
Norway		24,126	23,987	30,725	12,286
Germany	5,132,039	464,986	60,533	20,422	2,143
Denmark	78	44,388	195,743	27,955	1,108
Belgium	1,866,915	147,339	59,396	34,195	418
Mexico	17,277		592	90,187	49
Other countries	38,034	25,241	429,713	478,157	1,040,385
Total	29,591,451	15,044,347	42,200,010	65,623,856	47,166,849

EXPORTS.

	1913	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States	\$14,741,639	\$31,056,775	\$50,565,066	\$53,180,103	\$45,192,999
United Kingdom	16,539,110	17,601,094	14,391,551	18,432,765	30,785,539
Chile	5,847,139	14,061,173	8,596,700	11,857,817	12,281,900
Argentina	7,620		361,867	523,903	2,732,313
Bolivia	639,590	911,184	1,474,776	1,811,580	1,797,879
Arica and Tacna	200,374	790,395	440,170	506,389	1,041,989
Brazil	38,501	590,661	629,754	742,223	549,389
Panama	53,754	587,088	6,096	12,301	348,010
Japan	6,683	47,460	64,319	77,026	336,623

EXPORTS—Continued.

	1913	1915	1916	1917	1918
Ecuador.....	\$241,668	\$295,694	\$141,578	\$342,902	\$321,625
France.....	1,566,495	398,431	490,408	425,065	66,806
Colombia.....	23,901	36,965	14,295	97,798	52,240
Spain.....	95,042	1,539,803	39,459	9,642	24,810
Italy.....	7,557	92,756	50,29c	2,255	2,853
Canada.....				763,195	
Jamaica.....			1,866,029	1,031,929	
Australia.....	141,426	273,413	723,161	466,238	
Norway.....		290,372	214,863	57,003	
Germany.....	2,966,884				
Portugal.....	578	32,380			
Belgium.....	1,212,555				
Barbados.....	947		127,985		
Other countries.....	76,347	24,338	198,129	207,793	1,471,837
Total.....	44,409,610	68,638,128	80,389,561	90,606,997	97,066,812

The chief exports of Peru are of minerals and metals (gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony, vanadium, and tungsten), petroleum, raw cotton, sugar, hides and skins, gums (chiefly rubber), and wool. The values for the last three years of these products were as follows:

	1916	1917	1918
	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>
Cotton.....	1,722,805	2,878,516	3,760,812
Sugar and derivatives.....	3,978,799	4,111,463	4,162,595
Hides and skins.....	327,186	322,858	170,447
Gums.....	690,899	596,507	323,363
Wool.....	938,075	1,711,734	2,704,863
Petroleum and derivatives.....	1,387,778	1,182,051	1,415,383
Copper.....	4,800,900	5,059,000	3,948,157
Silver.....	1,332,249	1,641,205	1,635,679
Gold.....	247,887	244,928	221,373
Vanadium.....	273,192	247,138	172,067
Tungsten.....	317,383	104,249	60,020

From this table it will be seen that the values of the chief Peruvian exports for 1918 were greater than those of either of the two preceding years. Only in the case of copper, among the principal products, and of hides and skins, gums (rubber), copper, vanadium, and tungsten among the others, was there any material falling off. This condition, however, was due in a great measure to the advance in prices. There was an actual falling off in all these Peruvian exports by quantities, except in the case of cotton, in which the exports of 1918 exceeded those of 1917.

The cotton exports for the three years in round numbers were: 1916, 24,226 tons (metric ton = 2,204.6 pounds); 1917, 17,375 tons; 1918, 21,522 tons. In the case of sugar, in round numbers the exports for the three years were: 239,000 tons, 212,000 tons, and 198,000 tons, respectively; and in the case of petroleum they were 279,000 tons, 217,000 tons, and 182,000 tons, respectively. The case of copper was somewhat peculiar. There was a considerable decrease in prices in 1918 as compared with 1917. The export in 1917 was 45,176 tons, of the value as above of over 5,000,000 libras, while the export of 1918 was 44,414 tons, with a value of less than 4,000,000 libras.

Peruvian cotton is exported in six grades, or rather of six kinds, known as "harsh," "semiharsh," "Egyptian," "lint," "metafi," and "Sea Island." The chief exports were in the first, second third, and fifth grades, and for 1918 were as follows: "Harsh," 3,587 tons; "semiharsh," 2,405 tons; "Egyptian," 8,662 tons; "metafi," 6,824 tons.

Sugar is exported as "white," "chancaca," "granulated," and "mascabado." In 1918 the exports, in tons, of the four classes were as follows: "White," 17,273 tons; "chancaca," 341 tons; "granulated," 173,361 tons; "mascabado," 7,010 tons.

The chief hides and skins in 1918 were: Goatskins, 222 tons; salt cattle hides, 104 tons; dry cattle hides, 696 tons; and dry salt cattle hides, 683 tons.

The wool exports in 1918 were: Alpaca, 3,424 tons; washed sheep, 2,018 tons; unwashed sheep, 1,245 tons. There were 76 tons of washed llama wool and nearly 2 tons vicuña wool.

The petroleum was exported as "crude," 137,212 tons; "naphtha," 42,566 tons; "gasoline," 1,379 tons; "kerosene," 177 tons.

For several years before the war with Chile, which terminated with the treaty of Ancon in 1884, the foreign trade of Peru averaged about 10,000,000 libras a year, approximately \$50,000,000. Imports accounted for from 40 to 45 per cent of the trade and exports for the remainder. During the war Peruvian trade fell off to almost nothing, and even in 1887, three years after the treaty of Ancon, the total trade amounted to only about 2,500,000 libras, with exports and imports nearly balanced. Peruvian trade began to revive, beginning about 1890. In 1891 imports amounted to 2,148,577 libras and exports to 1,754,576 libras—an excess of imports over exports of nearly 400,000 libras. In 1918, as shown by the figures in the tables above, the trade had increased on the import side over four and one-half times, and on the exports side nearly twelve times what it was 27 years before. Very few countries can show such a remarkable increase in trade in a like period.

It may be interesting to show the position occupied by the countries leading in Peruvian trade in 1891 and the changes that have occurred since at two periods—first (1913), the year before the beginning of the world war, and, second (1918), the year in which this war ended:

FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, 1891.

Country.	Imports from.	Per cent of whole.	Exports to.	Per cent of whole.
	<i>Libras.</i> 2,148,577	100	<i>Libras.</i> 1,752,576	100
United Kingdom.....	890,996	41.5	823,363	46.9
Germany.....	405,983	18.9	157,456	8.9
France.....	223,350	10.4	50,183	2.9
United States.....	187,549	8.7	39,386	2.2
Chile.....	157,096	7.3	293,058	16.7
Belgium.....	66,438	3.1	3,750	.2
Italy.....	63,130	.3	519	.0
Spain.....	15,528	.7	27	.0

FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, 1913.

Country.	Imports from.	Per cent of whole.	Exports to.	Per cent of whole.
	<i>Libras.</i>		<i>Libras.</i>	
Total.....	6,088,777	100.0	9,137,781	100.0
United States.....	1,755,252	29.8	3,033,259	33.2
United Kingdom.....	1,598,606	26.3	3,403,110	37.2
Germany.....	1,055,975	17.3	610,471	6.7
Belgium.....	384,139	6.3	249,497	2.7
France.....	280,492	4.6	322,324	3.5
Italy.....	254,473	4.2	1,555	.0
Chile.....	213,077	3.5	1,203,115	13.2
Spain.....	73,147	1.2	19,557	.2

In the period of 22 years, from 1891 to 1913, Peru increased its imports 3,940,200 libras, or about \$19,500,000. Of this increase Germany secured 649,992 libras, France 57,142 libras, the United Kingdom 770,610 libras, and the United States 1,567,703 libras. The United States secured of the new trade a share greater by three-quarters of a million dollars than was secured by the United Kingdom, Germany, and France together. The percentage of imports from the United States increased from 8.7 per cent to 29.8 per cent, while the proportionate shares of Germany, France, and the United Kingdom all decreased.

On the exports side the figures are even more remarkable. Exports increased during the 22 years, 7,385,205 libras. Of this amount of new trade Germany secured 253,015 libras, France 272,141 libras, United Kingdom 2,579,747 libras, United States 2,993,873 libras, or a share more than five and one-half as great as Germany and France combined, and nearly equal to the combined share of Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

This was the showing made by ordinary and legitimate trade not influenced by any special conditions. The effect of the war, as everyone knows, was to intensify the commanding position which the United States occupied in Peruvian trade.

FOREIGN TRADE OF PERU, 1918.

Country.	Imports from.	Per cent of whole.	Exports to.	Per cent of whole.
	<i>Libras.</i>		<i>Libras.</i>	
Total.....	9,705,118	100.0	19,972,595	100.0
United States.....	5,268,667	54.3	9,298,971	46.6
United Kingdom.....	1,566,386	16.1	6,334,473	31.7
Chile.....	716,710	7.4	2,527,140	12.6
Spain.....	203,290	2.1	5,105	.0
Italy.....	138,370	1.4	587	.0
France.....	134,836	.4	13,746	.1
Germany.....	441	.0		.0
Belgium.....	86	.0		.0

Between 1913 and 1918 (the war period) Peru increased its imports of foreign goods 3,616,336 libras. Nearly all of this increase was the increase of imports from the United States, 3,513,415 libras. The

German and Belgian trades disappeared, the takings from France and Italy were reduced largely, and even the United Kingdom lost 32,220 libras. Spain gained 180 per cent and Chile 236 per cent.

On the export side the effect of the war was as follows: The total gain in trade was 10,834,814 libras, equal to 118 per cent. Of this gain the share of the United States was 6,265,712 libras, equal to 206 per cent increase; of the United Kingdom, 2,931,363 libras, equal to 86 per cent increase; and of Chile, 1,324,025 libras, equal to 110 per cent increase. Exports to European countries other than England practically ceased.

The Chilean trade, which bulks large in Peruvian statistics, is in scarcely any degree competitive with the trade of the United States or of European countries. This trade is almost entirely an interchange of food products.

PAN AMERICAN NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD'S TRIBUTE TO MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

A REGULAR meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union was held on Wednesday, November 5, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the governing board room of the Pan American Building. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. The following members of the board were present: Señor Ignacio Bonillas, ambassador of Mexico; Señor Beltrán Mathieu, ambassador of Chile; Señor Tomás A. Le Breton, ambassador of Argentina; Señor Ignacio Calderón, minister of Bolivia; Señor Joaquín Méndez, minister of Guatemala; Señor Santos A. Dominici, minister of Venezuela; Señor Rafael H. Elizalde, minister of Ecuador; Señor Carlos Adolfo Urueta, minister of Colombia; Señor Luis Galván, minister of the Dominican Republic; Señor Diego Manuel Chamorro, minister of Nicaragua; Señor Manuel Gondra, minister of Paraguay; Monsieur Charles Moravia, minister of Haiti; Señor Salvador Sol M., minister of Salvador; Señor Jacobo Varela, minister of Uruguay; Senhor Alberto de Ipanema Moreira, chargé d'affaires of Brazil; Señor Carlos Gibson, chargé d'affaires of Peru; Señor J. E. Lefevre, chargé d'affaires of Panama; and Señor Arturo Padró y Almeida, chargé d'affaires of Cuba. Mr. John Barrett, director general, and Mr. Francisco J. Yánes, assistant director and secretary of the board, were also present.

Upon the conclusion of the special and routine business of the meeting the minister of Bolivia addressed the board as follows:

GENTLEMEN: While this board was in recess, on the 11th of August last, there passed from this world Mr. Andrew Carnegie. His name is well known to us. Commencing

at the lowest point in the social scale he became, through his energy and business ability, one of the richest men in the world. But his higher ideals told him that everything is only a trusteeship, and therefore he proclaimed constantly that he would consider himself disgraced if he died rich. He everywhere endowed libraries, and established great institutions for the forwarding of human knowledge. His love for the peace of the world made him also start the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He endowed and gave to The Hague the great palace dedicated to arbitration. He built twice in Costa Rica the Central American Court of Justice. Finally, he contributed materially to the erection of this beautiful building of the Pan American Union, toward which his sentiments are expressed in a beautiful letter. Therefore, I consider it the duty of the governing board to have published in the BULLETIN the expression of its sentiments on the loss of such a friend and such a great philanthropist, and that there be sent to his wife an expression of sympathy for his loss. Besides this, I would like to have those letters that were exchanged between the then Secretary of State, Mr. Elihu Root, and Mr. Carnegie, with relation to the gift, published in the BULLETIN, if there is no objection. I would ask the secretary to please read these letters.

The secretary thereupon read the following letters exchanged between the Hon. Elihu Root, late Secretary of State and chairman ex officio of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and Mr. Carnegie:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 4, 1906.

MY DEAR MR. CARNEGIE:

Your active and effective cooperation in promoting better communication between the countries of America, as a member of the commission authorized by the Second Pan American Conference held in Mexico, your patriotic citizenship in the greatest of American republics, your earnest and weighty advocacy of peace and good will among the nations of the earth, and your action in providing a suitable building for the international tribunal at The Hague, embolden me to ask your aid in promoting the beneficent work of the Union of American Republics, which was established by the conference of Washington in 1889, continued by the conference of Mexico in 1902, and has now been made permanent by the conference of Rio de Janeiro in 1906. There is a general feeling that the Rio conference, the South American journey of the Secretary of State, and the expressions of courtesy and kindly feeling which accompanied them, have given a powerful impulse to the growth of a better acquaintance between the people of all the American countries, a better mutual understanding between them, the establishment of a common public opinion, and the reasonable and kindly treatment of international questions in the place of isolation, suspicion, irritation, strife, and war.

There is also a general opinion that while the action of the Bureau of American Republics, designed to carry on this work from conference to conference, has been excellent so far as it has gone, the scope of the Bureau's work ought to be enlarged and its activity and efficiency greatly increased.

To accomplish this a building adequate to the magnitude and dignity of the great work to be done is indispensable. With this view, the nations constituting the union have expressed their willingness to contribute, and some of them have contributed, and the Congress of the United States has at its last session appropriated to the extent of \$200,000, funds available for the purchase of a suitable site in the city of Washington. With this view also the conference at Rio de Janeiro, on the 13th of August, 1906, adopted resolutions looking to the establishment of a "permanent center of information and of interchange of ideas among the republics of this continent, as well as a building suitable for the library in memory of Columbus," and expressed the hope that "before the meeting of the next international American conference the

International Bureau of American Republics shall be housed in such a way as to permit it to properly fulfill the important functions assigned to it by this conference."

These functions are, in brief, to give effect to the work of the conference; to carry out its resolutions; to prepare the work of future conferences; to disseminate through each American country a knowledge of the affairs, the sentiments, and the progress of every other American country; to promote better communication and more constant intercourse; to increase the interaction among all the Republics of each upon the others in commerce, in education, in the arts and sciences, and in political and social life, and to maintain in the city of Washington a headquarters, a meeting place, a center of influence for the same peaceful and enlightened thought and conscience of all America.

I feel sure of your hearty sympathy in the furtherance of this undertaking, so full of possibilities for the peace and the prosperity of America and of mankind, and I appeal to you in the same spirit that has actuated your great benefactions to humanity in the past, to provide for the erection, upon the site thus to be supplied by governmental action, of a suitable building for the work of the union, the direction and control of which has been imposed by our respective governments upon the governing board, of which I have the honor to be chairman.

With great respect and esteem, I am, my dear Mr. Carnegie,

Very sincerely yours,

ELIHU ROOT,

*Secretary of State and ex Officio Chairman of the Governing Board
of the Bureau of American Republics.*

MR. CARNEGIE'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1907.

HON. ELIHU ROOT,

*Secretary of State and ex Officio Chairman of the Governing Board of the Bureau of
South American Republics, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I am greatly pleased that you and your colleagues of the South American Republics have done me the honor to suggest that I might furnish a suitable home in Washington for the Bureau of American Republics.

The approval of your application by the governing board of the international bureau and President Roosevelt's hearty expressions of satisfaction are most gratifying.

You very kindly mention my membership of the first Pan American Conference and advocacy of the Pan American Railway, the gaps of which are being slowly filled. The importance of this enterprise impresses itself more and more upon me, and I hope to see it accomplished.

I am happy, therefore, in stating that it will be one of the pleasures of my life to furnish to the union of all the Republics of this hemisphere the necessary funds (\$750,000) from time to time as may be needed for the construction of an international home in Washington.

The cooperation of our own Republic is seen in the appropriation of funds by Congress for the purchase of the site, and in the agreement between the Republics for the maintenance of the bureau we have additional evidence of cooperation, so that the forthcoming American temple of peace will be the joint work of all of the Republics. Every generation should see them drawing closer together.

It is a cheering thought that all these are for the first time to be represented at the forthcoming Hague conference. Henceforth they are members of that body whose aim is the settlement of international disputes by that "high court of nations" or other similar tribunal.

I beg to express to each and all of them my heartfelt thanks for being permitted to make such a New Year's gift as this. I have never felt more keenly than I do

this New Year's morning how much more blessed it is to give than to receive, and I consider myself highly honored by being considered worthy to provide the forthcoming union a home, where the accredited representatives of all the Republics are to meet and, I trust, to bind together their respective nations in the bonds of unbroken peace.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

On motion, seconded by the minister of Ecuador, and unanimously approved by the governing board, it was voted to spread on the minutes the expression of the sentiments of the board on the death of Mr. Carnegie; to include the letters exchanged between the former Secretary of State, Mr. Root, and Mr. Carnegie; and to convey to Mrs. Carnegie an expression of sympathy.

CREDIT INFORMATION FROM LATIN AMERICA.

An unquestionable advantage possessed by European over American exporters to Latin American countries before the war was that of better credit information. In the past the chief obstacles to the development of the export trade of the United States, especially in Latin America, were inelastic banking laws and customs and paucity of credit information.

As has been frequently pointed out in the BULLETIN the trade acceptance was the instrument by which the export business of England, Germany, and France was conducted, and the marketing of the trade acceptance at home was the means by which the trade was financed. In other words, the ability to sell the accepted bill of exchange was that which made the bill the effective instrument it was. The British or German exporter was able to sell goods in Latin America on credit because he was able to pass that credit on to the short-term investor in England or Germany.

There was no market for foreign trade acceptances in the United States such as existed in all the western and central European countries. Consequently American exporters who sold on credit were compelled to carry the whole burden of the credit themselves. At the bottom of all was the exact credit information the bank which presented the bill, or which took the bill over from the drawer, and which the drawer himself had of the credit of the drawee. That this information was in the highest degree reliable is proven by the fact that Latin American bills of exchange drawn in Europe were in the rarest of cases protested for nonpayment. It could hardly have been otherwise since the credit information was collected in the first instance from those from whom the acceptor of the bill was accustomed to purchase goods and from the banks that first handled the paper. There was no similar reservoir of credit information from which the United States exporter to Latin America could draw.

We have changed our banking laws and are changing our banking customs. The domestic trade acceptance is beginning to be known; the foreign trade acceptance will also find a place. The market for all acceptances will develop. Meanwhile the threads of credit information should be drawn into one channel.

The National Association of Credit Men, which includes representatives from the credit departments of a large number (about 200) of the leading industrial and exporting concerns in the United States, has organized a foreign credits bureau for the assembling and disseminating of credit information drawn from the actual operations of its members in the foreign field. The purpose is to establish a clearing house of the ledger experiences of all the members. Copies of an inquiry made by any subscriber, his name being withheld, are sent to all the other subscribers to the bureau who on prepared forms answer the inquiry by giving a history of their dealings with the firm or individual inquired about. They state the number of years they have dealt with the foreign firm, the terms under which sales were made, the largest recent credit, the date of the last transaction, amounts overdue and for how long, whether and for what reason they have declined to give credit, and their estimate or rating of the foreign firm's credit.

Essentially this is the same kind of information on credit standing that has formed the basis of European credits in Latin America and elsewhere. It differs in detail because of the differences that yet exist between the European and the American method of extending credits.

A bureau of this kind grows in efficiency as the mass of accumulated reports becomes greater, thereby building up piece by piece an invaluable record of the trade habits and reliability of foreign buying concerns.

In the past an element of friction has been that the Latin-American buyer of unquestioned reliability and of the most scrupulous and exact business habits, when he came to deal with American houses, encountered an atmosphere of doubt and distrust that was irritating in the extreme. The fact that the American seller was not acquainted with the buyer's record may have justified his attitude, but it could not satisfy the buyer, who asked, naturally, Why does he not know these things?

Good credit information not only makes for safety to the seller, but it also makes for ease and comfort to the buyer. It is the foundation stone upon which the credit machine is built and it is the lubricant that makes smooth the working of the machine.

The head office of the Foreign Credits Bureau is at 41 Park Row, New York.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES IN THE PAN AMERICAN BUILDING.

The Pan American Building at Washington has, during the last three months, been the scene of three most important conferences bearing upon the welfare of the United States and the world. First, in October, came the industrial conference called by President Wilson and composed of about 45 leading men of the country, representing three groups, respectively, the public, the employers, and the employees. This conference, which met in the Hall of the Americas, was presided over by Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, and was in session for over two weeks. It was characterized by extended exchange of views and a comprehensive discussion of the entire relationship of labor and capital; but, unfortunately, it adjourned without any actual results. This was due to the inability of the employers' and employees' groups to agree upon a resolution embodying the idea of recognition of labor unions and the "open shop."

During the month of November there met in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Building, by courtesy of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the International Labor Conference, called under the provisions of the new League of Nations. It was the first important assembly of its kind provided for in the treaty of peace concluding the world war. Its importance, however, was not generally appreciated in Washington or throughout the United States, and a wrong impression went abroad in regard to its character.

On account of unfortunate newspaper notices and some speeches that were made in Congress, the idea was created that this conference was composed of a radical element of labor leaders who wished to upset present conditions and bring about industrial revolution. The contrary was the truth. Attending this conference were nearly 300 delegates and advisers from 30 different countries. One-third of these were delegates of the Governments, who were almost all leading and influential statesmen or men prominent in public affairs. Another third was composed of employers of labor and representatives of capital, including many of the greatest employers of Europe and Japan. The other third was made up of representatives of labor organizations in the countries participating, and these were men of ability and sincerity of purpose who wished to do their part in bringing labor and capital closer together.

The sessions of the conference were presided over by Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. Although the United States had no official participation because the treaty of peace had not been approved, the conference showed the United States the courtesy of electing Secretary Wilson as its chairman. There was a large staff of secretaries and translators who performed their duties efficiently.

All discussions and resolutions were interpreted from English into French or from French into English, as was required. The reports of the proceedings were not only in English and in French, but in Spanish, in order that the large number of delegates from Spanish-speaking countries could keep fully in touch with the proceedings. The conference finally adjourned after making specific recommendations on many points affecting labor, and the appointment of a governing board to carry on the work of the conference until the next meeting, which is to be held in 1920.

A second industrial conference called by President Wilson has been holding its sessions in the Columbus room of the Pan American Building during December. It is composed of about 20 representative men, selected by the President, but not divided into groups. Whereas the first conference was open to the public and newspaper men, and there is no doubt that the inability to get together was made more difficult by this condition, the second conference is meeting behind closed doors and simply announcing at the conclusion of its meetings whether anything has been accomplished. As its membership is made up of thoughtful men who have the confidence of the country, and as they are working hard, it is hoped and believed that they will be ultimately able to make recommendations to the President that may have a far-reaching influence on the adjustment of the industrial situation not only in the United States but in other countries that have similar problems.

CALL FOR A UNITED STATES-MEXICO TRADE CONFERENCE.

The board of directors of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico has called a conference of exporters and importers to meet in Mexico City February 11, 12, and 13. The following invitation to attend this conference has been sent to all exporting and importing houses in the United States interested in Mexican trade:

The commerce between the United States and Mexico is increasing. In 1918 it amounted to \$245,613,991, and this year it will be much greater. As this commerce grows, trade problems arise, the practical and immediate solution of which is of vital importance if the United States is to hold its present trade advantage in Mexico.

In order that these questions may be discussed and clarified by experts, this chamber of commerce is calling a conference of all the exporters and importers, manufacturers, bankers, and merchants concerned with trade between the United States and Mexico, to meet in the rooms of this chamber in Mexico City Wednesday morning, February 11, 1920, and to last three days, ending with the evening of Friday, February 13.

This will be the first conference of this kind that has ever been held in Mexico. Two sessions will be held each day. The subjects to be discussed will be: 1, Mexican sales methods and distribution; 2, Mexican agencies and representations; 3, Mexican banking facilities; 4, Mexican credits; 5, financing the exports of Mexico; 6, shipping and packing merchandise for Mexico; 7, trade-marks in Mexico.

The proceedings will be in English, but the report of the conference will be printed in both English and Spanish.

This chamber earnestly hopes that every bank and commercial and manufacturing house in the United States, trading with Mexico or intending to go into this field, will send one of its officers or the manager of its export department to this conference. The Mexico representatives of the American houses will, of course, be invited to the conference, but they see the problems from the point of view of the Mexico office, and we must have the point of view of the office in the United States also represented. This chamber asks that houses in the United States who intend to send representatives to this conference will write to the secretary at once for further details as to the arrangements.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

On July 19 last the contract which the National Society of Public Works made with the Government on March 7, 1911, for the construction of the port of MAR DEL PIATA, was modified so as to allow, after July 1, 1919, the company to receive additional compensation for material and labor, the Government reserving the right to decrease the work contemplated and to fix the time for the construction of the same.

Statistics compiled by the national commission of the third census concerning the STOCK INDUSTRY of the country show 275 stock farms, varying in extent from 25 hectares to over 25,000 hectares. The capital invested in machinery and tools amounts to 405,410,632 pesos, currency, and employment is given to 2,125,870 persons connected with the industry.

The exports of EXTRACT OF QUEBRACHO for the first six months of 1919 aggregated 102,000 tons, as compared with 68,000 tons during the same period of 1918.

During the first quarter of 1919 the IMPORTS of the Argentine Republic amounted to 104,701,000 gold pesos, and the exports to 111,170,000 gold pesos.

The French Argentine Co. of AERIAL TRANSPORTS, with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos, was organized on October 11 last.

The President recently authorized the French marine FIRE INSURANCE CO., entitled "Le Foncier de France et des Colonies," to establish a branch in Buenos Aires. This is the first maritime insurance company to establish a branch in the Republic.

The area sown to CEREALS in 1919-20 is estimated at 6,053,000 hectares of wheat, 1,425,000 hectares of flax, and 931,000 hectares

of oats, as compared with 1918-19 in which the areas were as follows: Wheat, 6,870,000 hectares; flax, 1,383,650; and oats, 1,206,000.

In September last the exports of FROZEN MEATS consisted of 130,348 carcasses of frozen wethers and 396,328 quarters of frozen beef. From January to September, 1919, these exports consisted of 1,662,913 carcasses of frozen wethers, 4,586,500 quarters of frozen beef, and 78,884 quarters of chilled beef, as compared with 1,127,311 carcasses of frozen wethers, 4,922,701 quarters of frozen beef, and 21,256 quarters of chilled beef during the same period of 1918.

The value of imports during the first half of 1919 amounted to 297,079,000 pesos, gold, as compared with 209,896,000 pesos, gold, during the same period of 1918.

The department of agriculture has arranged to conduct experiments in the cultivation of HENEQUEN, cotton, maguey, and other fibrous plants, and has requested the Mexican Government to furnish seeds and slips of the plants referred to. The President of Mexico has ordered that seeds and slips be sent immediately to the Argentine Government.

During the first half of 1919 the exports of BUTTER were 11,778 tons, eight tons of which went to the United States. The exports of cheese during the same period aggregated 3,251 tons, 213 tons of which were shipped to the United States. The butter exported was both fresh and salted, and some of it was packed in tins. Eleven different kinds of cheese were exported, among others the brands known as Goya and Moliterno.

In reply to a request of the National Association of Manufacturers of Woolen Products the ambassador of the Argentine Republic in Washington has received information that the WOOL PRODUCTION of the Argentine Republic in 1918-19 was 141,000 tons. According to the census of 1917 the sheep in the country numbered 45,000,000 head and the goats 4,600,000.

BOLIVIA.

On October 21 the first section of the FERROCARRIL DE YUNGAS (Yungas Railroad) was put into use, being completed as far as kilometer 61. The work performed by Bolivian engineers is considered one of the most difficult in South America, as it was necessary to ascend 4,800 meters to the summit of the range of the Andes Mountains, making tunnels, bridges, and cuts in the rock to a depth of 40 meters.

On November 10 the FERROCARRIL DE SUCRE A BETANZOS (Sucre-Betanzos Railroad) was inaugurated, and the work has been pushed considerably on another line, which will go as far as Lagunillas nearing Paraguay. This shows the development of the construction of railroads in the country.

A syndicate has been formed in La Paz to establish a plant for the **MANUFACTURE OF WOOD ALCOHOL** and for making paper of various kinds from wood pulp.

The President issued a decree placing the **CONTROL OF FOOD PRODUCTS** under the customs division of the Government, which obliges the merchants to furnish a weekly list of their stock. According to this decree the hiding of property will be considered as smuggling, and the Government may confiscate the goods or impose a fine of 50 per cent of the value of the merchandise.

Newspapers state that owing to action taken by the Bolivian Minister in Japan, a group of Japanese capitalists have rented 2,000 square miles in the Department of Tarija, Bolivia, for **AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING**. The Japanese Government is also preparing to submit, for the approbation of Bolivia, a project for the development of tin mines and the construction of railroads to facilitate the transportation of the colonists.

Presidential decree of September 9, 1919, calls for bids for the purchase of 1,000,000 liters of **POTABLE ALCOHOL** of foreign manufacture, 95° Gay-Lussac at the temperature of 15°, subject to certain terms. The deliveries must be made at the ports of Molendo, Antofagasta, or Arica, or in the customhouse of Villazon on the Argentine frontier, and prices must be specified for each of the places indicated. Payment will be made on delivery of the articles, by 90-day drafts on London.

BRAZIL.

BRAZILIAN TRADE, SIX MONTHS, 1919.

Imports.—Imports of Brazil for the first six months of 1919 amounted to \$183,448,797. This figure represents a conversion of 674,987,000 milreis paper at the average rate of the period (milreis = 27.17 + cents) as adopted by the Brazilian statistical office. Comparing the like periods, January to June, inclusive, for the four years of the war and one year preceding the war, the imports were as follows: 1913, 524,583,000 milreis (\$169,964,921); 1916, 370,198,000 milreis (\$87,971,000); 1917, 383,806,000 milreis (\$96,029,000); 1918, 418,051,000 milreis (\$112,247,000).

The difference in value between the imports for the period in 1913 before the war, and the period in 1919 after the close of the war, shows a difference of less than 8 per cent increase in imports. Taking into consideration the great advance in prices there was in reality a falling off in imports much greater than 8 per cent.

Brazilian imports are stated in four classes—I. Live stock; II. Primary Materials and Articles used in the Arts and Industries; III. Manufactures; IV. Food Products.

The imports under the first class are small. The imports under the second class increased from \$36,965,160 for the six months of 1913 to \$51,729,740 for the corresponding period of 1919. The chief items under this heading were: Coal, stones, earths, and the like (chiefly coal) from \$17,175,240 to \$20,324,520; jute, for the manufacture of bags for coffee, from \$2,084,940 to \$6,779,700; pelts and skins, from \$2,682,720 to \$4,845,420; iron and steel, from \$2,143,260 to \$3,377,700; raw cotton, from \$1,657,260 to \$2,741,040. There were likewise increases in vegetable oils and extracts, in seed, roots, bark, etc., in lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys, and in other metals and metalloids not otherwise enumerated, and in hair, fur, and feathers.

The chief decreases were: In woods and lumber, from \$2,444,580 to \$952,560; in wool, from \$1,317,060 to \$826,200; and in gold, silver, and platinum, from \$223,560 to \$4,860. There was likewise a decrease in animal residuary products of nearly \$100,000.

In the third class the increase was from \$95,192,820 to \$95,440,680. The chief items in which increases occurred were: In manufactures of paper, from \$3,547,800 to \$10,162,260; chemicals, drugs, and pharmaceutical specialties, from \$3,615,840 to \$7,236,540; silk manufactures, from \$451,980 to \$1,078,920. There were increases also in manufactures of aluminum, of rubber, of bristles and hair, of hemp, surgical and dental instruments, of manufactures of nickel, of straw, esparto, and pita, of perfumery, paints, inks, etc. There were decreases in the imports of manufactures of iron and steel not otherwise enumerated, from \$20,402,280 to \$17,374,500; of machinery, engines, tools, and hardware, from \$18,278,460 to \$16,174,080; of wool, from \$2,230,740 to \$1,744,740; of linen, from \$1,010,880 to \$539,460; of wood, from \$1,030,320 to \$573,480; of arms and ammunition, from \$1,900,260 to \$1,020,600; of carriages and other vehicles, from \$9,734,580 to \$2,279,340. There were decreases also in the imports of musical, mathematical, physical, and optical instruments and materials; of jute bags, of earthenware, porcelain, and glass; of manufactures of gold, silver, and platinum; of earths, stones, and like substances; and of leather.

The imports under the fourth class decreased from \$36,945,720 to \$35,181,540. The chief item of increase under this class was cereals, flour, and alimentary grains from \$14,176,620 to \$21,524,940. There were decreases in the imports of beverages from \$8,626,500 to \$4,208,760; of preserved food and extracts, from \$8,334,900 to \$6,235,380; in dairy products, from \$1,924,560 to \$510,300. In cattle foods, from \$306,180 to \$53,460.

The origin of the imports is shown in the following table. Imports from the United States increased by over 250 per cent, and there were large increases also in imports from Argentina, British India, Newfoundland, Sweden, Japan, Spain, and Mexico (oils). The

decreases were largely from the United Kingdom, France, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, and were of manufactured goods.

[Six months.]

	1913	1919		1913	1919
United States.....	\$27,283,719	\$97,608,187	Norway.....	\$1,651,520	\$1,112,182
United Kingdom.....	42,390,114	24,942,448	Switzerland.....	1,958,565	987,037
Argentina.....	12,218,550	21,827,081	Canada.....	672,818	842,773
India.....	1,417,409	6,805,403	Chile.....	114,074	210,977
France.....	16,821,194	6,364,407	Belgium.....	8,866,132	108,300
Portugal.....	7,404,074	4,477,634	Denmark.....	256,851	68,847
Newfoundland.....	2,137,618	4,448,090	China.....	98,726	56,930
Uruguay.....	4,022,996	3,168,087	Germany.....	28,201,623
Sweden.....	742,127	2,440,142	Austria-Hungary.....	2,688,528
Italy.....	6,992,369	2,262,758	Other countries.....	1,001,890	244,895
Japan.....	108,266	1,940,641	Total.....	169,964,921	183,448,797
Spain.....	1,202,738	1,829,231			
Mexico.....	5,749	1,348,320			

Exports.—The export trade of Brazil shows remarkable increases and changes within the last six or seven years. Comparing the first six months of 1919 with the like periods of 1916, 1917, and 1918, and of 1913, the year preceding the war, we find the exports to be as follows:

1919.....	\$297,082,410
1918.....	134,177,777
1917.....	148,558,371
1916.....	121,790,560
1913.....	134,066,400

Taking the first period of 1913 and the last of 1919 there was an increase in exports of nearly 122 per cent. This shows a remarkable gain in values; and, taking into account the advance in prices, it shows a very considerable gain in quantities, though not so great.

Brazilian exports are stated in three classes: I, Animal products; II, Minerals and mineral products; III, Vegetable products.

In the period January to July, inclusive (seven months), the chief increases in the first class by quantities were cattle hides, from 24,963 metric tons (ton=2,204.6 pounds) to 30,973 tons; frozen and chilled beef, from nothing to 30,167 tons; preserved meats, from 122 to 17,498 tons. There were other increases in jerked beef, skins, wool, and in lard and miscellaneous products.

The chief increase in the second class was in manganese, from 61,700 to 132,667 tons.

In the third class the increases were in coffee, from 4,752,000 bags (of 60 kilos or 132.27 pounds each) to 8,496,000 bags; rice, from 42 tons to 13,050 tons; sugar, from 5,103 tons to 21,606 tons; cacao, from 12,822 tons to 36,542 tons; manioc flour, from 2,299 tons to 19,233; beans, from nothing to 28,202 tons; yerba mate, from 34,367 tons to 40,632. There were increases in exports of Carnauba wax of nearly 1,000 tons; of oil-producing seeds, over 4,000 tons; of tobacco,

of 1,800 tons; and of woods and timber of 50,000 tons. The exports of Indian corn, potatoes, and beans represent an entirely new trade which sprung up in the closing years of the war.

There was a decrease in the export of cotton from 20,056 tons to 2,131 tons, and of rubber from 23,168 to 17,708.

The following table is interesting as showing the destination of these exports and the changes occurring in these years, the most remarkable of which are the enormous increases in the exports to the United States, France, Italy, Belgium, Uruguay, Argentina, Spain, and Sweden, and the decreases in the exports to Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Netherlands:

[Six months.]

	1913	1919		1913	1919
United States.....	\$44,956,283	\$103,425,135	Norway.....	\$182,182	\$2,790,835
France.....	13,854,455	83,503,820	Greece.....	38,933	1,797,301
United Kingdom.....	24,992,263	26,438,512	Portugal.....	808,121	1,543,191
Uruguay.....	2,882,519	13,614,284	Austria-Hungary.....	4,803,347	1,227,510
Italy.....	1,848,117	11,355,254	Egypt.....	70,125	963,291
Belgium.....	2,723,252	10,750,199	Cuba.....		560,314
Argentina.....	6,796,399	10,311,914	Germany.....	19,807,999	
Denmark.....	311,691	7,487,389	Other countries.....	2,800,913	4,770,391
Spain.....	688,390	6,892,481			
Sweden.....	926,311	6,529,580	Total.....	134,066,400	297,082,410
Netherlands.....	5,375,100	3,121,009			

An executive decree of October 23 last authorizes the Central & South American Telegraph Co., without monopoly, special privilege, or subsidy, to lay SUBMARINE CABLES between the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Santos and to points in the Republic of Uruguay.

A branch of the NORTH AMERICAN BOARD OF TRADE of Rio de Janeiro has been opened in São Paulo.

Construction work has commenced on three of the sections of the RAILWAY from Santa Barbara to Piracicacha.

The Star NAVIGATION CO. of Rio de Janeiro has been organized to engage in the coastwise trade between the principal ports of the Republic, and especially between the cities of Rio Grande do Sul and Rio de Janeiro. The Funch Edye & Co. and the Booth Lines, which ply between New York and Rio Grande do Sul, have decided to operate vessels equipped for passenger traffic. The Jacare River has been opened to navigation between Canna Verde and Santa Ana in the State of Minas Geraes.

The COFFEE CROP of the State of São Paulo is estimated at 3,368,750 sacks; of the State of Minas, 430,000 sacks; and of the State of Parana, 20,000 sacks; or a total of 3,818,750 sacks.

CHILE.

The new concession of the GENERAL ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., authorizing it to operate for another period of 10 years

its plants in the cities of Rancagua, San Fernando, Curico, Chillan, and Temuco, and its installations in the communes of Nunoa and Providencia, departments of Santiago, on the same terms as under the old concession, was approved by the President on July 23 last.

The Parga CARBONIFEROUS EXPLOITATION CO., with a subscribed capital of 3,000,000 pesos, was recently organized in Valparaiso.

The treasury department has approved the plans and estimates for the extension of the Freire, Rodriguez, Las Heras, Carreras, and Edwards CANALS in the port of Valparaiso. This work is estimated to cost 240,530 pesos, currency.

Press reports state that a group of Chinese manufacturers and merchants of Chile and Peru has organized the Chungwa Navigation Co., which proposes to purchase and operate a fleet of direct FREIGHT STEAMERS between Chinese and Chilean ports.

It is reported that arrangements have been made for CLOSER COMMERCIAL RELATIONS between Mexico and Chile, and that the Commercial and Agricultural Society of Chile has requested Alberto Márquez B., Consul General of Chile in Mexico, to arrange for exhibits of Chilean products in that country. It is understood that both nations will make special customs concessions in order to facilitate trade between the two republics.

Exports from Italy to Chile during the second half of 1919 were valued at 1,172,034 liras, as compared with 2,800,664 liras during the same period of 1918.

EXPORTS OF NITRATE during the first nine months of 1919 aggregated 7,834,761 Spanish quintals, as compared with 46,330,593 quintals during the same period of 1918.

COLOMBIA.

According to figures published on the development of AGRICULTURE IN CUNDINAMARCA there are 687,298 hectares of land in the department devoted to stock raising, of which 290,095 hectares are cultivated pasture land and 397,203 hectares natural pasturage; the total number of cattle is 615,055 head; 35,859 hectares of land are used in raising sugar cane, whose product in sugar of all kinds amounts to 36,043,040 kilos. The best equipped sugar plantations are the following: The Golconda in the municipality of Anapoima; San Antonio in the municipality of Viota; and Guasimal in the municipality of Tena.

Dr. Pedro Antonio Molina, former minister of foreign relations, has been appointed AGENT OF THE FERRO CARRIL DEL PACIFICO (Railroad of the Pacific).

Early in November a COLOMBIAN COMMERCIAL COMMISSION left Bogota for a tour of propaganda and economic study

through the Republics of Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. The members are Drs. Jorge Ancízar, Cesáreo A. Pardo, and Senor Alfonso Zamorano. This mission is charged by the ministry of agriculture and commerce with the duty of making a special study of the stock-raising industry and packing houses of Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay, as well as the cultivation of coffee in Brazil, and the preparation of serums which are antidotes for snake bites.

Two business men from Barranquilla have lately established in the city a **FACTORY TO EXTRACT OIL** from all grains that contain it, for with the type of machinery installed they can extract oil from the coconut, almonds, flaxseed, and peanuts, as well as from the castor bean.

By a presidential decree of October 3 a commission has been appointed to make the plans for the laying out of the **CENTRAL HIGHWAY OF THE NORTH** in the section from Cucuta to Pamplona of North Santander.

Newspaper notices state that in Paris a **FRENCH-COLOMBIAN COMPANY** has been formed which has ten large hydroplanes to take to Colombia to establish a rapid transit service between the two river ports of Barranquilla and La Dorada in 12-hour trips. The hydroplanes have accommodations for passengers, and it is believed that this air-river route will prove of benefit to commerce and the country as a whole.

On November 5 the minister of public works signed a contract with the *Compañía Colombiana* of Las Bocas de Ceniza for the opening and canalization of the mouth of the Magdalena River and the construction of improvements in the **PORT OF BARRANQUILLA**, as provided for by law 73 of 1913 in conjunction with law 77 of 1912 and law 21 of 1919. According to this contract the company engages, among other things, to obtain for the nation a loan of 6,568,000 pesos, gold, for the construction under consideration.

The ministry of public works has approved the plans for the laying out of the extension of the **FERROCARRIL DEL NORTE** (Railroad of the North) on the stretch between sections 67 and 72 of the line.

Executive decree of October 23 organized two commissions of engineers to survey and draw plans and specifications for the following branches of the **FERROCARRIL DEL PACIFICO** (Railroad of the Pacific), provided for in law 26 of 1915; (a) From Popayan to the frontier of Carchi, via the city of Pasto; (b) a branch to connect Pasto or other point on the aforementioned branch with the lower part of the Patia River, or with the coast of the Pacific; and (c) a branch to connect this previous branch with the Alto Putumayo or other navigable river of the east, starting from Pasto or other suitable point.

COSTA RICA.

According to the decree of July 29, 1919, the chamber of deputies has authorized the President to establish ARSENIC DIPS or other effective measures to destroy the ticks and other insect pests which are prejudicial to the cattle-raising industry. The same decree appropriates 2,000 colons (colon, \$0.4653) for the installation of these dips in the infested districts.

During the period between June 16 and July 15, 1919, THE EXPORTATION THROUGH THE PORT OF LIMON was 420,666 pieces, with a collective weight of 17,662,027 kilos. The products exported most extensively were: Bananas, 409,359 bunches, with a weight of 16,524,074 kilos; coffee, 3,737 sacks, weighing 257,869 kilos; cacao, 1,909 sacks, weighing 131,453 kilos; and 3,359 sacks of sugar, weighing 303,262 kilos.

In order to stimulate and facilitate exportation of national products to the Canal Zone the President issued a decree on September 10, 1919, exempting from taxes REIMPORTED EMPTY SACKS in which the country's products had been sent out.

On October 13 the Government made a contract with Señor Raul Jiménez granting him a CONCESSION FOR SALT LANDS on the Gulf of Nicoya. This concession is granted for the space of 20 years and comprises 100 hectares of land. According to the terms of the contract the concessionaire must agree to the following conditions: To raise, within a year from date, the production of salt to no less than 230,000 kilos annually; (2) to install within five years a salt refinery; (3) to sell 60 per cent of the annual output for national consumption at a price not to exceed 6 colones and 45 centimos a quintal.

CUBA.

The department of agriculture, commerce, and labor has been asked by the American legation in Habana, in compliance with a request from the Department of Commerce of the United States Government, for information concerning MARINE ALGÆ deposits on the northern coast of Cuba. These seaweeds are used in a number of industries in the United States and Europe as raw materials.

Recent data received from the department of finance show that the COMMERCE of Cuba with Mexico has increased during the last few years. In 1918 Cuba bought of Mexico commodities valued at \$3,029,169.

The consul of Cuba in San Juan, Porto Rico, states that Porto Rican COFFEE consumed in Cuba from March, 1918, to March, 1919, inclusive, was valued at \$2,291,502.*

Early in November, 1919, the ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS AND COLONISTS was organized in Habana with the following offi-

cers: Miguel Arango y Mantilla, president; Dr. Ramon J. Martinez, secretary; and Higinio Fanjul, treasurer.

Press reports state that the receipts of SUGAR from the present crop in all the ports of the Republic up to the middle of November last were 3,907,387 tons, of which 3,576,427 tons were exported, leaving a balance on hand in the ports of the Republic of 248,966 tons. The sugar production of Cuba for the season of 1918-19 amounted to 3,971,776 tons, as compared with the output of the previous year of 3,446,083 tons.

From January 1 to October 31, 1919, the EXPORTS OF LEAF TOBACCO from Habana amounted to 12,650,435 kilos, of which 7,577,335 kilos went to the United States and 1,906,464 kilos to the Argentine Republic.

Statistics recently published by the Government of the United States show that from June, 1918, to March, 1919, inclusive, Cuba received 84 per cent of the AUTOMOBILES exported to the West Indies.

A fortnightly line of direct STEAMERS has been established between Habana and San Francisco, and between the latter port and Cienfuegos.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

On October 13 the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, AND AGRICULTURE chose a new board of directors. The officers are: President, Señor Juan Grisolia; treasurer, Señor Santiago Camps; secretary, Señor Rafael Ortiz Arzeno.

In a meeting of the municipal governments held in October it was resolved to indicate to the military government the necessity of establishing NEW STEAMSHIP LINES and of improving the present maritime service. It was also agreed to recommend the construction of a railroad between La Vega and Manzanillo, and the reduction of the freights on the Central Dominican Railroad for articles free of customs duty.

THE SUGAR CROP OF 1918-19 produced 1,119,551 sacks of sugar, or 157,836 tons.

ECUADOR.

On October 14, 1919, Congress passed a law empowering the President to construct, directly or by contract, a RAILROAD from Puerto Bolivar through the Jubones Valley and then dividing, one branch to go to the city of Loja, and the other to Cuenca and Azogues. Authorization was also given for the construction of a branch from the Puerto Bolivar line to Zaruma via Santa Rosa. The law also provides funds for the work. According to newspaper accounts the work has been contracted for by a Chilean-Ecuadorian syndicate

organized by the Chilean engineer, Señor Ignacio León. The railroad will cover a rich, fertile country full of natural resources and drained by navigable rivers, such as the Zamoá, El Santiago, the Morona, the Pastaza, the Napo, and other tributaries of the Amazon.

The committee of colonization of the Province of Chimborazo has been authorized to let a contract to the best bidder for the total or partial construction of a HIGHWAY from the town of Pungala as far as the River Morona, in accordance with legislative decree of October 28, 1913.

GUATEMALA.

The President, on August 29, 1919, issued an order whereby it is required that certain importations shall be provided with CERTIFICATES OF SANITARY INSPECTION by competent authorities, in order to avoid the introduction into the country of diseases and animal and vegetable parasites. The imports coming under this classification are: Plants, or parts of plants; seeds, fruits, and the material in which they are packed; fowl and cattle, horses, hogs, goats, and sheep for breeding purposes; queen bees, swarms, and honeycombs.

In a decree of August 29, 1919, the President of the Republic ordered the subdivision into two zones of the central TELEGRAPH ZONE. The first zone will comprise the departments of Guatemala, Sacatepequez, and Chimaltenango; and the second, Amatitlan and Escuintla.

Presidential decree of September 25 authorizes the RESUMPTION OF EXPORTATION of copper, zinc, and their alloys. The same decree authorizes also the exportation of gold and silver threads for embroidery.

According to newspaper reports an arrangement is being made to establish a DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE between France and Guatemala. The steamer *La Perouse* will make a trial trip from Havre to Puerto Barrios with a cargo of French merchandise, and will return with a cargo from Guatemala.

For the month of September, 1919, the EXPORTATION OF COFFEE to San Francisco, Calif., amounted to 11,739 sacks. During this same period there was a stock of 30,482 sacks of Guatemalan coffee held in the same market.

HAITI.

An important French steamship company, the "Société Générale de Transports Maritimes," will soon begin to operate a line of FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS between southern French, Spanish, and Italian ports and Haiti.

Official approval has been given to two **NEW COMPANIES** recently organized with a view of promoting industry and commerce in Haiti. One, known as the Anglo-Haitian Sugar Co., will establish large refineries in different parts of the Republic, while the other, known as American West Indies Co., will endeavor to establish new commercial relations between the island and the United States. Both companies have their headquarters in Port au Prince.

A law promulgated on November 5, 1919, suspends temporarily the prohibition of **IMPORTATION OF RAW SUGAR**.

A press information states that a **CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** is being established in Cape Haitien.

HONDURAS.

The department of fomento, public works, and agriculture, duly authorized by the Executive power, contracted on July 11, 1919, with Cristobal Prats Fornellosa, to build the **NORTHERN HIGHWAY** from the city of Comayagua to a point intersecting the road which the Honduras Petroleum Co. is constructing.

The **FOREIGN COMMERCE** of Honduras in 1918, according to figures published by the Economic Review, amounted to \$10,518,100, as compared with \$11,646,600 in 1917.

MEXICO.

In order that Mexico may take advantage of the rise in the price of silver the National Government has resolved to operate all the **SILVER MINES** to enable the nation to assume its old place as the greatest silver-producing country in the world. For this purpose the secretary of industry and commerce is granting to mining concerns guaranties and other privileges to facilitate the work.

About the middle of November work was begun on the **CUSTOM-HOUSE AT NOGALES**, Sonora, which will be one of the finest buildings in the State.

A new navigation company has been formed in San Francisco under the name of the "Rolph Navigation & Coal Co.," which will establish a **DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS** between San Francisco and Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Salina Cruz, Mexico.

A Mexican newspaper reports that within four or five months **THE NATIONAL AIRPLANE FACTORY** will be in condition to construct planes as powerful as those used in the European war, and may attempt the construction of a plane large enough to cross the Pacific. Col. Alberto Salinas, former director of the School of Aviation, arrived in the capital from Europe the middle of November. He has returned from a trip on which he was sent by the Government to study aviation and observe foreign methods of construction and planes, and to buy motors of the best type for the planes to be built in Mexico, which will

be three or four times as large as any that have been constructed there up to the present. Col. Salinas has returned well supplied with data and with instruments for measuring the resistance of materials and the strength of motors and other necessary equipment.

Early in November two TRAINS OF MACHINERY EXHIBITS left the City of Mexico, one of them to cover the narrow-gauge system of railroads of the country and the other the broad gauge, stopping at all the agricultural centers to give lectures illustrated with moving pictures, and to demonstrate the machines and their use in agriculture.

According to official information a large American company is to enlarge and improve the FOUNDRY OF DURANGO, in order to utilize the iron in the famous Cerro del Mercado, which is a veritable iron mountain a few kilometers from the city.

A large OIL REFINERY is being constructed in Puertos Lobos which will have a capacity of 33,000 barrels daily. The tanks for the storage of the refined oil ready for shipment will be constructed near the coast, and the oil conducted by means of pipe lines of large diameter to the company docks, where ships may load rapidly.

In the district of Amatitlan, in the oil concession of the Mexican company, El Aguila, a NEW OIL WELL, was recently drilled which produces 60,000 barrels daily.

Figures published by the oil companies of Mexico show the increase which OIL PRODUCTION has made in the country and the increased export in the last 10 years. The exportation of oil in 1910 amounted to 3,332,807 barrels, and in 1911 increased to 14,051,643 barrels; in 1912 it was 16,558,215 barrels; 1913, 25,696,291 barrels; 1914, 26,235,403 barrels; 1915, 32,910,508 barrels; 1916, 40,440,468 barrels; 1917, 55,292,770 barrels; 1918, 63,828,836 barrels; and is estimated at 79,758,403 barrels for 1919. As the total of the first eight months of the present year was 53,159,203 barrels, there was a monthly average production of 6,644,900 barrels. These figures show that the exportation of oil for this year will amount approximately to 80,000,000 barrels, a figure never before reached in Mexico. Since 1910 about 358,105,444 barrels of Mexican oil have been exported.

Newspaper reports state that OIL SEEPAGES have been discovered on the hacienda of San Antonio, on the line between the States of Zacatecas and Durango, about 2½ miles from San Miguel Mezquitlan, and there is a great rush for concessions, as it is believed to be a new oil field of great promise. The department of industry, commerce, and labor has therefore commissioned two engineers to make a careful study of the region and furnish the Government with reliable information.

NICARAGUA.

Newspaper reports state that four American companies have offered bids to the Government for the construction of the FERROCARRIL

DEL ATLANTICO (Railroad of the Atlantic). It has been decided to use the route from Monkey Point to San Miguelito.

In accordance with the contract of May 28, 1917, made between the minister of promotion and Señor Jorge Heinsch for the development of oil lands and natural gases, the President has appointed the engineer Señor Alberto Gómez representative of the Government on the GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION referred to in article 2 of the aforementioned contract.

A syndicate has been formed in New York with a capital of \$9,000,000 to establish a large sugar plantation in Nicaragua similar to those of Cuba, to raise sugar cane on an extensive scale.

According to notices from the department of promotion, the CAMINO REAL (Royal Highway) will be opened during the present month for the use of automobiles between Tipitapa and Matagalpa.

A Bluefields paper states that the LUMBER BUSINESS on the Atlantic side of Nicaragua is to be developed within the next few months by the Huddleston-Marsh Co., of the United States, which will cut and export large quantities of mahogany and cedar. The same paper states that the company's agent has already arrived and engaged many workmen for the logging areas, and has promised to deliver to the company 12,000,000 feet of mahogany and cedar within 12 months. This is a much larger quantity than heretofore exported in any like period. The shipment and export of this wood will bring the Government some \$60,000 in shape of taxes and export revenue.

PANAMA.

The President of the Republic, the minister of public works, the governor of Panama, and other high officials recently visited the Island of Coiba and the Damas Peninsula for the purpose of selecting a site for a PENAL COLONY. The Peninsula was chosen because of its potable water and waterfalls, which can be used for the development of electric power. An appropriation of \$30,000 has been made toward founding the colony.

An executive decree of November 26 last declares nontransferable certain LANDS OF THE DISTRICT OF PEDASI, and prohibits the exploitation of their forests and the clearing and cultivation of the same, except in case of contracts made in accordance with the provisions of the fiscal code.

An executive decree of November 27 permits TURTLE FISHING between San Blas and Cape Tiburon. The same decree prohibits the sale of firearms, explosives, and ammunition in the circumference of San Blas.

A contract made by the treasury department with Ramon Fernandez provides for the construction of a LANDING in Aguadulce in accordance with plans prepared by the department of fomento. The

same department has authorized Hugh R. Wilford to construct, or acquire by purchase, transfer, or lease, in the city of Colon, within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama, a BONDED WAREHOUSE. After the payment of consular fees, stamps, etc., the concessionaire is allowed to deposit in this warehouse, without the payment of duties, all articles imported direct for consumption, use, or sale in the Republic and the Canal Zone, or for sale to ships passing through the canal or for reexportation. The contract is for a term of 15 years.

A New York firm has leased for 90 years the lands of the Chorchá PETROLEUM Co., in the Province of Chiriquí, and proposes to exploit them on a large scale. The work of drilling wells is to commence soon.

Press reports state that a Panama manufacturer has succeeded in successfully tanning ALLIGATOR, SHARK, and other skins by a new process, and that it is proposed to develop the industry on a large scale.

PARAGUAY.

According to newspaper reports the BANCO BRITANICO DE LA AMERICA DEL SUR is to establish a branch in Paraguay with a capital of \$2,000,000, gold.

A group of Argentine bankers, business men and newspaper men have made an extensive tour through Paraguay in the interest of INTERNATIONAL TRADE between the two countries.

The land and colonization office has offered 11-acre lots of GROUND FREE to German immigrants if they will cultivate them. These lots are located in various parts of the country.

The governing board of the SOCIEDAD GANADERA (Stockmen's Society) of Paraguay has been elected as follows: president, Señor Rodney B. Croskey; secretary, Dr. J. Isidro Ramirez; treasurer, J. Ramón Silva.

PERU.

On September 14, 1919, the President of the Republic appointed a commission to collect specimens of the principal national products, to display them in the COLONIAL EXPOSITION OF JAPAN to be held in that country during March of the present year. Señor Eduardo Palacio will preside over the committee.

During the month of September, 1919, the value of the SALES OF PROVISIONS made by the Government to reduce the cost of living amounted to 36,441 Peruvian pounds (Peruvian pound = \$4.8665 U. S.); comparing this sum with 33,600 P. pounds which represent the August sale the result is an increase of 2,841 P. pounds. The three articles which the Government sold in large amounts were: Coal, 649,409 kilos; rice, 585,669 kilos; and sugar, 437,668 kilos.

The President recently authorized the main office of the irrigation system to make experiments in the **CULTIVATION OF NUTRITIOUS PLANTS** which only need watering in the summer. These experiments are to be carried out on State property which can be irrigated with the abundant supply of the rivers of the coast.

On November 2 the President ordered the organization of **COMMITTEES OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION** in all the capitals of the departments of the Republic. These committees will be composed of members representing laborers, professional men, industrial men, and business men of the department in which the committee is formed. The committee will be considered as in advisory capacity to the State on matters within their province.

SALVADOR.

On October 6th, a meeting of agriculturalists was held in San Salvador to elect a central directive council for **THE AGRICULTURAL UNION OF SALVADOR**, and to perfect the organization of the union throughout the country. The new directive council will be in power until August, 1920, and will be composed of the following persons: President, Señor Miguel Dueñas; treasurer, Señor Salvador Gómez; secretary, Dr. Francisco A. Lima; members, Señores Ramón García González, Atilio G. Prieto, and Francisco A. Reyes.

Early in October the Government took charge of the work on the **DOCK OF LA LIBERTAD**, which has been in the hands of a private company for 50 years.

URUGUAY.

During the first eight months of 1919 the **EXPORTS OF FROZEN MEATS** consisted of 307,844 frozen wethers, 659,564 quarters of frozen beef, and 1,268 quarters of chilled beef, as compared with 39,563 frozen wethers, 302,443 quarters of frozen beef, and 254 quarters of chilled beef exported during the same period of 1918.

An executive decree of October 3, 1919, prescribes that inspectors of the labor bureau shall submit an **ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL REPORT** within the first five days of January of each year, covering the present industrial situation and the development and future of the industries of the country.

In October, 1919, the Anglo Mexican Petroleum Co. and H. W. Bowie, representing a joint stock company, petitioned the department of finance for permission to install a large deposit of **PETROLEUM** in the port of Montevideo.

An executive decree of October 3 last requires the judge having jurisdiction in the issuance of **MINING TITLES** to accompany same, together with other data required by law, with a plan of measurement which shall form an integral part of the title deed.

VENEZUELA.

According to newspaper reports the MARACAIBO OIL CO. has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, and has acquired some 750,000 acres of land in Venezuela, in which it will invest \$2,000,000 in oil wells and refineries. The company will have ample shipping facilities.

The agricultural experiment station of Cotiza has obtained excellent results in its trial crop in RAISING TOBACCO, according to the "Vuelta Abajo" (Cuba) method. More than 500 kilograms of tobacco of very fine aroma and quality was gathered and sold immediately to the principal cigar manufacturers of the capital. According to a Caracas paper the success of this experiment in tobacco cultivation shows two points of general interest—first, that tobacco may be cultivated extensively on all the sandy soil of the valley of Caracas, and second, that this is the best use to which these lands may be put, since at present most of them are planted with crops of little importance, which barely cover the cost of cultivation.

In order to establish a better system in relation to the unclaimed lands, it has been decided that all concessionaires of contracts and permits for the EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL PRODUCTS shall place an individual and distinguishing mark upon their different products when possible, or upon the packing of the same, so that it may be determined from whence they come.

The President has authorized Mr. Addison H. McKay to turn over to the American firm, "The Venezuelan Oilfields (Limited)," the contracts he made with the National Government for the LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF OIL WELLS and related substances in zones 1 to 6 in the district of Democracia, of the State of Falcón, provided that the aforementioned company establish a legal residence in Venezuela, in accordance with article 121 of the national constitution, and fulfill other conditions laid down by the commercial code.

According to a table lately published by the ministry of promotion, showing the number of head of LIVE STOCK, FOWLS; etc., in the federal district in the Departments of Libertador and Vargas, into which the district is divided, there are 7,079 head of cattle, 2,712 horses, 4,501 asses, 952 mules, 17,849 goats, 5,582 hogs, and 85,754 fowls.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

Statistics of the third census show the COLLECTIVE WEALTH of the Argentine Republic to be, in national currency, as follows: Urban real property, 19,109,717,580 pesos; rural property, including lands, stock, machinery, and agricultural instruments, 16,905,122,540; personal property, 290,000,000; private railroads, 3,051,621,075; tramways, 336,000,000; telephones, 21,000,000; and gold deposits in the Conversion Bank, other banks, and legations, 800,000,000 pesos.

The MUNICIPAL BUDGET FOR 1920, submitted to the council of the city of Buenos Aires, provides for expenditures amounting to 47,280,069 pesos, currency, made up of the following items: Debt, 10,965,380; administrative expenses, 11,376,400; and subventions, maintenance of offices, etc., 24,938,289 pesos.

The INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES collected during the first nine months of 1919 amounted, in national currency, to 58,041,108 pesos, as compared with 51,270,092 pesos collected in the same period of 1918.

The receipts of the BUENOS AIRES CUSTOMHOUSE in September, 1919, amounted to 9,324,000 gold pesos, and those for the first nine months of the present year to 49,739,052 gold pesos.

In August last 883 pieces of REAL ESTATE, valued at 25,932,430 pesos, currency, were sold in Buenos Aires. During the same period 282 mortgages, representing a value of 8,866,800 pesos, currency, were issued on real estate in the national capital.

The REVENUES OF THE RAILWAYS from July 1 to October 18, 1919, were greater than those of the same period of 1918 in the following amounts: Southern Railway, £529,000; Argentine Central, £444,200; Buenos Aires to the Pacific, £267,000; Cordoba Central, £201,600; Buenos Aires Central, 123,886 pesos; and the Rosario to Puerto Belgrano Railway, 123,000 pesos.

According to the statement of the NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK of Buenos Aires, the total value of its bonds in circulation on September 30, 1919, was 604,402,700 pesos, national currency, and 5,683,250 pesos, gold.

BOLIVIA.

Duly authorized by the Government, the departments of mails and the national treasury have ordered 5,250,000 STAMPS from the American Banknote Co. of New York. Of this number 5,000,000 are 10-centavo stamps and 250,000 are 50-centavo stamps.

According to the latest report of the minister of promotion and industry, the INVESTMENTS OF THE BOLIVIA RAILWAY CO. in railway construction at the end of 1918 amounted to £6,673,231, sterling, of which £156,726, sterling, represent the investment of the present year.

BRAZIL.

Statistics published by a commercial journal of Brazil show that from the independence of the Republic to 1914 there were 32 FOREIGN LOANS made, aggregating £169,107,275. Of these loans 15 have been paid, 17 are still in force, together with two loans contracted from 1914 to 1917, and the loans made within the last two years. The foreign debt of Brazil in 1917 is given as £113,000,000.

The receipts of the CENTRAL RAILWAY of Brazil from January to June, 1919, were 38,584,747 milreis.

During the first nine months of 1919 the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS of Puerto Alegre were 1,743,079 milreis, gold, and 5,648,315 milreis, currency.

On July 31, 1919, the PAPER MONEY in circulation amounted to 1,720,083,318 milreis.

The branch of the NATIONAL CITY BANK of New York has moved into its new building on the Avenida Branco, Rio de Janeiro.

The Popular Agricultural and Stock Credit BANK has been organized in São Paulo with a capital of 1,250,000 milreis. It will cater to agricultural and stock interests, and will encourage the establishment of small banks in different parts of the State of São Paulo.

The CONSUMERS' TAX in 1914 amounted to 52,223 contos; in 1915 to 67,936 contos; in 1916 to 83,827 contos; in 1917 to 117,719 contos, and in 1918 to 119,739 contos.

The BUDGET for 1919 shows a deficit of 209,000 contos, the receipts being estimated at 666,000 contos and the expenditures at 875,000 contos. In 1918 the deficit was 126,803 contos.

In 1918 the VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY transferred in the City of São Paulo was 56,093,505 milreis, as compared with 46,998,019 milreis in 1917, and 36,860,249 milreis in 1916. The transfers in 1918 produced Government revenues amounting to 2,538,216 milreis.

The REVENUES collected in São Paulo during the five years from 1914 to 1918 amounted to 89,054 contos.

Dr. Cardoso Almeida, ex-secretary of the treasury of the State of São Paulo, has been appointed director of the BANK OF BRAZIL.

CHILE.

In 1918 the transactions of the MORTGAGE BANK were as follows: Five hundred and sixty-three loans, aggregating 67,437,400 pesos, as compared with 529 loans, totaling 46,633,700 pesos and

£10,000 in 1917. In 1918 outstanding mortgages were reduced 33,738,200 pesos, 13,353,500 francs, and £52,130. The loans secured by agricultural property in 1918 amounted to 266,918,600 pesos, 8,300,500 francs, and £84,630. During the year referred to, and in accordance with the law of November 9, 1918, 16 loans for irrigation projects aggregating 4,412,930 pesos were made. In 1918 five building loans, amounting to 680,000 pesos, were made, and in 1917 two loans were made totaling 131,000 pesos. The dividends due in 1918 represented the sum of 39,208,344 pesos, which, added to the balance unpaid in 1917, makes a total of 44,788,630 pesos.

The external DEBT of Chile on December 31, 1918, aggregated 100,-500,587 gold pesos, and the internal debt on the same date amounted to 157,468,000 gold pesos, and 65,770,454 pesos, currency.

On October 1, 1919, the BOARD OF PRODUCTS of Valparaiso, whose object is to develop, facilitate, and increase commerce, was inaugurated.

On October 10 last the Bank of Chile increased its capital to 200,-000,000 pesos.

During the first nine months of 1918 the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS were as follows: Export duties, 12,978,598 pesos, gold; import duties, 32,333,030 pesos, gold; and other customs receipts, 2,472,975 pesos, gold; or a total of 47,784,603 gold pesos.

COLOMBIA.

THE BANK OF FREDONIA, with a capital of 500,000 pesos, gold, has just been founded in the town of that name, in the Department of Antioquia.

According to official figures the total issue of notes of the INTERNAL DEBT amounted to 39,640,356 pesos, gold (Col. peso = \$0.9733 U. S.), and the total redeemed amounted to 35,139,824 gold pesos; the balance in circulation is 4,500,432 pesos, gold.

Ordinance No. 50 of 1919 of the departmental assembly of Antioquia authorizes the city councils to decree and make effective A DIRECT TAX of 2 per 1,000 on all capital, in order to eliminate the deficits in the budgets when the revenues and fees were insufficient for necessary expenses, and the construction of one or more public improvements. Possessions under 300 pesos can not be considered capital, nor the property of minor orphans and widows unless it exceeds 2,000 pesos.

According to figures prepared for the distribution of the direct tax, the TAXABLE WEALTH OF MEDILLÍN amounts to 51,836,-250 pesos, gold, not including the property of the church, nor that of the public charity and industries declared free from the tax, and which amount to 5,186,600 pesos, gold; the real property owned by the district is also not taxable and amounts to 1,882,710 pesos, gold, and the untaxable property of the department is worth 1,335,810 pesos.

The municipality of Medellín has contracted a **LOAN OF \$2,500,000** with G. Amsinck & Co., of New York, with an initial discount of 8 per cent and bearing annual interest at 6 per cent for a term of five years. This sum is to be spent only in public works.

The Banco Hipotecario de la Mutualidad of Bucaramanga **LOANED 30,000 pesos** to the government of the Department of Santander for the construction of the railroad of Puerto Wilches.

Early in the present month a **BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK** opened in Bogotá.

Executive decree of October 27 fixes the **RATES OF STORAGE** of merchandise in the customhouses of the Republic.

Law 45, passed by the national congress October 28, provides that the **FISCAL YEAR OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY** shall begin each year on the 1st of January and end on the last day of the following December, changing by this ruling the terms of law 3 of 1916.

Law 31 of October 7 grants a **SUBSIDY FOR RAILROADS** of 15,000 pesos per kilometer to the Departments of Tolima and Huila for the following railroads, to be constructed within their territories: In the department of Tolima, the railroad to run from the city of Ambalema to Ibagué; in the Department of Huila and in the Department of Tolima the line referred to in law 30 of 1914, the roads having been declared public necessities.

The **TREASURY CERTIFICATES** redeemed since their issue amount to 277,749 pesos.

The Barranquilla press states that the office supplies and fixtures have arrived for the **BRANCH BANK** of the Royal Bank of Canada to be established in Barranquilla.

A new Colombian bank known as the **BANCO DEL HUILA** began operations in the city of Neiva. The officers are: Manager, Señor Liborio Cuéllar Durán; assistant manager, Señor Placido Serrano; and secretary and counselor, Dr. Anibal Montoya Canal.

According to newspaper notices the **WEALTH OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BARRANQUILLA** in property amounts to 1,100,000 pesos; the budget of revenue is estimated at 300,000 pesos, and the expenditures are calculated at 200,000 pesos for the fiscal year of 1920, leaving a surplus of 100,000 pesos.

COSTA RICA.

The law of July 30, 1919, authorizes the municipality of the central canton of Cartago to contract a **LOAN WITH THE CREDITO AGRICOLA OF CARTAGO** for the sum of 20,000 colones, at 10 per cent annual interest, payable in quarterly payments of 500 colones or more (colon equals \$0.4653). The proceeds of this loan will be devoted to public works in Cartago.

The ministry of the treasury and commerce on August 11, 1919, signed a convention arranging the CANCELLATION OF THE DEBT WITH HARTH & CO., of Paris, according to the following terms: The debt, amounting to 262,291 colones, to be canceled in payments of 100,000 colones on December 11, 1919; 40,000 colones on February 11, 1920; 50,000 colones March 11, 1920; and 72,291 colones on May 11 of the same year.

On August 31, 1919, the STATE OF THE BANKS was as follows: The Banco de Costa Rica had a reserve in specie of 812,098 colones; notes in circulation, 311,365 colones; and notes on hand 1,688,635 colones. The Banco Anglo Costarricense, 787,412 colones, reserve, in specie; 555,245 colones, notes in circulation; and 1,136,255 colones in notes in reserve. The Banco Mercantile of Costa Rica, reserve in specie, 1,214,691 colones; notes in circulation, 645,000 colones; and notes on hand 1,605,000 colones. The Banco Internacional de Costa Rica, specie in reserve, 2,964,001 colones; notes in circulation, 16,690,496 colones; and notes on hand, 923,503 colones. The Royal Bank of Canada, reserve in specie, 33,543 colones, and in notes and other securities, 2,743,792 colones.

During the first six months of 1919 the NATIONAL REVENUE amounted to 5,522,146 colones, collected as follows: Slaughter tax, 42,446 colones; customs, 978,127 colones; liquors, 1,503,869 colones; stamped paper, 48,588 colones; telegraphs, 102,136 colones; Railroad del Pacifico, 641,322 colones; fixed import tax, 975,179 colones; national printing office, 6,011 colones; direct tax, 702,456 colones; public registry, 24,204 colones; exportation of bananas, 73,693 colones; fees, 73,646 colones. In the first six months of 1918 the national revenue produced a total of 4,174,177 colones, which, compared with the first mentioned six-month period of 1919, shows an increase of 1,347,969 colones.

During the first six-month period of 1919, THE CUSTOMS REVENUE was 978,127 colones, distributed as follows: Customs of San José, 531,668 colones; Punta Areñas, 166,385 colones; Limon, 251,301 colones; and Sixaola, 28,775 colones. In the first six months of 1918 the customs revenue amounted to 537,713 colones, or 440,414 colones less than the amount collected in the present year.

The President issued a decree, on November 23, authorizing the ministry of the treasury to ISSUE BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER to the amount of 2,000,000 colones. These bonds will be of 100 colones and 1,000 colones denomination, with an annual interest of 9 per cent, payable in quarterly installments. The amortization of these bonds will be effected by means of quarterly lottery drawings, each drawing to be for not less than three-fourths per cent of the authorized loan. For the amortization and interest the land tax is to be used after the deduction of the costs of collection. The decree which calls for the loan disposes that the entire quantity,

2,000,000 colones, be used for the improvement and upkeep of the roads of the country.

CUBA.

In October, 1919, the receipts of the HABANA CUSTOMHOUSE aggregated \$3,511,442, which exceed those of any previous month. The receipts of the customhouse at Santiago in October last were \$97,380 greater than those of October of the previous year.

The receipts of the controlled RAILWAYS from July 1 to October 11 last were £1,348,634 or £175,360 more than those of the same period of the previous year.

A recent MESSAGE of the President to the house of representatives on the occasion of the opening of the legislative period contains the following data: The treasury department collected—customs revenues, \$39,495,346; consular fees, \$961,902; transportation receipts, \$2,008,698; taxes on banks and corporations, \$4,240,654; land taxes and property transfers, \$2,183,373; national stamp taxes, \$3,283,284; taxes on sugar, \$5,532,232; on molasses, \$449,028; on property and rights of the State, \$411,042; on sundry products, \$1,567,423, and loan taxes, \$9,895,638. Concerning the public debt the President states that the recognized revolutionary bonds, issues of 1896 and 1897, aggregating \$2,196,585, have been paid to the amount of \$2,188,625, leaving outstanding bonds valued at \$7,960. The \$35,000,000 Speyer loan has been reduced to \$25,109,500. On account of interest on the \$16,000,000 Speyer loan, from April to October, inclusive, 1919, \$502,500 have been paid. Of the treasury bonds of the issue of 1917 for \$30,000,000, \$4,850,000 of series B have been delivered to various corporations, and bonds of Series A to the value of \$10,000,000 have been delivered to the Treasury of the United States.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR THE PORT OF SANTO-DOMINGO during the month of September were \$120,133, American money.

The military government recently appointed a COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS to undertake—(a) The revision of the customs and port laws; (b) the revision of port duties; (c) the drafting of a law for the inspection of ships; and (d) the drafting of a law for the issue of licenses to ships' captains and pilots. The commission is formed of the following persons: Senors Lybrand P. Smith, commander of the United States Navy, who will act as president; P. M. Mathewson; Adriano Mejía; C. H. Loinaz; and Edwin Pope.

By executive order No. 353, \$47,400 has been appropriated for PUBLIC WORKS. This amount will be used to complete the agricultural station of Jaina and the purchase of its equipment.

ECUADOR.

Presidential decree of October 15, 1919, authorizes the municipality of Machala to impose a tax of from 5 to 50 centavos on each mangrove log taken from the province of El Oro for export, and the revenue thus acquired will be applied to the construction of Public works. The same decree authorizes the municipalities of Zaruma, Pasaje, and Santa Rosa to collect the same tax for logs taken from the forests of their respective cantons for exportation and to apply the tax to Public Works.

The municipality of Tulcan has been authorized by the national congress to contract a LOAN of 30,000 sucres (sucre equals \$0.4867 U. S.) for the installation of an electric-light plant, guaranteeing the payment for construction with the following revenues: (a) Fifty centavos for each 100 weight of sea salt brought by private individuals into the canton of Tulcan, and 50 centavos for each quintal of the same article sold in the office of the collector of the canton; (b) 1 sucre for each head of beef slaughtered in the canton; (c) 1 sucre for each quintal of national merchandise brought into the canton; (d) and 1 sucre per thousand on the buildings of Tulcan.

In accordance with a law passed by the national congress on October 18 and signed by the President on the same day, appropriations were made for the construction of RAILROADS and other public utilities. For this purpose each kilogram, gross weight, of merchandise passing through the customhouse, or parcel-post offices will be subject to additional taxes, which revenue will be deposited in one of the banks of the country after the deduction of 300,000 sucres from the first amount collected, which will be handed over to the collector of the revenue for the improvement of the railway from San Juan Chico to Riobamba. The remainder will be divided into four parts—one for the railroad from Sibambe to Cuenca; another for the coast railroad; the third for the Quito-Esmeraldas Railroad; and the fourth for the work on the docks and customhouse of Guayaquil. This same law authorizes the contraction of loans for the carrying out of the aforementioned public works with the guarantee of the taxes imposed by this and special laws. It also provides that bids be called for, for 180 days in the cities of Europe and the United States, and 90 days in the Republic, for the construction of the dock and customhouse building of Guayaquil. If during the period of solicitation of bids no bidders make any proposals, then the Executive will proceed directly with the work according to plans adopted in a public meeting.

On October 17, the Executive signed a law passed by the national congress on the 14th of the same month authorizing the municipality of Guayaquil to contract a LOAN of not over 8,000,000 sucres (sucre

equals \$0.4867 U. S.) at 8 per cent annual interest and 2 per cent annual amortization, for the payment of the debts contracted with the Territorial Bank, Banco del Ecuador, and the Banco Commercial Agrícola, and for a new drinking water supply to be brought from the mountain. The municipality of Guayaquil will give as security for the loan—(a) The tax of 1½ per cent on each kilogram of cacao exported through the port of Guayaquil; (b) the revenue produced by the water taxes; (c) the revenue from municipal lands which are sold in cash sales or on time, with some exceptions, and all the property owned by the municipality within the city limits or environs; (d) the tax of ½ per cent on the city property of Guayaquil and that of 2 per thousand on country property and city property in the cantons of Guayaquil, Yaguachi, and El Milagro.

In accordance with a law passed by the national congress on October 10, and approved by the President on the 14th of the same month, the SALARIES and traveling expenses of the DIPLOMATIC CORPS of Ecuador in foreign service are fixed, thereby repealing the law of April 29, 1896, and other decrees. The new law goes into effect on January 1, 1920.

The national congress is at present discussing a project for the foundation of a FARMERS' BANK to develop national agriculture and lend all the aid possible to farmers.

According to the President's message, read before congress at the opening of the legislative session on August 10, the GOVERNMENT REVENUES for 1918 amounted to 14,015,445 sucres, and the EXPENDITURES to 15,887,718, showing a deficit of 1,872,273 sucres.

In reducing, in 1918, the PUBLIC DEBT, 1,525,500 sucres were paid to different creditors, and 1,205,000 sucres were sent to London for the payment of interest and amortization of the Guayaquil-Quito Railroad.

In accordance with a law of the national congress of October 20, the city property of Guayaquil is subject to an ADDITIONAL TAX of 1 per thousand, which revenue will be devoted to the renewing of the hose of the fire department, and to keep and maintain in good condition the equipment of the firemen, and to build a new fire station in the southern part of the city.

GUATEMALA.

On October 6, 1919, the city of Guatemala effected an AMORTIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BONDS to the value of 75,000 pesos, national currency. The bonds amortized were of the 1,500,000 peso loan which the city contracted with the Banco de Occidente.

In September, 1919, the MUNICIPAL REVENUE of Mazatenango, department of Suchitepequez, amounted to 45,463 pesos, national money. Comparing this sum with the expenditures of the municipality, shows a deficit of 8,516 pesos.

The municipality of Cuyotenango, department of Suchitepequez, has been authorized by the President to collect the following EXCISE TAXES: for the whiskey monopoly, 15 pesos monthly; licenses for carts and other vehicles, annually 25 pesos; licenses for saraband dances, 25 pesos per day; slaughter tax, for cattle, 10 pesos, for sheep, 5 pesos; license for serenades, 25 pesos; water tax, 20 pesos per year.

HAITI.

Messrs. Fleury Féquières, secretary of finance, Horace Ethéart and Fernand Denis have been appointed members of the HAITIAN COMMISSION which will take part in the Pan American financial conference at Washington, in January 1920.

According to an official announcement a BOND ISSUE of \$40,000,000 by the Haitian Government for the payment of indebtedness and claims against the country was provided for in a protocol signed by the secretary of foreign relations and the American minister to Haiti.

A law has been promulgated which authorizes the Banque Nationale to put in circulation 5,000,000 PROVISIONAL 1 AND 2 GOURDE BANK NOTES. According to the agreement between the Government and the bank authorities, an additional 3,000,000 of notes may be issued and put in circulation if necessary. These provisional bank notes will be withdrawn as soon as the permanent notes become available.

HONDURAS.

During the first half of 1919 the CUSTOMS REVENUES aggregated 1,370,287 silver pesos, or an increase of 433,922 silver pesos over the customs revenues of the same period of 1918. The total customs revenues of the Republic in 1918 were 3,455,289 silver pesos, as compared with 2,828,158 silver pesos collected from the same source in 1917.

The BUDGET for 1919-20 fixes the expenditures of the Government at \$3,241,423, of which \$300,487 are for public instruction, \$998,960 for the military branch of the Government, and \$1,941,976 for other Government departments.

From August, 1918, to June 30, 1919, the REVENUES FROM AGUARDIENTE amounted to 2,087,976 silver pesos, as compared with 1,804,476 silver pesos collected during the same period of 1917-18.

On July 31, 1917, the INTERNAL DEBT of the Republic was 3,397,419 silver pesos. During the fiscal year 1917-18 this debt decreased by 229,922 silver pesos.

MEXICO.

According to information furnished by the treasury department, the SILVER COIN of the issue previous to the present one, or that which was issued in 1918 before the reformatory decree became effective in October, amounted to 27,083,000 pesos in the following coins: One-peso coins, 9,201,000 pesos; 50-centavo coins, 16,315,000 pesos; 29-centavo coins, 831,000 pesos; and 10-centavo coins, 836,000 pesos.

By reason of the IMMIGRATION TAX lately established by the Chamber of Deputies any person, native or foreign, who desires to enter the country next year will be obliged to pay the sum of 20 pesos national gold to the Mexican consul at the port where he begins his journey.

On the 1st of November the 2-PESO GOLD COINS were put in circulation in accordance with the measures of the decree executed recently to reform the monetary system.

The post-office department has designated several commissioners to consider plans for the reestablishment of an INTERNATIONAL POSTAL MONEY ORDER service with several countries, among which are Canada, Cuba, Italy, France, Japan, Salvador, and Germany.

The latter part of October the government of the State of Yucatan executed a LAW OF AMORTIZATION OF THE REGULADORA DE HENNEQUIN, limiting until December 31 the circulation of paper money issued by this institution, and ruling that this paper be redeemed in 1920. Thereafter the drafts due will be paid as circumstances permit, and a new council named for the liquidation of affairs with the assistance of the local government.

The President has appointed Señor don Eduardo Del Raso MEXICAN FINANCIAL AGENT in New York.

From January to October of 1919 the TAX FROM THE MARKETS of the City of Mexico amounted to 844,624 pesos, against 703,439 pesos for the whole year of 1918, showing an increase of 141,185 pesos in the 10 months of the present year.

The BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES for the City of Mexico is reckoned at 11,459,899 pesos for 1920. Of this sum 3,473,243 pesos are for the police force and fire department.

According to official reports, by the middle of November the CLAIMS OF FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENS FOR DAMAGES FROM THE REVOLUTION amounted to 30,226,168 pesos, 180 of these claims were Mexican, 44 Spanish, 9 American, 19 Turkish, and 24 German; the rest of different nationalities.

The secretary of the treasury has estimated the NATIONAL REVENUE FOR 1919 at 149,384,000 pesos and those of 1920 at 162,000,000 pesos.

NICARAGUA.

On behalf of the Government, Dr. Camilo Barberena Díaz has formed plans for the founding of A FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK with a capital of 50,000 cordobas (cordoba equals \$1), taken from the surplus of the budget. This bank will make loans to farmers at long terms and with low rates of interest, it being the idea of the Government to aid in the national development of agriculture.

As the commercial convention of January 27, 1902, between France and Nicaragua expired on September 19, by the terms of which some Nicaraguan products exported to France were admitted to that country under reduced tariff rates, and reciprocally some French products were admitted to Nicaragua under a 25 per cent reduction of tariff, some being exempt, the collector general of customs has now notified the customs department that shipments leaving France after September 10, 1919, for Nicaragua will be subject to the full payment of CUSTOMS REVENUE established by the customs tariff in force. For this purpose the date of exportation will be considered as that shown on the bills of lading.

PANAMA.

An executive decree of October 8 regulates the collection of TAXES on real and personal property, and provides for the taking of a property census throughout the Republic. The President has also approved a decree of the Governor of the Department of Panama authorizing the municipal councils to levy, regulate and collect certain taxes.

An executive decree of August 25 last places the PUBLIC MARKET tariff and wharf charges of the City of Panama under the direction of the general administrator in charge of the collection of liquor taxes. The same arrangement applies to the public market of the city of Colon.

PARAGUAY.

The draft of the BUDGET FOR 1920, submitted to congress for approval, estimates the national expenditures for the year at 1,507,-804 pesos, gold, and 78,128,582 pesos in currency, distributed as follows: Congress, 900 gold pesos and 2,669,200 pesos currency; department of the interior, 145,755 gold and 15,566,540 currency; interior relations, 150,576 gold and 705,600 currency; treasury 42,526 gold and 8,147,340 currency; justice, commerce, and public instruction, 70,620 gold and 24,401,280 currency; war and navy, 232,540 gold and 18,629,832 currency; public debt, 864,885 gold and 8,008,790 currency. The revenues for the aforesaid year are estimated as 814,000 gold and 90,673,000 currency, distributed in the following

manner: Customs receipts, 775,000 gold and 46,843 currency; internal revenue, 2,000 gold and 33,435,000 currency; land tax, 7,250,000 currency; mails and telegraph 2,555,000 currency; incidental receipts, 37,000 gold and 590,000 currency.

The INTERNAL REVENUE for the month of September amounted to 11,370 pesos, gold, and 2,514,263 pesos currency.

Presidential decree of October 14 authorizes the treasury department to arrange for an INCREASE OF CREDIT WITH THE BANCO DE LA REPUBLICA to the sum of £130,000. This credit will earn an annual interest of 10 per cent.

On August 2 the President executed a decree authorizing the ministry of the treasury to fix the monthly RATE OF GOLD EXCHANGE for the quotas to be paid as established in the international convention and subscribed by the administration of mails and telegraph.

Congress passed law 354, on August 22, granting a SUBSIDY OF 20,000 pesos gold to the municipality of Asunción for the payment of the first installment of the purchase price of the estate known as the Quinta General Caballero. The same law says that the estate shall be used for public purposes, such as drives, parks, or recreation grounds.

PERU.

According to a report made the end of August, 1919, by the tax collection company, the total value of the REVENUE COLLECTED during the first six months of 1919 amounted to 902,039 Peruvian pounds (Peruvian pound = \$4.8667), distributed as follows: Liquor tax, 241,209 Peruvian pounds; sugar, 71,873 Peruvian pounds; property transfer tax, 27,649 Peruvian pounds; harbor tax, 1,092 Peruvian pounds; contribution on collections, 13,888 Peruvian pounds; opium monopoly, 9,243 Peruvian pounds; lighthouses, 1,722 Peruvian pounds; matches, 15,029 Peruvian pounds; mines, 28,876 Peruvian pounds; stamped paper, 15,455 Peruvian pounds; customs papers, 2,839 Peruvian pounds; forfeiture papers, 99 Peruvian pounds; patents, 54,385 Peruvian pounds; tobacco monopoly, 319,209 Peruvian pounds; registration fees 13,057 Peruvian pounds; school tax, 60,317 Peruvian pounds; night watch of Callao, 613 Peruvian pounds; Government seals, 24,714 Peruvian pounds; mining stamps, 770 Peruvian pounds.

THE DEPOSITS OF COINED GOLD in November amounted to 5,609,675 Peruvian pounds, and are held by the vigilance committee as a guarantee for the circulating checks issued by the banks. The total value of the bank issues on the aforementioned date amounted to 6,149,907 Peruvian pounds; thus the coined gold on deposit represents 91.22 per cent of the total value of the issues. The fore-

going figures do not include the issue of certificates of deposit of 50 centavos, nor the gold received as part of the guarantee of the nickel coins. The guarantees for the 50 centavo certificates of deposit and for the nickel coins amount to 429,436 gold, Peruvian pounds, on deposit with the vigilance committee.

Presidential decree of October 23, 1919, authorizes the council of the district of San José de Surco to secure a LOAN from the tax collection company for the sum of 7,435 Peruvian pounds. This loan is to cancel other debts of the district.

The statement of September 30, 1919, of the SAVINGS BRANCH of the Public Beneficence of Lima, shows the following figures: Securities on notes (nominal value), 874,637 Peruvian pounds; securities on advances, accounts current (nominal value), 296,533 Peruvian pounds; securities held on deposit, 89,269 Peruvian pounds. These figures show a total of 1,260,440 Peruvian pounds.

In the month of October, 1919, the CUSTOMS REVENUE OF CALLAO amounted to 194,015 Peruvian pounds. Of this sum 108,123 Peruvian pounds represent the imports and 85,892 Peruvian pounds the exports.

SALVADOR.

Capitalists, agriculturists, and business men of Salvador have subscribed funds for the founding of a new national BANK OF ISSUE in San Salvador. The initial capital will be 1,000,000 soles.

On the suggestion of the President, the national assembly passed on September 12 an addition to the BUDGET FOR 1919-20 as published in the official paper of August 9, and in the BULLETIN for October. The addition to the budget is as follows: Revenue—import tax, 5,600,000 pesos (peso = \$0.8019); liquors, 2,995,100 pesos; stamped papers, 450,000 pesos; direct tax, 495,000 pesos; various incomes, 303,500 pesos; and fees, 787,000 pesos, making a total of 13,685,000 pesos. Expenditures: National assembly, 97,660 pesos; President of the Republic, 100,360 pesos; department of government, 3,431,247 pesos; promotion, 1,705,688 pesos; agriculture, 75,960 pesos; foreign relations, 295,977 pesos; justice, 942,060 pesos; public instruction, 1,348,507 pesos; public charity, 745,532 pesos; treasury, 886,442 pesos; public credit, 999,491 pesos; war and navy, 3,058,222 pesos; total, 13,687,146 pesos. Comparison of the totals shows a deficit of 2,146 pesos. All the import and export taxes have been calculated at the rate of 100 per cent exchange, in accordance with the new monetary law.

According to newspaper notices, in October the value of all the BILLS IN CIRCULATION from the three banking houses of the capital—Banco Salvadoreño, Banco Occidental, and the Banco Agrícola Comercial—amounted to 17,600,000 pesos. On the same

date the assets of the institutions in paid-up obligation or payments falling due, discounted bills of exchange, mortgage loans, and current accounts amounted to 15,408,020 pesos, which shows that these banks had ample collateral to back their bills. Of these assets, 5,893,714 pesos were held by the first bank, 6,595,035 pesos by the second, and 2,919,271 pesos by the third.

A short time ago the Banco Occidental received from the United States \$750,000 GOLD COIN and the Banco Salvadoreño \$501,000 in gold coin.

The Mercantile Bank of the Americas, of New York, has proposed to the Government the founding of a BANK OF ISSUE in San Salvador with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, gold. If the Government accepts the proposition the bank will also establish branches or have representatives in all the capitals of the departments and districts wherever there is sufficient business to justify it.

A decree of the national assembly dated August 22 places a TAX OF 1 DOLLAR on each 100 kilos of coffee and 25 cents gold on each 100 kilos of sugar for the term of two years.

URUGUAY.

An Executive decree of October 3, 1919, fixes the value of the Uruguayan peso in Austria, in so far as concerns article 6 of the consular tariff, at 5.60 Swiss francs. The decree designates the offices in which the duties of the said tariff may be collected in crowns at the rate of exchange on that day and for the equivalent fixed in Swiss francs.

On October 2, 1919, congress passed a law extending the GENERAL EXPENSE BUDGET for 1918-19 until congress passes the budget bill for 1919-20.

In accordance with a decree of October 13, 1919, the Executive power formulated the rules and regulations of the law of January 30, 1919, concerning the ad referendum contract made by the President with the Uruguay Railway Co., under which the State acquires the Paloma to Rocha Railway for the sum of 1,000,000 pesos in bonds of the foreign debt, plus 100,000 pesos in bonds of the same debt covering the first biennial interest. The aforesaid rules and regulations provide that the foreign debt of the Republic pertaining to the Paloma to Rocha Railway for 1,100,000 pesos in 5 per cent gold bonds of 1919 shall be divided into 11,000 bonds of 100 pesos each, dated August 26, 1919, signed by the minister of finance, the general auditor of the Nation, and the director of the office of public credit. The interest at 5 per cent per annum on 1,000,000 pesos, corresponding to the first biennial period, shall be paid in bonds of the same debt on the 1st of December, March, June, and September, respectively, of each year. Beginning with September 1, 1921, the interest is

payable in cash. The interest on the 100,000 pesos (bonds which will be issued by virtue of interest on the first biennial) shall be paid in cash on the dates due. The cumulative 1 per cent sinking fund on the sums issued shall be paid semiannually in the first 10 days of the months of March and September. Interest and sinking fund are payable at the office of public credit in Montevideo and in the banks of New York which the Uruguayan Government designates. The railway from Paloma to Rocha is a subsidiary guarantee of the bonds of this debt.

The GOVERNMENT REVENUES for the fiscal year 1918-19 amounted to 31,851,895 pesos, as compared with 28,732,391 pesos in 1917-18. Of the increase of 3,119,504 pesos in 1918-19, 1,939,409 were customs revenues.

The treaty between Uruguay and Brazil of July 22, 1918, ratified on December 12 of the same year, provides for the payment by Uruguay to Brazil of a debt known as the INTERNATIONAL BRAZILIAN DEBT amounting to 5,000,000 pesos. This debt bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and provides for a sinking fund of 1 per cent per annum. The bonds representing this debt are issued in denominations of 100 and 1,000 pesos each, and the interest is payable quarterly on the first of the months of March, June, September, and December. The 1 per cent amortization is payable semiannually.

VENEZUELA.

Presidential decree of November 5 grants an ADDITIONAL CREDIT of 1,000,000 bolivars to the budget of expenditures for the department of the interior.

On October 21 the Banco de Venezuela was authorized to incorporate with the funds of the treasury already on deposit the sum of 300,000 bolivars in 25 and 50 CENTIMO COINS received on account of the coining of 5,300,000 in silver money as authorized by the law passed on June 25, 1918, and ordered from the Philadelphia mint by this bank.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

ARGENTINA—CHILE.

On October 13, 1919, a **POLICE AND FRONTIER CONVENTION** between the Argentine Republic and Chile was concluded in Buenos Aires. This convention prescribes the manner of using the police force at the frontier, and calls for reciprocal cooperation of the representatives of public order of both nations, so as to prevent criminals prosecuted in one country from escaping into the other, thereby avoiding the penalties of the law. Under the convention, if criminals cross the frontier in armed bands the local authorities have the right to detain them, and the police force following them may continue to do so in the neighboring country until the lawbreakers are captured. Frontier police forces are authorized to communicate with each other direct and to solicit mutual cooperation.

GUATEMALA—GERMANY.

The Congress of the Republic on October 2 approved **THE TREATY OF PEACE OF VERSAILLES**, signed in that city on June 28, 1919, by the representatives of **GUATEMALA** and other allied nations and their associates, with **GERMANY**. The decree of approval was signed by the President on the same day on which it was issued by Congress.

MEXICO—VENEZUELA.

In notes exchanged in Caracas on the 15th and 17th of October, 1919, the Governments of Mexico and Venezuela concluded an **AGREEMENT IN REGARD TO DIPLOMATIC POUCHES**. According to this agreement the pouches shall be inviolate and circulate freely by whatever means of transport the countries in question may have available. The ministers and legations shall keep the keys of their respective pouches, whose weight is not to exceed 15 kilograms, and whose dimensions shall be 50 centimeters long and 30 centimeters wide, or of other dimensions which do not exceed 75 cubic decimeters.

URUGUAY—GERMANY.

On September 19, 1919, congress approved the Versailles **TREATY OF PEACE** and its annexed protocol.



LEGISLATION

CHILE.

On May 12 last the President of the Republic issued a decree regulating the **LAW OF APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS** of employees of the treasury department. The decree prescribes rules for competitive entrance examinations as well as for examinations of employees eligible for promotion to the posts of chiefs of sections or subsections in any administrative division of the department. The examination subjects include elementary constitutional law, administrative law, political economy, finance and financial administration, and a knowledge of such technical branches as employees may need in the performance of their duties. All these subjects are to be specified in the decrees calling for competitive examinations. The examinations for promotions will be on constitutional and administrative law, political economy and economics, social economy, and public and administrative finance. Applicants for promotion who have passed the university examinations on the subjects relating to the promotion are exempt from examination.

COSTA RICA.

In view of the fact that the restrictions placed on trade because of the war have been removed, the provisional President issued a decree on the 2d of October, 1919, **LIFTING THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE** laid down by the decree of May 28, 1918.

Presidential decree of October 14 derogates the decree of November 11, 1918, which suspended the procedure of securing **NATURALIZATION BY GERMAN CITIZENS**, which will now be resumed.

With a view to protecting the **MINING INDUSTRY** the decree issued October 21, 1919, brings into effect the following: (a) The modification of article 3 of law 21 of June 20, 1910, thus, "All industries, firms, or companies which are organized and established, and those which may be established, shall be subject only to a tax of 3 per cent on the gross product of the mines;" (b) the 15 per cent gold bar export law of June 15, 1915 is repealed; (c) the tax of 10 per cent established by the law of June 30, 1917, is lifted on the exportation of bars of silver from native mines; (d) mining enterprises are compelled to sell drafts to the Government for a sum equivalent to 20 per cent of their exports in metal at 20 points less than the rate of exchange of the day of the transaction, but not less

than the legal rate of exchange; (e) mining companies may not be subjected to taxes not in existence at present until the concession expires which was granted to the Abanjarez Mining Syndicate (Ltd.) on February 3, 1898.

CUBA.

On October 15 last the President of the Republic issued the **RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL RETIREMENT LAW** prescribing the procedure to be followed by those who must abandon the exercise of their profession and retire upon a pension. The following persons are entitled to pensions: Provincial superintendents, provincial inspectors, district and assistant inspectors, general inspectors and directors and teachers of special branches of instruction, female directors and vice directors of the normal kindergarten school, directors and teachers of primary instruction in the public schools, and officials and employees of the department of public instruction.

ECUADOR.

The decree of the 9th of September made the following **REFORM IN THE PENSION LAW** of October 30, 1917. The third article of the law will now read: "They also have a right to a pension who, in the exercise of their official duties and in consequence of such duties, have acquired a disease which incapacitates them for the office of teacher, provided also that the petitioner has served 15 years." Those who are pensioned in accordance with this article will have the right to 50 per cent of their old salary. Article 5 of the same law is repealed.

The decree of September 22, 1919, made several changes and additions in the **LAW FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERIOR**. The principal ones are the following: (a) A new article is drawn up, according to which whoever feels that his rights or interests have been prejudiced by any actions or disposition of the officials or authorities or corporations of the administrative body may appeal to the counsel of state, who, from the hearing of the plaintiff and the proofs in the case within a reasonable time, not to exceed eight days, will render a decision. This does not cover municipal decisions, resolutions, or ordinances. (b) There shall be five secretaries of state forming the cabinet of the Chief Executive. (c) The department of the interior shall comprise the following branches: Government, municipalities, police, prisons, houses of correction, public works and railroads, public health, concessions and mines. (d) The ministry of foreign relations will have charge of all international affairs, consulates, telegraph lines, telephone systems, immigration and colonization, and of the Province of Oriente and the Archipelago of Colon.

(e) The ministry of the treasury will have charge of all that is related to the collection and investment of the Government revenue, accounts, public credit, conservation and administration of the public property, trade, unclaimed lands, patents, and trade-marks. (f) The ministry of war and navy will have control of everything pertaining to the regular army, the reserves, the navy, and lighthouses. (g) The ministry of public instruction will have charge of all things related to public instruction, statistics, and civil registration, fine arts, theaters, public charity, justice, religion, agriculture, promotion, and national forest reserves.

PANAMA.

On October 4 last the President of the Republic issued a decree concerning the **ESTATES OF FOREIGNERS** not covered by treaties. According to said decree, as soon as the judge learns the nationality of the deceased foreigner it is his duty to advise the consul of his country, and in the absence of a consul the department of foreign relations. The judge shall temporarily deposit or place under the custody of the consul, or, in the absence of a consul, of a person chosen from a list of names furnished by the department of foreign relations, the property of the decedent. The judge shall fix the day and hour to make an inventory and appraisal of the property, and after complying with the foregoing requirements shall see that the provisions of articles 1544 and 1559 of the Judicial Code are carried out.

PERU.

On September 24, 1919, the national assembly **APPROVED THE ACTS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT** which invested itself with the power to call a national plebiscite and to preserve order. According to this decree, all the decrees issued by the provisional government will have the force of law, as issued by the Executive power, until the national assembly proclaims a constitutional president.

URUGUAY.

On October 6, 1919, the law establishing a **RETIREMENT AND PENSION BANK** for public-service employees was promulgated. The law includes railway, telegraph, telephone, tramway, water works, and gas company employees. The capital of the bank shall be contributed as follows: (a) With a monthly payment by the companies mentioned of 8 per cent on the total amount of the wages of the personnel; (b) with a deduction of 4 per cent from the wages of employees of railways, telegraphs, etc.; (c) with donations and gifts made to the bank; (d) with fines imposed in accordance with the law; (e) with the amount of the sales of abandoned articles in rail and tram ways; (f) with interest on accumulated funds; (g) with the

difference of the first month's salary when employees are promoted to better paying positions greater than 50 pesos, and whose duties are permanent. The right to a pension in the proportions established by law is acquired after 10 years' service, whether continuous or not. Also those who, after 10 years' service, are discharged by said enterprises have the same right, as well as those physically unfit to continue work; and those who attain 50 years of age. In the cases in which under the law there is a right to a pension and the employee or workman dies, the widow, incapacitated widower, the children, and, in the absence of these, the parents, and, in the absence of the latter, the unmarried sisters of the decedent, shall receive the pension.

On October 14, 1919, the law establishing the rules for **PROFESSORS** who teach in the lyceums of secondary instruction, faculties, institutes, and schools of higher education, was approved. These professors shall be designated by direct appointment when two-thirds of the respective boards so decide, or by competitive examination when this method is not made use of. The professor shall not be confirmed in his place until after he has served one year and shown his fitness for same. Upon confirmation he is entitled to remain five years in the service and may be reappointed by the board. With the authority of the board any competent person may serve as a professor in the schools mentioned and on subjects relating to those included in the official programs.

On October 17, 1919, the law concerning **CABLEGRAMS** was promulgated. Under this law no privilege, subsidy, or exemption from taxation are allowed. Authority for laying and exploiting submarine or subfluvial cables will be granted by the Executive in conformity with the provisions of the law.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA.

The monthly information circular published by the department of foreign relations gives the following data on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION in the Argentine Republic: Total number of schools, 9,267, with a registration of 1,190,231 pupils—an average attendance of 853,250—and 36,615 teachers. The national capital has 646 public day schools for minors, with 139,019 matriculates and 6,358 teachers. The city also has 286 private schools with 38,321 pupils and 1,529 teachers, as well as 81 schools for adults with 11,009 registrations and 351 teachers. In the Provinces there are 2,172 schools established in accordance with law No. 4,874, having 178,744 pupils and 2,298 teachers. In addition there are 4,148 primary schools, with 466,835 pupils and 14,222 teachers; private schools, 971, with 79,914 pupils and 3,259 teachers. There are also 175 adult schools, with 12,422 pupils and 367 teachers. There are 8 private adult schools, with 375 pupils and 16 teachers. In the national territories there are 429 public schools, with 37,612 pupils, and 1,151 teachers; 20 private schools, with 1,600 pupils and 81 teachers; 12 adult schools, with 370 pupils and 13 teachers. In addition the country has 59 military schools, with 6,698 students and 1,150 teachers; 79 application schools annexed to the normal schools, with 31,082 pupils and 1,150 teachers; 37 national colleges of secondary instruction, with 11,022 pupils and 1,244 teachers; 82 normal schools, with 14,202 pupils and 1,483 teachers; and 37 special institutes, with 11,261 pupils and 897 teachers. The universities of Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Cordoba have, respectively, 10,404, 2,835, and 1,506 pupils.

On September 9 last the Executive power submitted to the consideration of congress a bill for the construction of SCHOOL BUILDINGS involving an expenditure of 210,000,000 pesos, as follows: One hundred and fifty school buildings in the national capital, 30,000,000 pesos; 570 in the territories, 15,000,000; and 7,220 in the Provinces, 165,000,000.

BOLIVIA.

The police department of La Paz has lately established a PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR ILLITERATE POLICEMEN.

A Bolivian violinist, who has completed his musical education in Buenos Aires, has returned to found a MUSICAL INSTITUTE in the city of Oruro.

BRAZIL.

There was inaugurated recently at Deodoro a practical course of AGRICULTURE with an attendance of 26 pupils. The instruction is under the direction of officials of the department of agriculture.

CHILE.

The local government board has ordered the establishment of a chair of MUNICIPAL LAW in the University of Chile.

The Geographic and Historic Society of Chile, in cooperation with the minister of public instruction, has appointed a committee to report upon the quickest and most direct way to bring about the preparation and publication of an official MODERN GEOGRAPHY of the Republic.

The department of public instruction has ordered the establishment of a number of MIXED AND RURAL SCHOOLS in different parts of the country. These schools are to be opened in March, 1920.

About the middle of October last matriculation was begun in the different night courses to be given for the merchant marine in the NAUTICAL MARINE SCHOOL.

The department of public instruction, in compliance with the convention for the INTERCHANGE OF PROFESSORS between a number of universities of the United States and Chile, has designated Guillermo Labarca Huberston to give a course on architecture in the University of California.

CUBA.

An executive decree authorizes the board of education to open 19 SCHOOLS in the city of Habana, the teachers to be chosen from recent graduates of the normal school. At a meeting held on November 13, 1919, the board of education decided to establish 12 kindergarten schools in the national capital, and to establish a lecture hall for abnormal students in the manual arts school of the university.

On November 13 last the INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION of Habana was installed in the experimental laboratory.

NICARAGUA.

A SCHOOL HEALTH DEPARTMENT has been created as a part of the department of public instruction. It will work in conjunction with the public health department for the regular sanitary inspection of the schools, colleges, and institutions throughout the Republic.

The Official Gazette of September 12, publishes the entire text of the REGULATION FOR THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT of the Dental Course of Nicaragua, as issued by the President.

In accordance with the contract made by the minister of public instruction, as representative of the Government, with Mgr. José

Antonio Lezcano, archbishop of Managua, as representative of the arch diocese of Managua, the Minister ceded to the Bishop for a term of eight years, the use of the building known as the model school now being constructed in Masaya, to install a SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, under the direction of the Sisters of Bethlehem. The minister has also made a contract with the apostolic vicar of Bluefields for the latter to bring to Nicaragua nuns from the Institute of the Divine Shepherd, to establish a primary school of application for girls, with a directress and six teachers. The course will contain a kindergarten and the five subsequent grades.

The works of Sr. Marco A. Ortega, on Lessons in Hygiene have been adopted as TEXT BOOKS for primary education as has also Robinson's book for the teaching of English.

Dr. Luis Sequeira, of Bluefields, will establish a SCHOOL FOR NURSES to train women and graduate them as nurses competent to care for serious cases. The new school will begin with 12 pupils and instruction will be free.

PARAGUAY.

In reference to the REFORM OF THE PLAN OF SECONDARY EDUCATION the President executed a decree October 1, extending the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 15 of Decree 10,560 to the students who at the end of the present academic course are promoted to the fourth year of the secondary educational course. This was done to avoid the loss of a year's study to the students by reason of the reform.

The department of public instruction has received notice of a contract signed July 30 between the Legation of Paraguay in Paris and Dr. Emmanuel Lafás, engaging the latter to take the chair of PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY in the College of Medicine of Paraguay. Dr. Lafás is to arrive in Paraguay about the middle of next February and will take up his duties at the beginning of the next course.

SALVADOR.

The President approved the program of the National ANTI-ILLITERACY Committee by the decree executed on July 22, 1919. The program contains the following provisions: To cause the organization of a central league for instruction for workers, to be composed of the heads of factories or industries; to make an effort to have evening and Sunday classes at the night schools for the workmen; to endeavor to have advanced schools for adults; to interest plantation and property owners who have a sufficiently large population to found and maintain primary schools; to secure legislation to regulate the working day so that workers may have time to attend the schools; to secure legislation to exempt persons knowing how to

read and write from military service, and to secure the passage of laws to prevent parents from employing children during school hours.

URUGUAY.

About the middle of October, 1919, practical NIGHT COURSES were begun in Industrial School No. 1 in Montevideo. These courses give instruction in ceramics, modeling, and wood carving.

A law of October 3, 1919, authorizes the Executive Power to open a NIGHT LYCEUM of secondary instruction, in accordance with the provisions of laws of December 30, 1911, and January 18, 1916, which regulate the operation of lyceums in the capital and in the departments.

The SCHOOL BUDGET for 1919-20, submitted to the approval of the general assembly by the Executive, fixes the total increase of expenses in the Department of Public Instruction at 1,053,000 pesos.



ARGENTINA.

A group of INTERPRETERS of the traffic section of the city of Buenos Aires has been employed to render service in the railway stations and at the wharves for the convenience and protection of incoming foreigners who do not understand Spanish.

Press reports state that Buenos Aires has been selected as the meeting place in 1920 of the PAN AMERICAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH CONGRESS.

According to statistics published by La Prensa, a daily newspaper of Buenos Aires, FOREIGNERS in the Argentine Republic in 1919 numbered 2,145,000, consisting of Spaniards, 734,000; Italians, 832,000; Uruguayans, 87,000; Russians, 85,000; French, 74,000; and other nationalities, 333,000. The estimated population of the Republic at the close of 1919 is 8,652,000.

The Museum of Natural History and the Section of History of the General Archives Institute of the Nation have joined the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF HISTORY recently organized in Buenos Aires, and have designated, respectively, as their representatives Anibal Cardoso and Prof. Eugenio Corbet Frace. This Academy has received communications from the United States embassy and the legations of Colombia, Bolivia, Chile, Salvador, and Cuba that they will request their respective governments and scientific institutions to cooperate with and give all possible support to the academy.

BOLIVIA.

The ministry of government has recently accepted a bid made by the Bolivian engineer, Señor Humberto de Asin, to install three WIRELESS STATIONS in the country, to be located at Guayaramerin, Cachueta Esperanza, and Trinidad. The Government will contribute the sum of 11,000 bolivianos (boliviano equals \$0.3893 U. S.) for the first, 25,000 bolivianos for the Cachueta Esperanza station, and 75,686 bolivianos for the Trinidad station. These three wireless plants will connect these outlying regions of the Republic with the rest of the country.

Señor don Carlos Zavalia has been appointed ARGENTINE MINISTER to Bolivia.

The post office department, in cooperation with the administration of the branch office in Tupiza, has established A DIRECT MAIL SERVICE between La Paz and Atocha, without making the former detour to Uyuni.

The President of the Republic has reorganized his CABINET as follows: Minister of foreign relations, Dr. Carlos Gutiérrez; minister of government, Dr. Ernesto Larrego; minister of the treasury, Dr. Demetrio Toro; minister of promotion, Señor Juan Reyes; minister of public instruction, Dr. Guillermo Añez; and minister of war, Gen. Pulecio.

BRAZIL.

A subscription is being made by the Academic Center of São Paulo for the erection of a MONUMENT to Olavo Bilac, the lamented Brazilian poet, scholar, and statesman.

The Brazilian Military HOSPITAL, erected in Paris on ground donated by the French Government, is being greatly improved by the Brazilian Medical Commission located in that city. Steps have been taken to establish a hospital under the name of São Vicente at Santa Anna de Ferros, State of Minas.

On October 1, 1919, the "Correio do Povo," the OLDEST NEWS-PAPER in Porto Alegre and Rio Grande do Sul, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

The Brazilian Academy of Letters has published the bases of the LITERARY CONTEST for the Francisco Alves prizes, the first of which is for 10 contos, the second for 5 contos, and the third for 3 contos. These prizes are to be distributed on September 7, 1921, and will be awarded to either Brazilian or foreign authors whose works, written in the Portuguese language, are selected as the winners of the prizes.

CHILE.

The direction of Public Works has recommended to the department of public works that the bid submitted by Adolfo A. Walner for the erection, within the next two years, of a MUSEUM OF HISTORY in Santiago at a cost of 999,144 pesos, be accepted.

The President of the Republic has authorized an expenditure of \$100,000 for the construction in different parts of the city of PUBLIC BATHS, in accordance with plans made by the direction of public works.

Dr. Carlos Noel has been appointed MINISTER of the Argentine Republic near the Government of Chile, to take the place of Carlos Gomez.

A MUSEUM OF ARCHEOLOGY was opened in Iquique on October 19 last. Among other interesting things in this museum are mummies and fossils of ancient marine animals.

In accordance with a decree of October 22, 1919, the department of finance has appointed a commission to represent Chile at the SECOND PAN AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONGRESS to be held in the Pan American Building in Washington from January 19 to 24, 1920. The committee is composed of Luis Izquieredo, Jose Ureta, Samuel Claro Lastarria, and Alberto Edwards. The secretary ad honorem is Arturo Lamarca Bello.

An EXPOSITION OF GRAPHIC ART was held in the conference hall of the Valparaiso Public Library during the latter part of October, 1919. Exhibits were made by the principal printing and engraving establishments of the country.

COLOMBIA.

A short time ago a fine MONUMENT to Col. Juan José Rondón, hero of the Queseras del Medio and Pantano de Vargas, was unveiled in Paipa (Boyaca).

THE COLOMBIA SOCIETY OF EMPLOYEES has lately been founded and has a membership of over 900 employees of all sorts of private enterprises and of the Government.

The 22d of December was the two hundred and ninety-seventh anniversary of the FOUNDING OF BUCARAMANGA, capital of the Department of Santander.

In Bogota an executive committee has been formed of well-known men of letters of the city, and a ladies' organizing committee for entertainments, to carry out a program of benefit entertainments for funds to erect a MONUMENT TO JOSÉ ASUNCION SILVA as a fitting memorial to the precursor of modern South American poetry.

The Society for Beautifying the Capital of the Republic has opened a contest for the best PLAN FOR FUTURE BOGOTA. The prize will be 500 pesos, and the contest will close on March 31, 1920.

Dispatches from Paris state that the French chamber has voted the necessary amount for the purchase of land for the FRENCH LEGATION in Bogota.

On October 29 the President received the CUBAN MINISTER, Señor don Rafael Guitierrez Alcaide.

According to a law passed by the national congress on October 31 the capital of the Republic is to have a chemical and bacteriological laboratory to be known as the OFFICIAL LABORATORY OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Señor don Raimundo Rivas has been elected PRESIDENT OF THE COLOMBIAN ACADEMY OF HISTORY, and Dr. Alfonso Robledo vice president.

On October 13 the health department passed a resolution concerning the SANITARY INSPECTION OF PASSENGERS, which states that passengers leaving the country's ports must be provided with a doctor's certificate to the effect that they are free from all contagious diseases, otherwise they will not be permitted to depart.

By presidential decree of November 12 the SESSIONS OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS were extended for the time necessary to approve certain concessions in oil lands, railroad projects, banks, certificates, the budget, establishment of packing houses, military measures, consular fees, national forests, and hygiene.

The minister of government has signed a contract with the representative of the Marconi Co. in Bogota for the installation of WIRELESS STATIONS in Medellin, Cali, and Cucuta, to be completed in two years. The press of Bogota announces also that the material for the work and the engineers who are to construct the stations for wireless and wireless telephone systems have arrived in the country.

According to the census taken last year the POPULATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NARINO gave a total of 340,821 inhabitants, distributed through the various Provinces as follows: Pasto, 79,504; Tuquerres, 69,838; Obando, 70,089; Barbacoas, 22,914; Nunez, 35,609; Juanambu, 30,342; and La Cruz, 32,516. The Commissariat of Putumayo had 7,199, and estimated the Indian population at 15,000. This census shows an increase of 48,286 inhabitants over that of 1912.

COSTA RICA.

The provisional President, Señor Francisco Aguilar Barquero, who took office on September 2, 1919, on the 3d of September organized his CABINET as follows: Secretary of foreign relations, justice, culture, and beneficence, Señor Andrés Venegas García; secretary of government and police, Señor Carlos M. Jiménez Ortíz; secretary of public instruction, Señor José Joaquín García Monge; and secretary of war and navy, Gen. Juan Bautista Quirós.

CUBA.

The President of the Republic has appointed Sebastian Gelabert a member of the Cuban section of the INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Armando Godoy.

According to press reports President Menocal has been elected a life member of the AERO CLUB of America. It is reported that President Menocal will give \$25,000 to the Pan American Congress of Competitive Aviation.

Official statistics show that during the fiscal year 1918-19 persons to the number of 75,288 entered the Republic, 42,574 of whom were immigrants.

At a recent meeting of the Roosevelt Memorial Association the directors of the Habana newspapers were made honorary presidents of that organization. The association proposes to raise funds for the erection of a monument and the selection of a park in the United States to perpetuate the memory of COL. ROOSEVELT.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

At the fourth session of the Congress of Municipal Governments, held in Santiago de los Caballeros in October, it was agreed to negotiate a CONVENTION WITH HAITI, whereby measures might be taken to avoid cattle rustling across the border.

By resolution of November 14 the municipal government of Santo Domingo agreed to call for CITY BIDS for the construction of an aqueduct and electric-light plant. The terms are that the initial power of the plant shall not be less than 600 kilowatts; and the aqueduct is to be constructed on the gravity system.

ECUADOR.

The national congress has appointed a committee for the celebration of the CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF PICHINCHA, which will take place on May 24, 1919. The committee is composed of the minister of public works as chairman, the president of the council of the canton of Quito, the chief of the first military zone, and eight members to be appointed by the President, who will prepare and organize the entertainments for the event and will also have charge of the sewer system and paving of Quito, of the improvement of the plazas, parks, and public highways now in existence or to be constructed. They will also have charge of the construction of the legislative palace and the municipal palace of Quito, and all the works relating to the beautifying of the city.

The CANTON SALCEDO has been formed from the old parishes of San Miguel (which will be the capital), Pansaleo, Cusubamba, and Mulalillo. The boundaries of the new canton will be the same as those of these parishes with the Province of Tungurahua and the parishes of San Sabastien and San Filipe.

The Association of Agriculturists of Ecuador has been authorized by Congress to carry on an active campaign against HOOKWORM, which has interfered with agricultural work, and they are authorized to spend 60,000 sucres a year in combating the disease.

HAITI.

President Dertiguenave has appointed M. Justin Barrau, SECRETARY OF JUSTICE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS to replace M. Constantin Benoit, resigned.

There has been established lately in Port au Prince a branch of the ROTARY CLUB.

Mr. Perry Belden has arrived in the Haitian capital to fill the position of SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES LEGATION in Haiti.

MEXICO.

In accordance with a law passed by the national congress on November 5, A NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING was declared on November 14, out of respect to Amado Nervo, the well-known Mexican poet, whose remains reached the city and were buried on that day.

The national congress has passed a law to DIVIDE LOWER CALIFORNIA into four judicial districts.

A MEXICAN ADVERTISERS CLUB was formed in the City of Mexico in the first part of November, in accordance with the rules laid down in the World Convention of Advertising, held in New Orleans last September. The board of directors consists of the following officers: President, Señor Felix F. Palavicini; vice president, Señor Rafael Alducin; treasurer, Señor Ing. Joaquín Pedrero Córdova; and secretary, Señor Alfonso E. Bravo.

According to official information, on October 21 DIRECT WIRELESS COMMUNICATION was established between the Mexican stations of Payo Obispo and Mazatlan and Santiago, Chile.

A short time ago a POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY was formed in Mexico City. Señor Cosme Hinojosa was elected president and Señor Arturo J. Valenzuela vice president.

On November 6, in Mexico City, A WOMEN'S SOCIETY was formed corresponding to the Pan American Round Table of the United States, whose object is the closer relation of the nations of the Americas. The officers of the governing board are as follows: Honorary president, Señorita Belina de Palavicini; president, Señorita Guadalupe R de Duplán; vice president, Señorita Maria Luisa Ross; treasurer, Señorita Adela Duplán; and secretary, Señorita Esperanza Velásquez.

NICARAGUA.

In the patio of the building occupied by the mails and telegraph administration a WIRELESS STATION has been installed, which will be in communication with a station at San Francisco del Carnicero, so that the students may learn radiotelegraphy. They are low-powered stations, but the Government expects to order others from

outside the country to be able to establish communication between New York and Bluefields.

The middle of last October A LABORERS' CONGRESS was held under the auspices of the Central de Obreros (Laborers' Club) of the city. Several projects for laws were discussed, such as laws governing accidents, relations between federated societies, and the establishment of a central fund, etc.

On October 13 A SANITARY COMMISSION FROM THE UNITED STATES, headed by Gen. Gorgas, arrived at Managua.

A SPORTS' CLUB has been organized in Bluefields, which will acquire a permanent athletic field for baseball and other sports.

Executive decree of September 10 lays down the rules for the taking of the CENSUS and other branches of the statistical department's work to be done in accordance with the agreement made by the Government in the Fourth Pan American Congress, held in Buenos Aires in 1910. For this purpose the Government has designated January 1 as the day on which all inhabitants shall be registered.

On October 22 an ASSOCIATION OF NEWSPAPER MEN was formed in Managua. The initial meeting took place in the salon of the library and many distinguished persons were present, including the President of the Republic and the archbishop of Managua.

Señores José Andrés Urtecho and Juan J. Zavala have been appointed to replace Señores José de la Cruz and Julio Cardenal as members of the NICARAGUAN SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION.

PANAMA.

At the request of the chief justice of the supreme court, the President issued, on October 24 last, a decree outlining the following work to be done by the NATIONAL CODIFICATION REVISING COMMITTEE: A comparative study of the different national codes; preparation of proposed laws which the committee may deem necessary to clarify doubts, eliminate contradictions, supply omissions, amend improper or defective provisions contained in said codes, and the preparation of a penal code, if it should deem expedient, to take the place in whole or in part of the one now in force.

The President has ordered a GENERAL POPULATION CENSUS of the Republic in 1920. An appropriation of \$20,000 has been made for the taking of said census.

The Santo Tomas Hospital at Hatillo was opened to public use on November 15 last.

An EXTRA SESSION of congress was held in the city of Panama from December 1 to 23, 1919.

The President of France has conferred upon Dr. Belisario Porras, President of Panama, the great cross of the LEGION OF HONOR. The ceremony took place in the city of Panama on October 16 last.

On November 1, 1919, the following officers of the RED CROSS of the Isthmus were elected: S. W. Heald, president; R. B. Walker, vice president; Mrs. W. B. Fulton, secretary; and R. W. Glaw, treasurer.

PARAGUAY.

By presidential decree of October 2 Senor Pedro Seguir, Paraguayan minister to Argentina, and Dr. P. Bruno Guggiari, director of the municipal bureau of chemistry, were appointed OFFICIAL DELEGATES TO THE SOUTH AMERICAN MILK CONGRESS.

The banking house formerly known as the Caja de Credito Comercial has changed its name to BANCO DE CREDITO COMERCIAL, operating under the conditions prescribed by the law of June 26, 1903.

The legation of Austria-Hungary in Buenos Aires has informed the Paraguayan Government that the CONSULATE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY in Asunción has been abolished by order of the Government.

PERU.

In October the ministry of war was informed by the military attaché of the legation of the United States in Peru, that the Government of the United States had resolved to extend an INVITATION TO OFFICERS OF THE PERUVIAN ARMY to complete their studies in the Military Academy of the United States.

On October 25 the new SPANISH MINISTER TO PERU, Señor don Juan de Ojedo, arrived in Lima, and was formally received on November 4 by the President.

In the latter part of October the ministry of foreign relations appointed as NAVAL ATTACHÉ TO THE PERUVIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, Señor Luis Aubry, constructing naval engineer and captain of the navy of Peru, who will make a special study of shipbuilding in the United States.

Señor Manuel Valderrama was elected a member of the Peruvian commission to the SOUTH AMERICAN CONGRESS OF RAILROADS in place of the late Señor Enrique Coronel Zegarra.

On October 22 the provincial council of Lima agreed to dedicate the following MEMORIALS to Señor RICARDO PALMA: A tablet to be placed on the house where the well-known Peruvian writer was born; the naming of a public plaza in his honor; and having his portrait done in oil placed in the assembly hall of the council.

At the suggestion of the President, the national assembly, in session on October 10, 1919, agreed to confer the rank of MARSHAL OF PERU on Gen. Ancres Avelino Cáceres.

SALVADOR.

Early in October the President of the Republic received the MINISTERS of Costa Rica and Guatemala to San Salvador, Señores Licenciados Francisco Monterro-Barrantes and Roberto Löwenthal.

In order to prevent epidemics of yellow fever the President, on the recommendation of the superior council of the health service, has appointed a HEALTH COMMISSION to eliminate the disease. They will enforce isolation treatment and autopsy, in accordance with the laws of the country and without interfering with the rights of the relatives of the victims of yellow fever. They will undertake the work of exterminating the *stegomya* mosquito in the Republic. Gen. Theodore C. Lyster has been named director of the commission.

In honor of the Fiesta de la Raza, on October 12, an association was founded in San Salvador under the name of UNIÓN-IBERO-AMERICANA-SALVADOREÑA, a branch of the association of the same name established in Madrid, and which will have the same purposes and ideals. Señor don José A. March was elected president.

URUGUAY.

On October 1, 1919, the President of the Republic issued a decree providing for the REORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ARCHITECTS with respect to the preparation and construction of works in charge of that bureau. The following sections are established: The plans and construction of schools and buildings relating to public works are placed under the section of school edifices; barracks, police buildings, etc., under the section of military edifices; hospitals, sanitariums, slaughterhouses, markets, etc., are under the section of hospitable edifices; plazas, parks, expositions, stations, administrative buildings, and buildings for public use, are under the section for the beautification of the city; and industrial and other constructions not otherwise classified are placed under the section of GENERAL EDIFICES.

Under a law of October 10, 1919, the rural federation is authorized to erect a MONUMENT in Montevideo to the Uruguayan cowboy in commemoration of his historic work in obtaining the independence of the country.

In October, 1919, a HOSPITAL, the gift of the rural society, was opened at Egido de Dolores.

Congress has enacted a law appropriating 10,000 pesos and allowing a subsidy of 450 pesos per month for the NATIONAL AVIATION CENTER, with the understanding that the State is to make use of the equipment of said center whenever the national defense so requires.

The department of foreign relations has invited the American Governments to send delegates to the LATIN AMERICAN DENTAL CONGRESS, which will meet in Montevideo on September 20, 1920. An invitation has also been issued to send delegates to the first CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS, which will meet in Montevideo in March, 1920.

VENEZUELA.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CARACAS, in its third annual meeting held on November 9, elected the following executive committee: President, Dr. J. Sanabria Brunual; vice president, Dr. B. Perdomo Hurtado; treasurer, Dr. Andrés Pietri; secretary, Dr. Jiménez Rivero; librarian, Dr. Salvador Quintero; and editor of the Review of Medical Science, Dr. Salvador Córdova.

THE DENTAL SOCIETY OF CARACAS also elected a new executive committee, in its second annual meeting. The officers are the following: President, Dr. Caesar V. Anzola; vice president, Dr. S. N. Parisca; secretary, Dr. Julio Vivas López; treasurer, Dr. Pedro Vicente Azpurúa; and librarian, Dr. Fernando Álvarez Pérez.



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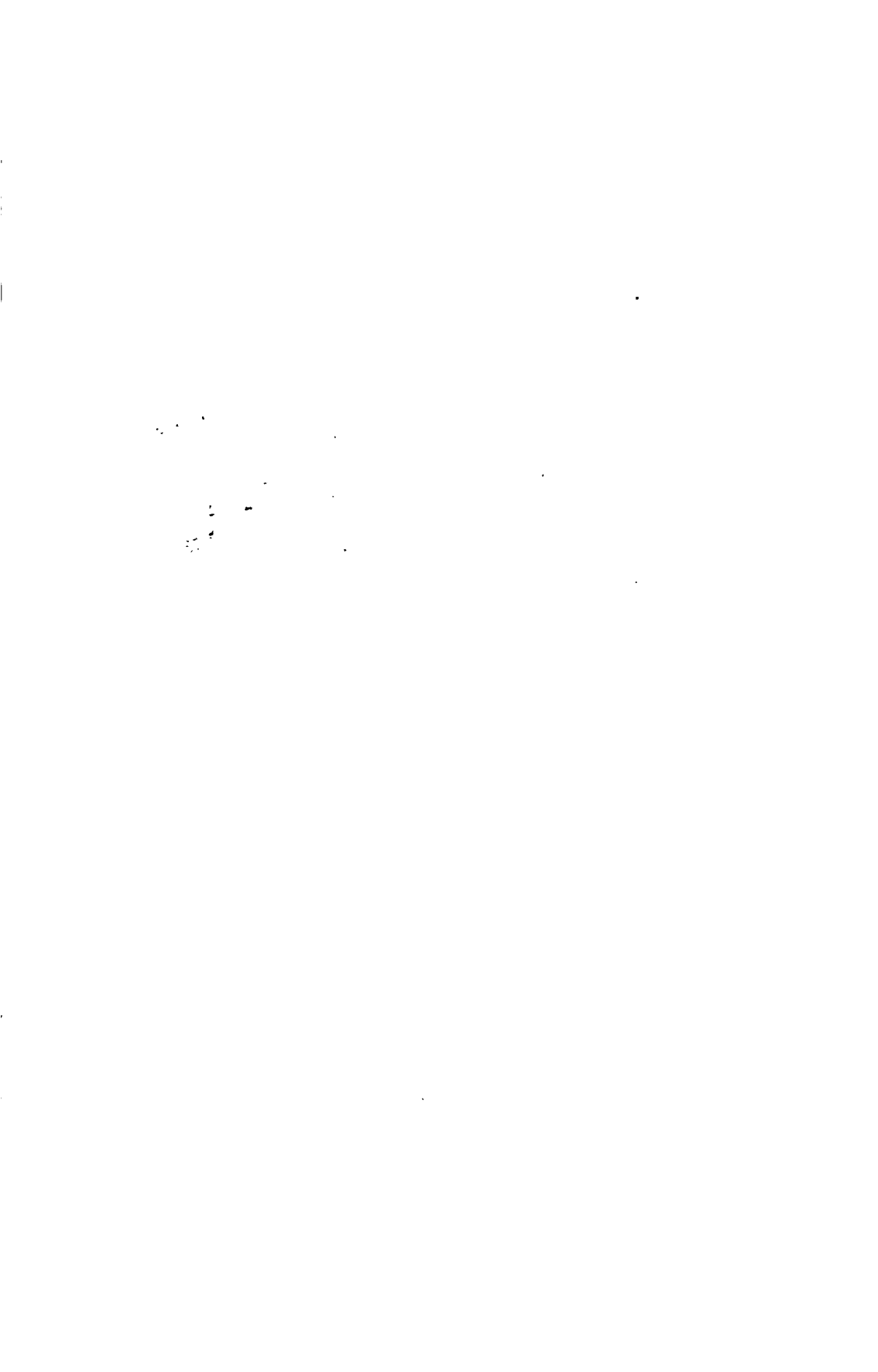
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CUENCA, A PICTURESQUE VILLAGE IN THE HIGHLANDS OF ECUADOR.



VOL. L.

FEBRUARY, 1920.

No. 2

SECOND PAN AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

THE Second Pan American Conference, an outline of which was given in advance in the January issue of the BULLETIN, has met and adjourned after a series of successful general and group sessions and the adoption of a set of resolutions which should command the attention of everyone interested in practical Pan Americanism. Beginning with the preliminary session of the official delegates on January 17, and ending in a banquet January 24, at which were present the official delegates, members of the group committees, and specially invited guests, the conference was characterized by an intensive work, spirit of cooperation, and deep interest that mean much for the future of Pan American relations. While the general sessions were important and were featured with instructive addresses, the real practical results were obtained in the meetings of the group committees. The general sessions were held in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Building and the group sessions in rooms of the nearby Navy Building.

Under the careful direction of Dr. L. S. Rowe, chief of the Latin American Division of the State Department, as secretary general, aided by C. E. McGuire and G. A. Sherwell, as assistant secretaries general, together with H. N. Branch, J. C. Corliss, Miss M. Engle, E. D. Kizer, J. C. Luitweiler, C. R. McPherson, J. H. Murray, J. Q. Ovalle, J. Brooks, B. Parker, J. D. Rickard, H. R. Ringe, and T. Thiesing as special assistants, together with the cooperation of Director General Barrett and other members of the staff of the Pan American Union, the program and arrangements for the conference were worked out to the best advantage.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States was the permanent presiding officer of the conference, of which the honorary

presidents were the ministers of finance of the participating Republics. The Latin American diplomatic representatives in Washington were special guests of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the director general of the Pan American Union served as ex officio member of all group committees.

At the conclusion of the conference a special vote of thanks was given to the secretary general for his services and to the governing board of the Pan American Union for the use of the Pan American Building.

It is no exaggeration to state that few international meetings that have taken place in Washington have been attended by more representative men from both Latin America and the United States than this Second Pan American Financial Conference. It was a worthy successor of the first conference of this kind, which met May 24-29, 1915, upon the invitation of the President of the United States and the initiative of William G. McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury. It will rank among other notable Pan American gatherings which have assembled in Washington, such as the First International Conference of the American Republics in 1889-90; the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, in 1915-16; the First and Second Pan American Commercial Conferences in 1911 and 1919. The resolutions which it adopted, like the conclusions of the Second Pan American Commercial Conference, look to a great future of cooperative Pan American effort which should give practical Pan Americanism a firmer foundation and more lasting essential success than it has ever enjoyed before.

Among the vital questions and serious topics which had been agreed upon for consideration were the following: The effect of the war on the commerce and industry, manufacturing and mining, agriculture and public utilities of the American Republics; international loans; the upbuilding of railroads; steamship communication; banking and currency; gold credits; uniformity in bills of lading, customs regulations, checks, warehouse receipts, and consignment of merchandise contracts; commercial arbitration and patent and copyright laws; modernizing and installing public utilities, sewerage systems, and sanitation plans; building of roads; and other problems of a like nature.

All of the 60 delegates from the Latin American Republics, and most of the 250 members of the advisory committees, were on hand for the opening session Monday morning. Indeed, practically all of the official delegates had reached Washington the Friday previous, since they were scheduled to pay official calls on the Secretary of State at 10 a. m. and the Secretary of the Treasury at noon, on Saturday, the 17th. Following these official receptions, Secretary Glass entertained the delegates at a luncheon, which was served in



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THE OFFICIAL DELEGATES TO THE SECOND PAN AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

Delegates from South and Central America on the steps of the United States Treasury at the time of their official call on the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States before the opening of the Conference.

the Columbus Room of the Pan American Building, and which function merged into the business meeting set for 3 o'clock, and developed into an informal renewal of old friendships, the while the foundation was being laid for the sessions of the coming week.

When the Secretary of the Treasury was called away on official business, Dr. Luis Toledo Herrarte, minister of foreign affairs of Guatemala, presided. Secretary Glass was unanimously elected president of the conference, and the delegated ministers of finance were named as honorary presidents, while the chairmen of the different delegations were selected as vice presidents. The following were chosen to preside over the general sessions: Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, minister from Cuba; William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the United States Treasury; Dr. Ricardo Vecino, minister of finance of Uruguay; Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, minister from Ecuador; and Gen. Juan E. Paredes, chairman of the Honduran delegation.

The delegates were taken in automobiles to Mount Vernon Sunday, the 18th, and laid the customary wreathes on the tomb of George Washington.

The Hall of the Americas presented an interesting sight on Monday morning when the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carter Glass, formally opened the conference with the reading of the following welcoming message from President Wilson, who is still too ill to leave his room:

GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAS: I regret more deeply than I can well express that the condition of my health deprives me of the pleasure and privilege of meeting with you and personally expressing the gratification which every officer of this Government feels because of your presence in the national capital, and particularly because of the friendly and significant mission which brings you to us.

I rejoice with you that, in these troubled times of world reconstruction, the Republics of the American Continent should seek no selfish purpose, but should be guided by a desire to serve one another and to serve the world to the utmost of their capacity. The great privileges that have been showered upon us, both by reason of our geographical positions and because of the high political and social ideals that have determined the national development of every country of the American Continent, carry with them obligations the fulfillment of which must be regarded as a real privilege by every true American.

It is no small achievement that the Americans are to-day able to say to the world: "Here is an important section of the globe which has to-day eliminated the idea of conquest from its national thought and from its international policy."

The spirit of mutual helpfulness which animates the conference supplements and strengthens this important achievement of international policy. I rejoice with you that we are privileged to assemble with the sole purpose of ascertaining how we can serve one another, for in so doing we best serve the world.

After the reading of the message, Secretary Glass also welcomed the delegates and members of the committees, declaring that the conference was destined to be fruitful of results in the interchange of information between the officials and financiers of the two continents.



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A GROUP OF AMERICAN MINISTERS OF FINANCE.

The Pan American ministers of finance who were delegates to the Second Pan American Financial Conference and the Secretary of the Treasury at the Treasury Building. Left to right: Dr. Ricardo Veizoso, Uruguay; Dr. Fernando C. Fuchs, Peru; Dr. Domingo E. Salaberry, Argentina; Secretary Glass; Dr. Eusebio Ayala, Paraguay; Dr. Octaviano Cesar, Nicaragua; and M. Fleury Fiquière, of Haiti. The ministers of finance of Colombia, Dr. Pomponio Guzman, and of Salvador, Dr. José Esperanza Susy, had not arrived.

and adding that those in high places should know one another, since the policies of one nation bear vitally on those of another.

Secretary of State Lansing was the next to address the conference, and he congratulated it upon the new manifestations of mutual interest and friendship which mean so much to the common welfare of the nations. He pictured the chaotic trade conditions that existed at the time of the First Pan American Financial Conference in 1915, stating that it marked a distinct advance in the development of constructive Pan Americanism, and he added:

As the American nations came together in those early days of the great war, it is fitting that with the close of that conflict, when an exhausted world is groping amidst the ruins of past prosperity, to find foundations on which to rebuild its shattered fortunes, that our Republics should again assemble in conference to consider the financial and economic problems of the new era, and to devise ways of adjusting our lives and intercourse to the new conditions in harmony with the impelling spirit of Pan Americanism.

Director General John Barrett was the next to welcome the assembly, which he did on behalf of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union as well as in his official capacity, calling attention to the fact that the official delegations and group committees were welcomed by their own international organization, "during whose existence there has been no war among its constituent nations." Mr. Barrett referred to the fact that the growth in Pan American commerce since his association with the organization had increased from \$500,000,000 in 1906 to over \$2,000,000,000 in 1919, or over 300 per cent. In conclusion he said:

Long live that practical Pan Americanism for which this organization, this building, and your conference stand, and may the results of its deliberations make Pan Americanism a term which shall be full of both actual and potential meaning and respected by all governments and peoples of the Western Hemisphere and the world.

The addresses of welcome were replied to by the ministers of finance and other representatives of the 19 delegations under the 10-minute rule.

The informal luncheon following this session was tendered to the members of the official delegations and group committees by the Federal Reserve Board of the United States section of the International High Commission, and was served in the map room of the Pan American Building. At 3 in the afternoon organization meetings of the group committees were held in the Navy Building.

At the first general session on the evening of the 19th, to which the families of those accredited to the conference were invited, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, minister of Cuba, presided. The general topic was "The Improvement of Ocean and Land Transportation Facilities." Of chief importance was the speech of John Barton Payne, Chairman of the Shipping Board, who told what the United States



Photo by Schultz, Washington, D. C.

DELEGATES AND GROUP COMMITTEEMEN IN THE PAN AMERICAN BUILDING.

Members of the conference gathered in the patio and reached to the front corridor and the main entrance, on their way to the map room for luncheon on the first day of the Conference.

was doing to establish adequate passenger and freight service for the development of South American trade. Mr. Payne said:

The Shipping Board has felt and now feels the keenest interest in bringing South America so close to the United States that we may shake hands almost daily, and we keenly realize that this can only be done by ships and more ships. Indeed, the great desire of the Shipping Board to inaugurate and establish an adequate service to the important cities of South America has sometimes manifested itself in an optimism which the cold logic of fact has not justified.

Mr. Payne explained further that the program mapped out and announced for the inauguration of a regular service had been interfered with and delayed by the nondelivery of the ships to the Shipping Board because of the United States Government's need for them for a longer period than had been expected. Mr. Payne pointed out the sudden growth of United States shipping since the war, and stated that it could definitely be relied upon that when the United States enters upon the business of shipping, as it now has, that it will go forward and establish a permanent merchant marine service. In connection with the service to South America he stated:

Our present plans for the passenger service to the east coast of South America are: Five steamers, maintaining a service every two weeks between New York, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. Southbound these vessels will proceed directly to Rio de Janeiro; northbound they will call at St. Thomas for fuel. The five vessels selected for this service are all former German steamers of 15-knot speed—the *Aeolus*, *Huron*, *Pocahontas*, *De Kalb*, and *Princess Matoika*.

Following the policy of encouraging established American steamship companies, rather than competing with them, the board will place in service under the management of Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co. the *Santa Theresa* and *Santa Elisa*, both 13-knot speed, now reconditioning after release from Army service.

It is hoped that the merchant marine may be owned and operated by private persons and corporations rather than by the Government. As a step in this direction we have advertised for sale 30 of our ex-German passenger vessels, and if these are sold we hope to follow this by the sale of our remaining passenger vessels. This, however, will not affect the shipping program here discussed. It is provided that the ships if sold are to be sold with reference to the particular routes selected and assigned by the Shipping Board; and whether we sell the ships to private persons or operate them by the board, the service here indicated will be carried out, and the board will see to it that the growing needs of South America are served by the United States.

At the conclusion of Mr. Payne's speech talks under the 10-minute rule were given by Dr. Ricardo C. Ardao, of Argentina; Dr. Ricardo Martínez Vargas, of Bolivia; Dr. Pomponio Guzmán, of Colombia; Dr. Alberto Edwards, of Chile; Dr. Luis Felipe Borja, of Ecuador; and Dr. Henrique Pérez Dupuy, of Venezuela.

On Tuesday, January 20, there were group and other committee meetings both morning and afternoon. The second general session was held in the Hall of the Americas in the evening with the Hon. W. G. McAdoo presiding, and the general topic under consideration was "Commerce and Finance; International Cooperation."



Photo by Schultz, Washington, D. C.

THE BANQUET IN THE HALL OF THE AMERICAS.

At the close of the week of the Second Pan American Financial Conference, the Secretary of the Treasury tendered a banquet to the delegates and group committee members. Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President of the United States, occupied the central seat at the speakers' table.

Mr. McAdoo made the principal address, reviewing briefly the stirring events of the years since he presided over the first Pan American Financial Conference, and declaring that the future for all of the Americas was full of promise, no matter how dark the outlook might appear to be to some at the present time. He said:

The financing of public improvements has been aided by our bankers to some extent, notwithstanding the grave times when Europe was drawing heavily on the credit resources of the United States. The bonds of several governments (Argentina and Panama) and of several cities (Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo) have been placed in the United States investment market. Some of your private enterprises (Central Railroad of Argentina and Brazilian Light & Traction) have obtained funds in our market when Europe could not respond. Your commercial bills of credit have found a ready market in the United States. Our Federal Reserve banks had, according to recent figures, over \$300,000,000 of acceptances in their portfolios, of which South American drafts formed a goodly fraction, whereas at the time of our meeting in 1915 there was no American acceptance market. The last five years' developments have facilitated direct banking and exchange between the American republics.

"The sovereign remedy for the present day condition is the gospel of work," Mr. McAdoo added, "practiced every day and practiced to the limit, so that production may again be put on an even keel."

John Bassett Moore followed Mr. McAdoo, describing the work of the International High Commission, which is a permanent organization of Pan American interests, referring particularly to the revised shipping regulations and the progress made by the adoption of a uniform statistical classification of merchandise. "Every effort has been made," he said, "to advance uniform legislation in regard to bills of exchange, checks, bills of lading, and warehouse receipts. We seem to be rapidly approaching a time when, so far as concerns bills of exchange, there will, in effect, be only two systems in use in the Western Hemisphere, based, respectively, on The Hague rules of 1912 and the United States Negotiable Instruments Act of 1916." Mr. Moore also suggested that countries of the southern group which had ratified the treaty for international protection of trade marks be permitted to register trade marks at the international bureau in Habana, pending the establishment of a bureau at Rio de Janeiro, which awaits the ratification of the treaty by a sufficient number of the southern group.

Dr. Domingo E. Salaberry, minister of Finance of Argentina, who followed Mr. Moore, discussed among other things the steamship service with his country which, he declared, had not improved in 30 years. He said further:

Argentina, during the war, allowed its products to be sold in European markets at prices fixed by the buyers. The result was that practically and modestly and in a manner that almost escaped the attention of the world, the Argentine people contributed to mitigate the needs of the countries at war, selling their bread and meat at cost prices which meant individual and collective sacrifice. Inspired by the same

sentiment our country has assisted financially in the reconstruction of the countries devastated by the war, and hopes to continue lending this assistance in the measure allowed by her resources and strength.

Dr. Juan Navarro Díaz, of Panama, also addressed the meeting on the immediate needs of his country in respect to transportation facilities, touching on the value of the Panama Canal to future trade; and Dr. Martínez Vargas, of Bolivia, announced that his country had on hand a vast amount of tin which it lacks ships to move.

The important announcement was made that the 19 group committees, composed of Latin-American delegates and leading business men and bankers of the United States, would continue as permanent organizations, and it was hoped that the members would not consider their work completed when the conference ended.

The usual committee meetings were held morning and afternoon on the 21st, and in the evening Secretary of State Lansing tendered a brilliant reception to the official delegations, the members of the group committees, and their families, at the Pan American Building, attended by members of the official and social circles of Washington.

On Thursday the third general session convened at 10 o'clock in the morning in the Hall of the Americas. Submission was made of all reports of group committees and of the committee on transportation for reference to the committee on resolutions.

The Hon. Huston Thompson, of the Federal Trade Commission, formerly United States Assistant Attorney General, addressed the assemblage on "Unfair Competition in International Trade and Commerce," in which he discussed the effect of monopolies and the vision of the United States Government in foreign trade as expressed by the powers delegated by the Webb-Pomerene Act which permits the United States to umpire the acts of its commercial bodies transacting business in foreign lands just as fully as at home.

Dr. Luis Zuberbuhler, the delegate from Argentina then addressed the Conference, discussing the value of cooperation and the kinds of investments most desired by Latin America and most mutually helpful, and Dr. Víctor V. Robles, of Chile, followed with remarks concerning important financial problems of his country.

At 1 o'clock the official delegates and the group committees were tendered a luncheon by Mr. Lewis E. Pierson, of the Irving National Bank of New York City, chairman of the group committee for Paraguay, in the Red Room of the New Willard Hotel, to meet the officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock the fourth general session was convened, presided over by Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde. The general topic under consideration was "Fiscal and Currency Reform as Factors in National Credit," which was the subject matter of the

speech of the Hon. Paul M. Warburg, former member Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Warburg took the opportunity to discuss at some length the gold standard, the budget system, and the relation of production to solvent and prosperous nations. He urged that it was every citizen's patriotic duty to accumulate savings "so that the aggregate gathered for investment will have to be looked upon as a sacred fund belonging to the nation, to be employed only where it will do the greatest possible good," and stated that he believed the time was near at hand when international bankers, considering new loans, would apply the strictest principles not only with respect to budgeting, but also with regard to the urgency of applications and the purposes involved."

The Hon. Medill McCormick, of the United States Senate, then addressed the gathering on "The Introduction of the Budget System and the Improvement of Fiscal Methods in the United States," in which he discussed the English budget system and gave some outline of the work along these lines now before the Congress of the United States.

Mayor Andrew J. Peters, of Boston, was present and spoke a few moments, during which he tendered an invitation to the delegates to visit his city before their return home.

Among other speakers were Dr. Virgilio Rodríguez Beteta of Guatemala, whose address on "The Solidarity of Interests of the Continents," was one of the most interesting of the Conference, and Dr. Florencio Aragón y Etchart of Uruguay, who discussed, to the great pleasure of his hearers, the needs of his country along financial and transportation lines, and its ambitions from a trade standpoint.

There was no session Thursday evening, and the popular conference members were able to take advantage of some of the great number of invitations to teas and dinners which had been reaching them all week.

The session Friday morning was presided over by Gen. Juan E. Paredes, of Honduras, the principal speaker being the Hon. G. W. P. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, whose subject "The Problems of the United States as a Creditor Nation," was one of the most timely of the Conference. Governor Harding spoke briefly of the position a new country occupies in the financial world, busy with internal development and dependent upon the older nations for financial support, showed the dependence which the United States as well as Latin America had placed upon investments from Europe, and stated that the outbreak of the world war caused a financial "jar which shook the American continents from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego." Since the war began, Mr. Harding stated, the United States has become a creditor nation to the world to the

extent of perhaps \$14,000,000,000, in addition to having to provide for the equipment and maintenance of its military and naval establishments to the extent of about \$15,000,000,000, increasing the national debt from \$1,000,000,000 in 1914, to about \$25,000,000,000. Gov. Harding stated in part in conclusion:

In doing their part in the extension of credit for rehabilitating Europe, the investors, bankers and exporters of the United States look with confidence to the cooperation and moral support of our friends in the Central and South American countries.

Dr. Carlos Cesar de Oliviera Sampaio, of Brazil, stated that as his country could not yet be considered a creditor nation he would speak on "the problems of Brazil as a debtor nation." Dr. Sampaio said that Brazil's financial situation had been greatly affected by the war, but that from an economic point of view it had been a real revelation, since Brazil had produced more during that period than it ever supposed it would be able to, giving figures to show that the development had been truly remarkable, and afforded an eloquent proof that South America was the place for the investment of North American funds.

Dr. Henrique Martínez Sobral of Mexico also spoke concerning the financial situation in Mexico, and Dr. José Luis Tejada of Bolivia called attention to the need of a helping hand in his own country. Following this, the report of the Secretary General, Dr. L. S. Rowe was read.

The committee on resolutions submitted the following to the Conference:

I. *Resolved*, That, with a view more definitely to indicate the constituency and sphere of work of the International High Commission, the title of that body shall hereafter be "THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION."

II. *Resolved*, That the conference adopts that part of the report of the committee on transportation and communication relating to maritime transportation, and directs its transmission to the United States Shipping Board for consideration and action; and that so far as concerns the subjects of railroad transportation, postal facilities, uniformity of bills of lading, and wireless, cable, and telegraph communication, the report be transmitted to the Inter-American High Commission for suitable action.

III. Whereas banks, both national and State, in the United States, have established branches in various Latin-American countries; and

Whereas restrictions exist under the laws of various States of the United States, which, in effect, prevent the operation of branches of foreign banks within their jurisdiction:

Therefore, we recommend that the legislation in such States be so modified as to permit the establishment of branches of banks of Latin-American countries, under proper regulations, so as to secure equality of treatment.

IV. *Resolved*, That the Inter-American High Commission be requested to study the question of the possibility of achieving uniformity and relative equality in the laws and regulations governing the organization and treatment of foreign corporations by the various American Republics.

V. *Resolved*, That the conference recommend the increased use of acceptances for the purpose of financial transactions involving the importation and exportation

of goods, and hopes that, with the passing of the period of readjustment in which nations are now engaged, the United States will offer a constantly widening market for the long-time securities of American countries.

VI. *Resolved*, That the Inter-American High Commission be requested to continue its efforts to bring about the adoption of the plan, recommended at Buenos Aires in 1916, for the establishment of an international gold fund; such plan having already been embodied in a convention which has been adopted by several of the American Republics.

VII. *Resolved*, That steps having heretofore been taken to bring about the adoption by the American countries of a uniform law in regard to bills of exchange, the conference requests the Inter-American High Commission to bring to the notice of the American Governments the desirability of adopting a uniform law on the subject of checks.

VIII. *Resolved*, That in view of the increase and diversification of taxes in the various American countries, the Inter-American High Commission be asked to study the question of the best method of avoiding the simultaneous double taxation of individuals and corporations as between such countries.

IX. Whereas the International Bureau at Habana for the registration of trade-marks, as provided in the convention adopted by the Fourth International American Conference at Buenos Aires in 1910, has been opened and is in successful operation;

Resolved, That the conference recommend the early ratification of that convention by all the American countries that have not so far ratified it, to the end that its provisions may be effective through the Americas.

Meanwhile, it is suggested that, pending the establishment of the International Bureau at Rio de Janeiro, consideration be given to the use of the Habana Bureau by countries of the southern group that have ratified the convention.

X. *Resolved*, That the conference recommends the early ratification by the American Republics, so far as they have not already ratified, of the convention adopted by the International American Conference at Buenos Aires in 1910, concerning patents and copyrights.

XI. *Resolved*, That the conference recommends that the Webb law be so amended as to permit American companies, importing or dealing in raw materials produced abroad, to form, under proper governmental regulations, organizations to enable such companies to compete on terms of equality with companies of other countries associated for the conduct of such business.

XII. *Resolved*, That the conference recognizes the value of the services of commercial attachés, and strongly urges a substantial extension of the system.

In making this recommendation, the conference intends to express its sense of the importance of appropriate training, linguistic and otherwise, for all branches of the foreign service as a means of developing and facilitating commercial and financial relations.

XIII. *Resolved*, That a simultaneous census should be taken in all the American countries at regular intervals, not exceeding 10 years, in harmony with the system prevailing in the United States, and that uniformity should be observed in the preparation of statistical works.

XIV. *Resolved*, That the conference recommends that the metric system of weights and measures be universally employed; and that pending the attainment of that end articles weighed and marked, and shipping documents prepared, according to the system of weights and measures now prevailing in the United States should be accompanied with statements giving the equivalents under the metric system.

XV. *Resolved*, That the plan of arbitration of commercial disputes put into effect between the Bolsa de Comercio of Buenos Aires and the United States Chamber of Commerce, and since adopted by the chambers of commerce of several other American

countries, should be extended to all the American countries; and that legislation should be adopted, wherever it is now lacking, for the purpose of incorporating the arbitral settlement of commercial disputes into the judicial system, to be carried out under the supervision of the courts.

XVI. *Resolved*, That the Inter-American High Commission be requested to study the question of the creation of an inter-American tribunal for the adjustment of questions of a commercial or financial nature, involving two or more American countries, and the determination of such questions by principles of law and equity.

XVII. *Resolved*, That it being in the interest of all nations that there should be the widest possible distribution of raw materials, the importation of such materials into any country should not be prevented by prohibitive duties.

XVIII. *Resolved*, That it is recommended that the banking interests of the United States study the possibility of financial relief to Europe by repaying Latin-American obligations held in Europe by means of new loans granted in the United States to the respective Latin-American countries.

Following the adoption of the resolutions the conference adjourned; and on Saturday the members paid a visit to the Naval Academy at Annapolis as the guests of the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, returning to Washington after having lunched at the academy. Saturday evening Secretary Glass tendered a banquet to the official delegates and members of group committees which was served in the Hall of the Americas, Pan American Building, at which the speakers were Vice President Marshall, Secretary Glass, Dr. Domingo E. Salaberry, of Argentina, and Señor Don Ygnacio Bonillas, Mexican ambassador to the United States. A feature of the program of the banquet was the reading of cablegrams addressed by the presidents of various American Republics to President Wilson in response to his message of greeting sent them coincident with the convening of the conference. These messages were from the Presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

The 60 delegates left Washington on Sunday, going to Philadelphia, whence on Monday they visited the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, N. J., leaving there in special tugs for Hog Island as guests of the American International Corporation. Here they lunched at 1.30, remaining to witness the launching of a vessel later in the afternoon, after which special trains conveyed them to New York City. Tuesday evening a dinner was given to the official delegations by the Pan American Society of the United States at the Waldorf Astoria.



KANSAS CITY--IN THE HEART OF NORTH AMER- ICA :: :: :: :: :: ::

LYING little more than 100 miles from the exact geographical center of the United States, and separated from the broad oceans that border either side of the continent by two great mountain ranges, rolling plains, and a wide desert, Kansas City, of variable importance previous to 1869, has become in half a century one of the foremost cities of the Union in production, wealth, and municipal beauty, and among the very first from the standpoints of civic pride and ambition.

Kansas City sits at the meeting place of two great rivers, the Missouri (named by the Indians and signifying mud), which makes a wide detour to the west on its downward course from the north and turns south until it meets the Kansas River (Kansaw in archaic spelling and pronunciation and still called the Kaw), which gathers all of the runaway waters from the foot of the Rocky Mountains 700 miles to the westward. Where they join they take the name of the larger river and flow away to the eastward straight across the State of Missouri, emptying into the Mississippi River a few miles above St. Louis. And over the bluffs or near mountains, and across the deep ravines which mark the point of their confluence, the city of wonderful achievements has spread. This section of the country was a portion of the famous Louisiana Purchase and but little known to white men when that great international deal was consummated in 1803. It is notable that the changes of national possession from French to Spanish and back again had made but little impress previous to its acquisition by the United States. Missouri's first settlers having been French Canadians from Kaskaskia, it remained French, while all of the country west of the Missouri continued practically in the sole possession of the Indians until many years later.

Kansas City does not boast of any individual founder as does New Orleans of Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, or St. Louis of Pierre Laeclde Lignest, trader with the Indians of the Missouri by royal charter, who named the city for his royal patron of France. No ancient ruins bear testimony of former grandeurs, no monuments are erected to heroic ancestry, and no traditions enhance the glamor of its history. A glimpse into past centuries shows Francisco de Coronado, Spanish governor of New Mexico, leading his little company of Spaniards in 1541, northward, and across the buffalo plains in search of the wealth of Quivera; but the riches that lay in the heart



UNION STATION, KANSAS CITY.

The \$6,000,000 railroad station built on land reclaimed from the river is a part of the \$50,000,000 terminal system which has contributed to Kansas City's greatness, and from which 13 trunk lines and 32 subsidiary lines radiate.



WEST BOTTOM FREIGHT YARDS.

A portion of the great expanse of railroad freight facilities at Kansas City built along the river. The wholesale district can be seen in the background and there practically every line of importance is found from dry goods and hardware to drugs and groceries.

of these regions were not of the type that tempted those early adventurers after gold and glory and no other invasion of the red man's domain worth recording occurred for nearly 200 years thereafter.

Incredible as it may seem in this rapidly moving generation, the next mention of a white man in this exact region is of Col. Daniel Boone, son of the famous hunter and pioneer, who is said to have located here and to have trapped beaver for 12 years at the junction of the rivers, dying at the settlement of Westport in 1832. But, although the mouth of the Missouri had been discovered by Marquette and Joliet in 1673 while floating down the Mississippi, the primitive craft of the fur traders ventured westward very gradually. It was not until the canoe, the pirogue, the bull boat, the mackinaw, and the keel boat had given way to the first steamboat in 1819 that the outside world began to approach the future site of Kansas City and to realize the extent of that section of the country since found to be so vastly rich in natural resources.

But even with this new method of transportation, the moccasined Indian and his tepee were far more familiar than the white man and his shack until the year 1821 when the Rocky Mountain Fur Trading Co. penetrated to the mouth of the Kansas River or "Kawsmouth Settlement." This was the beginning of commercial activity at this point which later took its name from the settlement of Westport, four miles inland, and was called Westport Landing. It was then merely a snag in the river and it was many years later that sufficient contributions had been piled upon it by these two inland waterways and the people lost their fear of being washed away at every rising tide. The extensive French-Indian fur trade brought all its romance of picturesque hunters, trappers, traders, and voyageurs, but these did not confer any permanency upon the embryo Kansas City. While these were the real pioneers of the West, they built no cities, merely leading the way into the wilderness for the love of the life and the wild things it contained. In 1830 the American Fur Co. also found this region a profitable field; but it was the final choice of this locality as the eastern terminal of the marvelously profitable trade with northern Mexico, through Santa Fe, popularly known as the Santa Fe trade, that marked the spot definitely for future prosperity. As the transfer point from river boat to prairie caravan moved farther westward up the Missouri, it finally reached Independence where it would have resisted all efforts to move it had the Mexican caravan drivers not found accommodations at Westport and a whole prairie on which to herd their horses while waiting for the boats. And following the transferring of the title to all of the land of Missouri to the United States by the Shawnee Indians in 1825 and their removal farther westward in possession of large annuities, trade with them became very rich and profitable.

Missouri had been admitted to the Union as a State in 1821, and a few years later the Federal Government took an interest in the



ONE OF KANSAS CITY'S LARGEST ELEVATORS.

This elevator has a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels. Kansas City boasts of 38 of these with a total capacity of 25,000,000 bushels.



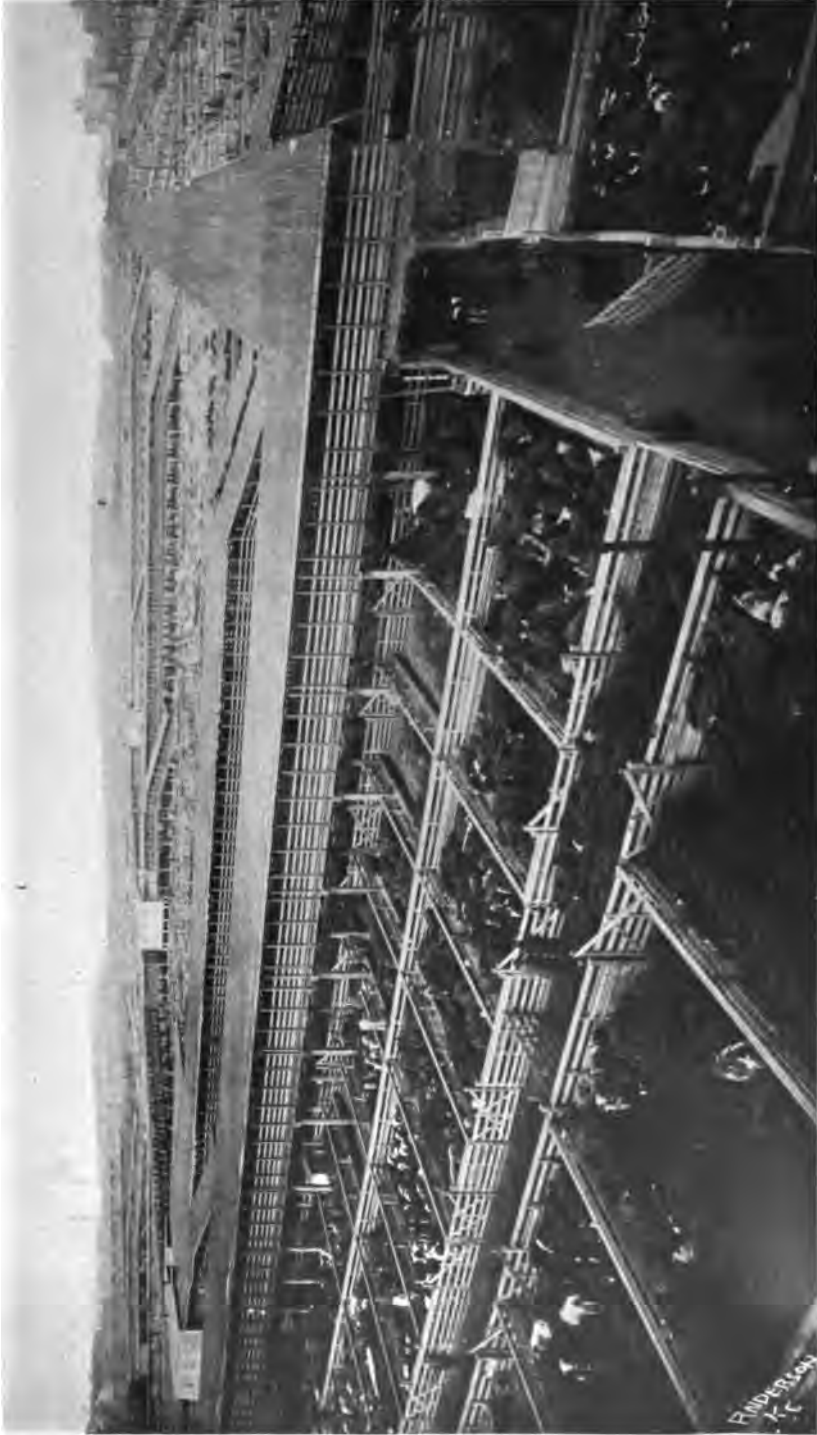
SOUTHWEST MILLING CO., KANSAS CITY.

The largest flour mill in the Southwest, with a capacity of 7,200 barrels a day. The flour milling capacity of the city is 22,000 barrels daily.

rapidly developing Mexican trade, and American and Mexican military detachments were assigned to escort the caravans on their respective sides of the border. Whisky, prints, groceries, and notions were the staples that came up the Missouri for the caravans to Santa Fe; buffalo robes, dried buffalo meat, Mexican silver coin, gold dust, and silver ore were brought in return. With its other enterprises, Westport Landing became the outfitting point for the California emigrant and the last stop for the oxen-drawn prairie schooner before it forged ahead into the unknown West.

When, therefore, in 1838, the levee and the river-built land and the bluffs above were platted, and the name changed to the town of Kansas in honor of the Kansas River, it was already a factor in the industrial and commercial history of the young Nation, and it had a population as interesting as it was varied. There is a record of one of its pioneers, a Frenchman, who left his name in a Canadian prison, floated down the Mississippi with some voyageurs, turned his bateau up the Missouri, and from the bluffs above the joining of the rivers shouted "La Liberté." His companions called him Lalibertie, a name so often found in the earliest records of western Missouri land titles. In 1837 the extension of the Missouri State line brought into being a ferry across the Kansas River which made the town of Kansas still more easy of access. Besides the hosts of emigrants bound for Utah and California, there foregathered the escort troops for the caravans, the jangling spurred Mexican who spent his gold dust with reckless prodigality, the danger-inured guides who acted as protectors for the home-seeking prairie schooners, outriders of the famous pony express, French fur traders, careless of life and property, regarding what are now business streets of immense value in the same scale as their Indian wives and coonskins, and Indians learning the value of the white man's dollar and his "fire water."

There is nothing surprising, therefore, in the fact that from the very first the town of Kansas did not have an altogether peaceful reputation. Along about 1832 the Mormons had flocked to this section seeking land on which to colonize. Their religious faith, customs, and enmity toward the gentiles so inflamed the people that after a mass meeting in 1833 they were driven away not without bloodshed, an occurrence at which the citizens of Kansas Town seem to have aided with considerable vigor. And Kansas having been taken out of the mystical "Great American Desert" in which the two United States explorers (Z. M. Pike in 1807 and S. H. Long in 1819) had placed it, the tide of emigration set in vigorously. In 1844, following the greatest flood in the history of the Missouri River, the wharves of Independence having been swept away, the whole of the Santa Fe trade removed to the town of Kansas, bringing with it the town's first annual trade in millions. In 1847 the town was officially organized, formally incorporated in 1853, and in 1857 it was chartered under the name of Kansas City.



KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS.

Composed of merely a few pens as late as 1867, Kansas City's stockyards in 1918 accommodated more than 8,000,000 head of live stock.

REIDERS
K-C



GRAIN EXCHANGE, BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

Wires from Kansas City's grain exchange are among the most important daily quotations in the markets of the world. The second largest sample grain market in the country is maintained here.

Even after becoming dignified as a municipality, however, Kansas City did not settle down nor excitement within its confines decrease. All border warfare seemed to concentrate there and differences, moral, political, civil, and industrial, between the different sections of the country culminated on its rivers' banks. Missouri was proslavery and Kansas antislavery, and armed bands of southern horsemen were daily frequenters of its streets. It was on this border line that John Brown began his fateful career, and it has often been referred to as the cradle of the Rebellion. During the Civil War, however, while both Independence and Westport were the scenes of battles, Kansas City escaped, although all of her trade went to Leavenworth, where it had the protection of an Army post and a quiet frontier.

Along about the time that our river snag became a city, the railroads crept into its vicinity and it woke up in 1860 with a serious intention of acquiring that advantage. For 40 years the river navigators had handled the trade without thought of competition, carrying to and from the rapidly developing West every sort of supply and humanity of every tribe under the sun and the enterprise had been profitable. When, therefore, the really serious effort was made on the part of Kansas City to secure a railroad service, with which they could not hope to compete, consternation spread among the river men developing opposition which, while it could not prevent, hindered the general support of the project. In this year, however, the first bonds were voted to aid in securing a line to connect with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and some of this was completed in 1861. The Pacific of Missouri was finished soon after the close of the Civil War, and is now a part of the Missouri Pacific, while the Hannibal & St. Joseph is merged into the great Burlington system. These were the first railroads to enter Kansas City, and with the beginning of these facilities the old caravan trade disappeared, grown by 1860 to an annual valuation of considerably over \$5,000,000 and employing 3,000 wagons, 62,000 oxen and mules, and 7,000 men.

Had Kansas City been of ancient origin she would undoubtedly have erected before this a monument to the god of transportation, so amazingly had the city's progress and prosperity kept pace with developments on river, prairie, and railroad. In 1867 the branch road from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad to a point on the Missouri River just north of the city was completed, and the place where the projected bridge was to cross that river definitely decided upon. In 1869 the Hannibal bridge was completed, an engineering feat considered amazing in those days.

This bridge was intended by eastern capitalists to serve as a thoroughfare for the concentration of the transcontinental railroads. Its immediate effect was to place Kansas City on a basis of trading in futures. For while cattle raising and agriculture had developed in proportion with the inflow of population in the tributary territory.



SCENE IN KANSAS CITY'S RETAIL DISTRICT.

The retail establishments are of the highest class and find an immediate market not only locally but through the territory for a radius of 50 miles.



THE FAXON SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY.

A type of Kansas City's school buildings. The school property of the city is valued at more than \$11,000,000 and the newer buildings are unsurpassed in educational equipment.

and the packing industry had already gained considerable headway and reputation, future promises were about all that Kansas City had for sale. Money brought 20 per cent on loan, and business men were borrowers, and since most of the real estate transactions had concerned empty lots the residences had few advantages over the Indian habitat. Flimsy shacks of three rooms, hanging insecurely to a declivity, were eagerly sought and landlords considered those tenants unreasonable who desired papering, plastering, painting, glass windows, or occasional repairs. During these years a pestilence of grasshoppers visited the region, and drought and panic added to the chaos. In 1875 what is known in the history of the city as the "Boom" appeared, and for a number of years it is doubtful if such a carnival of speculation in real estate ever occurred in any other locality in the country. The platted land about the city extended over such an area that it is said that it would have rivaled London had not the inevitable crash arrived, leaving the city much wiser and many of its financial institutions sadder.

But so long as Kansas City's transportation facilities were there the country about her flourished and the real prosperity had to come. The demands of traffic persisted, Kansas City gained two transcontinental railroads, and she woke up to find that the sale of vacant lots had to give way to the quadrupling of her stockyards at short notice. In 1876 the first stock exchange was erected by a body of men driven together for mutual assistance by the magnitude of the trade which required organization. In 1877 a company consisting of representatives of the different railway interests entering Kansas City organized to build the Union Depot on the State line and the old shed which had been used up to that time was abandoned.

There followed three years of definite development. Dwellings and business buildings were erected and property values became stationary at double their former prices. Early in the eighties the city outdistanced all rivals for the trade of the States and Territories lying to the west and southwest. Capital from all parts of the country was available for investment in Kansas City enterprises. In the year 1880 the population had increased to 60,000, a customhouse and post office had been established, it had become the leading western market for stock, cattle, and beeves, and the point to which farmers and feeders from surrounding States as far east as Indiana resorted for their supplies. A new feature of trade introduced during this year was the purchase of cattle in Kansas City for direct export to Europe. It was in 1880 that coal mines were opened in every direction and the coal industry began to assume such gigantic proportions. The development of this vast industry has been one of Kansas City's greatest blessings.

Having taken rank as the leading beef packing metropolis in the country, Kansas City added the grain trade to her growing number of industries. The wheat fields of the surrounding country began to



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

Kansas City's public institutions are among the finest and most costly in the country, and are maintained by both private and public contributions.

yield their golden harvests, and in 1883 this item alone was valued at \$22,147,946, an increase of more than \$7,000,000 over the previous year. Mining developments added to the agricultural pursuits, swelling the tide of wealth coursing through the heart of the Nation. Gold, lead, zinc, copper, cobalt, silver, and salt from the fields of Kansas, added to the coal, the marble and granite, and to lumber, made a list of necessities for the upbuilding of the country, with Kansas City as a distributing point, undreamed of but few years before. This was the time when Kansas City's real estate transactions were an indication of her prosperity. In 1885 they were recorded as \$11,261,781 and two years later they had increased to \$88,302,637. All of that for land which 50 years before had not been worth legal claiming in the eyes of the restless inhabitants.

In 1886 "Old Kansas" City, Kansas, Armourdale, and Wyandotte were consolidated under the name of Kansas City, thus adding in directly adjoining territory a city of about 32,000 population. The two Kansas Cities are separated only by the laws governing their different States and municipalities and an imaginery line dividing the two States. This passes down the center of Main, one of the principal business streets, an unusual circumstance which has led to interesting moral and political situations in the past when Kansas was a prohibition State, denying to its citizens the use of both tobacco and spirituous liquors, while Missouri's tendencies have always been liberal, and Missouri's side of Main Street was plentifully supplied with pitfalls for Kansas citizens. However, saving in interstate transactions, the cities work together profitably, and from the bluffs of Kansas City, Kansas, a massive steel and concrete toll viaduct about a mile and three quarters in length extends across the Kansas Valley to the bluffs of Kansas City, Missouri, for the use of pedestrians, vehicles, and street cars.

Notable among the local enterprises inaugurated in Kansas City following 1886 was the system of cable and motor railways designed to become the most extensive and effective system of rapid transit in the world. Nearly 5,000 new houses were built at a cost of over \$10,000,000. Its clearing house receipts which in 1885 were \$204,333,144 increased to \$353,895,458 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and in this year Kansas City ranked tenth of all the cities of the country in this regard. A national exposition, the visit of President Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland and other factors of Nation-wide interest attracted many thousands of visitors to Kansas City and stimulated still further the interest of eastern investors, thereby aiding progress greatly.

From this time on there was no halt in development and no backward glance. In 1900 the city's factory output amounted to \$23,588,653 and five years later it had reached the grand total of \$35,573,040. In 1906 natural gas and crude petroleum from Kansas fields became of industrial importance and natural gas is now used



ENTRANCE TO SWOPE PARK.

Kansas City claims to lead all other cities in America in the beauty and extent of its parks and boulevards. Swopo Park, situated just outside of the city limits, is 1,254 acres in extent.



A COMMUNITY BATHHOUSE.

For more than 25 years Kansas City's citizens have been studying methods of making the city more attractive and no expense has been spared. This bathing place is one of the most popular spots in the city.

to light the residence streets and to heat many of the houses in Kansas City.

One of Kansas City's historians says of the position which had been attained in only three decades that, in 1900 she was the greatest city in the world in a number of things and was entitled to rank first and best in all, quoting a few facts to establish the contention. It was then the largest agricultural implement market in the world and had the largest southern lumber jobbing business in the United States, was second as a livestock market and as a packing house center, and had the greatest live stock exchange building as well as the largest horse and mule sales stables in the world. It covered 25 miles of territory, was the second greatest railroad center in the world, had a population of 200,000 with 60,000 more in adjacent Kansas City, Kansas, and her packing houses represented an investment of \$30,000,000. Kansas City had the largest coal fields within a radius of 100 miles of any city west of St. Louis. It shipped its packing-house products to every civilized country and received in 1899 a total of 5,992,545 head of live stock, 30,000,000 bushels of grain, did a wholesale business of \$225,000,000, with a retail business aggregating \$80,000,000. The packing houses turned out \$90,000,000 worth of products. It had 28 grain elevators with a storage capacity of 6,484,000 bushels, and five flour mills with a capacity of 7,000 barrels daily.

As late as 1889, so busy had the city been with the development of its money-making enterprises, no thought had been given to beautifying the metropolis and there were neither parks, boulevards, nor public pleasure grounds of any sort. Having followed the growth of the city from its material standpoint, it is interesting to note that, having its position in the industrial world assured, its citizens turned to the beautifying of it. In 1918 Kansas City claimed to lead all other cities in the United States in the beauty and extent of its parks and boulevard system. It now has over 80 miles of boulevards including a famous Cliff Drive, and one of the distinguishing characteristics of the city is its park system and recreation centers, there being more than 3,000 acres in the 30 separate parks scattered throughout the city. Forty supervised playgrounds with more than 80 tennis courts and other recreative amusements are provided for all classes. Swope Park containing 1,354 acres is just outside of the city limits, and the others have all been distributed so as to give each section a recreation ground within walking distance. All, including Swope Park, are connected by parkways, boulevards, and street car lines. The Pasco Parkway, 250 feet wide, extends from north to south through the center of the city for a distance of 2½ miles and adjoining it is the Parade, or principal playground.

The residence district, too, bears not the slightest resemblance to earlier days, for it is now a distinguishing feature of the city and is composed of beautiful homes, and 36 per cent of the people own their own, which is no small factor in the development of a city.



at Park in Penn Valley Park

Although for a time or two Penn Valley Park was in the hands of the city, it was time to turn to beautifying the city the same enterprise was shown. This is one of the 40 separate parks captured about the city.

Bringing the history of Kansas City down to to-day, therefore, we find it with 767 miles of streets, 615 of which are paved, and with 75 miles of continuous boulevards. It is the third largest center in the country for grain. Its 39 grain elevators have a combined storage capacity of 24,165,000 bushels. It handled over 100,000,000 bushels in 1918. Its jobbing trade amounts to an annual \$629,701,500 and its factory output to \$677,942,000. It maintains its position as the second largest live-stock market in the country, and handled 8,000,000 head of cattle in 1918. It has 85 hotels, school property valued at \$11,000,000, with schools which enjoy a national reputation and a system which embraces 80 elementary schools, 2 trade schools, 9 special schools, 5 high schools, and the Polytechnic Institute, which includes a junior college, teachers' college, and an intensive business school of college rank.

Kansas City stands fifth in bank clearings among American cities, and in 1918 they amounted to \$9,940,000,000, its bank transactions totaling \$13,727,357,000. Electric interurban railways operate into adjacent territory covering all important points contiguous to the city. This district has an enormous purchasing power which is thereby directed to the Kansas City retail stores. Kansas City is the principal headquarters for oil development and refining interests throughout the midcontinent field. More than one-half million barrels of crude oil are refined daily in Kansas City's immediate territory by more than 130 refineries, about one-half of the production of the country. Kansas City plants contain all modern facilities for crude oil refining into all varieties of by-products.

And Kansas City now has 13 trunk lines and 32 subsidiary lines of railroad. The terminal facilities are valued at \$50,000,000 and the Union Station, which is erected on a portion of a 40-acre tract of land which was not valued at the price of a lady's silk dress in the old fur-trading days, cost \$6,000,000. It boasts of building a convention hall, which holds 18,000 people, in three months to replace one destroyed by fire. It has a steel frame roof without a column to support it, and its outer walls are cut stone and brick. Nor is this by any means the extent of the city's endeavors. Its population of about 500,000 now enjoys every modern facility available and everything in the way of culture that is obtainable, and contemplating the achievements of the past, looks upon the future with the modest assurance that Kansas City will become the greatest of all cities in the not too distant future. To those who have been busy with the contemplation of Old World cities, whose wealth and grandeur are of the past or whose possibilities are still available for modern ingenuity, the rapid rise of this middle western city of the New World is almost miraculous. That her achievements are among the marvelous is unquestionable; but Kansas City herself would be the first to claim that she owed it all to that greatest miracle of recent years, modern transportation.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE WITH LATIN AMER- ICA FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1918 AND 1919

FIGURES are available of British imports and exports for the first nine months of 1919 (January to September, inclusive), for all of Latin America, except Paraguay, Central America, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti. Comparing these figures with the figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, for the like period, the United States exported to 12 Latin American countries, goods to the value of \$630,950,122, as compared with a British export to the same countries of \$168,569,280. The United States imported from the countries goods to the value of \$931,946,714, as compared with the British importation of \$520,465,195. Again comparing the figures with the like period of 1918, we find that the United States increased its exports to the countries \$151,702,960, while the United Kingdom's increase was only \$11,078,396. The United States increased its imports from the countries \$124,261,009, while the United Kingdom increased its imports \$26,781,234.

For the nine months of 1918 and for the nine months of 1919 also, the United States purchased a larger share than Great Britain of the products of all of the countries, except Bolivia and Argentina, from which countries British imports were the largest. Comparing the two periods, the United States increased its imports from Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, and Bolivia, and decreased its imports from Mexico, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, and Argentina. On the other hand, the United Kingdom increased its imports from all of the countries mentioned, except from Chile and Cuba.

Both in 1918 and in 1919, the United States sold more goods to every one of the countries mentioned than did the United Kingdom and it increased its sales for 1919 as compared with 1918 in every one of them, excepting Chile. The United Kingdom increased its sales in all except four—Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Cuba.

The period January to September, 1918, was both for the United States and the United Kingdom, the period of the most intense war effort, and yet it shows a surprisingly large amount of trade with Latin America, especially on the part of the United Kingdom.

Figures for the period January to September, 1919, since the signing of the armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), do not show many things that have been more or less assumed to be true. First, they do not show that the end of the war meant the falling off of the United States trade with Latin America, and a corresponding gain in British trade. On the contrary, they show that the United States' gains have been large and the British gains have been small. They do not show that British export trade is enlarging its territory while American export trade is contracting. On the contrary, omitting the case of Chile, where trade both on the import and export side, British as well as American has lost, the United States has broadened its territory of gains, while the United Kingdom has lost in Cuba, Ecuador, and Bolivia. On the side of imports, however, the United Kingdom has enlarged its trade territory, there being increases in its takings from all of the countries except Cuba, and Chile, while the United States has lost in six countries. This means that the United Kingdom is drawing raw materials in increased quantities from a larger territory now than during the war, and this fact is perhaps the most significant one to be derived from a study of the figures which are given below in detail.

British trade with 12 countries of Latin America (9 months).

	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Cuba.....	\$80,100,551	\$59,124,496	\$6,956,467	\$6,513,839
Mexico.....	18,494,895	25,018,511	3,787,782	4,392,858
Colombia.....	154,867	1,459,877	3,974,548	4,973,502
Panama.....	129,940	733,496	654,496	672,244
Venezuela.....	1,728,576	4,014,668	3,504,882	4,044,475
Ecuador.....	392,629	5,515,214	1,410,511	1,163,142
Peru.....	25,789,082	26,753,589	5,672,991	6,038,290
Chile.....	75,198,112	26,160,669	24,669,272	18,183,702
Brazil.....	34,756,076	42,347,631	31,720,061	35,179,247
Uruguay.....	24,402,076	36,960,766	10,531,427	11,488,984
Bolivia.....	10,770,494	11,965,458	3,453,108	2,171,165
Argentina.....	215,760,063	280,420,821	61,155,339	73,747,832
Total.....	493,683,961	520,465,195	157,490,884	168,569,280

American trade with the same countries for the same period.

	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Cuba.....	\$237,612,949	\$340,435,813	\$170,825,110	\$187,232,582
Mexico.....	113,426,166	105,872,562	72,121,804	96,431,981
Colombia.....	18,388,646	30,999,758	8,146,445	14,296,076
Panama.....	7,075,135	5,734,408	16,331,902	16,552,701
Venezuela.....	9,815,449	26,488,805	5,293,415	9,528,522
Ecuador.....	8,620,585	7,446,604	3,479,468	5,505,736
Peru.....	27,963,253	24,093,148	15,954,653	20,357,510
Chile.....	124,231,637	58,897,562	48,081,474	43,502,921
Brazil.....	78,598,808	160,781,764	45,931,338	89,296,677
Uruguay.....	16,572,915	38,039,933	13,490,009	26,518,824
Bolivia.....	159,282	973,890	3,529,023	3,973,228
Argentina.....	165,220,880	132,182,467	76,061,421	117,751,364
Total.....	807,685,705	931,946,714	479,247,162	630,950,122

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CORPORATIONS IN BRAZIL' :: :: :: :: ::

THE method by which a foreign enterprise enters the commercial field of Brazil is one of the principal problems confronting those interested in such a project, and to a great extent often determines the success or failure of the venture. This immediately requires careful consideration of Brazilian legislation concerning the rights and obligations involved, the present important problem of taxation, and the practicability of each method as affecting the size and character of the enterprise.

Before discussing the procedure required for the domestication of foreign corporations in Brazil, or the organization of Brazilian corporations, which form the subject of this report, it is well to state that for enterprises which do not wish to attempt corporate organization immediately there are other simpler methods available.

Until recently the majority of foreign firms limited their activities in Brazil to the appointment of an agent or representative. Such an agent or representative is usually a locally established firm, or a person sent to Brazil to represent the foreign company's interest here. Whenever a corporation or firm sends a representative to Brazil, whether for the purpose of merely traveling through the country for a short period of time, or of permanently establishing himself as a representative, his principals should invariably provide him with a power of attorney in order that he may properly represent their interests. Countless instances may be cited where representatives of foreign interests have become involved in serious difficulties with the local customs authorities and other government departments, where they have been unable to protect their principals in matters of patents and trademarks, where they have been prevented from closing important contracts for want of authority, where they have lost opportunities of advantageous agency arrangements, and where they have been barred from the Brazilian courts because they were not provided with a proper power of attorney to prove their legal capacity.

A power of attorney may be prepared according to the laws of the country where it is made, as far as its form is concerned; but is valueless in Brazil *unless properly authenticated by a Brazilian consular*

¹ By Richard P. Momsen, legal adviser of the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil. Reproduced from a report recently made by Mr. Momsen to the chamber.

officer in the country of issuance. Powers of attorney transmitted by telegraph are legal to represent a creditor in bankruptcy proceedings provided they are authenticated by a Brazilian consular officer. Certain governmental departments have recently accepted powers of attorney sent by telegraph through Brazilian consulates abroad, but this method of transmission is very expensive.

Whenever a foreign corporation or firm limits its activities to the services of a representative in Brazil, it acquires no legal status in Brazil, which frequently proves detrimental and at times even disastrous. The representative is not permitted to carry on business in the name of the corporation, but only in his individual name. He is required to pay taxes both to the Federal and local governments in his individual capacity, for he can carry on business only in such capacity, although no objection is made to his holding himself out as the representative of his principals. If his principals consign merchandise to themselves here—that is, to the corporation or firm which has no legal status here—great difficulties will be encountered in the customhouses in clearing the goods. In case of the death of such representative the entire business automatically ceases and the firm must again commence anew. The burden of proof of ownership of moneys and goods in the representative's possession at the time of his death falls upon the corporation or firm, and if his books are not kept with great scruple and care, considerable expense and much delay are necessarily incurred. Until some other person possessing a power of attorney appears, the firm's property can not be disposed of excepting by the courts. If the representative absents himself, he must give a power of attorney to his substitute or successor. The company abroad expends large sums in the maintenance of an office and organization and in making known its products, but these only indirectly accrue to the benefit of the company as the representative may use his position to enhance his own commercial prestige at the expense of his principals.

It is true that the company abroad saves the initial expenditures of incorporation and that the yearly business tax is somewhat less than under corporate management, but such a policy has so often been found "penny cheap, pound foolish" that there are sufficient examples on record to have warranted this comment.

Instances of carrying on business by operating through a local partnership by foreign organizations are exceedingly rare, and are only practicable where one of the members of the foreign firm resides in Brazil, using his name in the firm. Partnerships are general and limited, the latter also comprising a special class of companies issuing shares. As in other countries, all partners in simple partnerships are personally liable jointly and severally for the debts of the partnership. The general partners in limited partnerships likewise have

unlimited liability, while the liability of special partners is limited, with certain exceptions.

Foreigners may freely establish partnerships in Brazil among themselves or they may associate themselves with Brazilians. Partnerships of foreign countries can acquire no legal status in Brazil, nor does Brazilian law provide for the registration or domestication of such partnerships. All partnerships must be formed locally and duly registered with the board of trade. A partner here may not sign any partnership agreement on behalf of another party residing abroad without a specific and complete power of attorney from such other partner, this power of attorney being duly authenticated by a Brazilian consul.

If a partnership firm abroad wishes to operate in its own name in Brazil the simplest method is to form a corporation entitled "John Doe, Incorporated, of Brazil" or a similar name, and to apply to the Brazilian Government for the domestication of the corporation. In this manner legal status may be acquired.

There are two methods of corporate organization for foreign corporations permitted by Brazilian law. Those whose commercial interests in Brazil are of a permanent character unquestionably find greatest protection under Brazilian law by establishing a corporate legal status in this country. The constitution of Brazil and the laws of the Republic in no way discriminate against foreign corporations, and the legal formalities as well as the tax assessments are equitable and reasonable.

The requirements hereinafter outlined do not apply to certain classes of corporations, such as banks and insurance companies, which require additional guaranties, whether the corporations be domestic or foreign. The two methods available are:

1. Domestication of the foreign corporation by obtaining authorization of the Brazilian Government to operate in the Republic.
2. Organization of a purely Brazilian corporation.

Before describing the legal formalities required by each of these methods, the advantages and disadvantages of each method of incorporation are to be considered. The advantages of operating through a domesticated foreign corporation are:

1. A domesticated corporation requires but *one* legal representative in Brazil who is responsible for the company's operations in this country. A Brazilian corporation requires at least seven incorporators and the same number of stockholders, as well as a board of directors, advisory committee, and substitutes, who perform their duties in Brazil. The board of directors of a domesticated corporation reside in the foreign country and the corporate administration is carried on there.



2. A domesticated corporation is purely an organization of the country of its origin and as such it is entitled to diplomatic protection.

3. At the present time a domesticated corporation is exempt from the payment of the Brazilian federal corporate dividend tax of 5 per cent levied upon corporate dividends. This exemption in favor of foreign corporations was intended to foster the introduction of foreign capital in Brazil, and as it is a provision of the annual budget law there is no guarantee of its continuance indefinitely. Beyond the annual business taxes levied by the federal and local governments there is no income or corporation dividend tax on domesticated corporations, excepting in the State of São Paulo, where a corporate income tax law was recently enacted. Its provisions and constitutionality have not yet been determined by the courts.

4. The policy and internal administrative acts of a domesticated corporation are determined and carried out in the home country of the corporation according to the laws of that country. The advantages of operating through a Brazilian corporation may be enumerated as follows:

1. With the exception of certain classes of corporations, such as banks, insurance companies, etc., no special permission is required by the Brazilian Government. As a matter of practice, however, the Brazilian Government does not oppose domestication of foreign corporations in this country provided their operations are not contrary to the laws, morals, and customs of the country.

2. The Government does not have the authority to cancel the company's right to operate, which it reserves for itself in the case of domesticated corporations.

3. It is frequently desirable for foreign capitalists to obtain the participation of Brazilian capital and Brazilian managing directors, depending upon the object of the enterprise.

4. A Brazilian corporation is not subject to the extremely burdensome corporation taxes now being necessarily levied by other countries engaged in the recent world war.

It is true that if the stockholders of a Brazilian corporation are American citizens they are subject individually to an assessment upon their earnings from this source, but the extra and special corporation taxes on surplus profits, etc., are avoided. At the same time, however, Brazilian corporations are subject to a tax of 5 per cent on declared corporate dividends. The minister of finance recently held that stock dividends are also subject to this tax.

Considering the two methods, the advantages of each having been described above, the domestication of a foreign corporation is the more practical when operations in Brazil are intended for subsidiary opera-

tions of a foreign corporation. The greatest objection that can be raised concerning this method of carrying on business is the heavy war taxation which was necessarily imposed upon corporate interests in the United States.

For the purpose of obtaining authorization to operate in Brazil as a branch of an American corporation, there are certain legal formalities, and the following documents are necessary:

1. Copy of the charter of the corporation in the United States.
2. Copy of the by-laws of the corporation in the United States.
3. Original act of incorporation showing the list of original subscribers and the number of shares held by each.
4. Special power of attorney of the corporation in the United States to petition authorization to operate in Brazil, and to accept changes in the by-laws proposed by the Brazilian authorities.
5. General power of attorney of the corporation in the United States granting full powers as a representative of the company. This should be sent in duplicate.
6. Certificate of special resolution of the board of directors of the corporation in the United States authorizing operations in Brazil and stating the amount of capital destined for such operations. This document is very important; otherwise in the assessment of any capital or stamp taxes which may be imposed the entire capital of the corporation in the United States will be used as a basis of calculations. If, however, the capital liability of the corporation for its operations in Brazil is to be less than the amount of its capital in the United States, it is more practicable to form a separate corporation, known as "John Doe, Incorporated, of Brazil," and for the domestication of such a corporation it is necessary to furnish the same documents, with the exception of No. 6, the certificate of special resolution, which may be dispensed with when the articles of incorporation expressly provide for operations in Brazil on the basis of the total capital liability.

It is absolutely essential that each of the above documents be legalized by a Brazilian consular officer in the United States. Inasmuch as correct translations into the Portuguese language are difficult to obtain abroad, all documents should be sent in English or other foreign language, the legal effect, when translated by a sworn public translator here, being fully protected by Brazilian law. It is not necessary for the corporation to have officers, directors, or any stockholders in Brazil, but a representative with full powers to settle all questions arising out of the corporation's operations in Brazil is required before the corporation will be permitted to carry on business.

The expenses for initiating operations of domesticated corporations are as follows:

1. Stamp tax for decree of authorization: Rs. 300\$000.¹
2. Stamp tax on the capital authorized and realized for operations in Brazil, at the rate of 2 milreis (Rs. 2\$000) per conto de reis (1,000 milreis) or fraction thereof, all calculations made at the official rate of exchange of the "Camara Syndical de Corretores" (official board of brokers) on the afternoon of the day of payment to the national treasury. This is equivalent to a tax of two-tenths per cent (0.002) on the capital.
3. Expenses for registration of the Government decree, by-laws, and other documents in the Junta Commercial (board of trade) which range from 50 milreis (Rs. 50\$000) to 80 milreis (Rs. 80\$000).
4. Expenses for publication of the decree and other documents in the Diario Oficial (Official Gazette), which amount to 400 reis (Rs. \$400), more or less, per line as published.
5. Expenses for translation by the public translator, which vary according to the length of the document, or about 8 milreis (Rs. 8\$000) for each typewritten page.
6. Deposit in the Bank of Brazil (a Government institution) of a tenth part of the capital devoted to operation in Brazil, the bank collecting a commission on the amount of the deposit according to the following scale: one-half of 1 per cent on deposits when the capital is up to Rs. 50-000\$000; one-third of 1 per cent on deposits when the capital is from Rs. 50-000\$000 to Rs. 100-000\$000; beyond this amount the commission depends upon the resolution of the directorate of the Bank of Brazil. The deposit of a tenth part of the capital will be returned to the company as soon as the registration of the decree and documents at the board of trade has been effected; therefore being retained in the bank but a few weeks.

If the corporation desires to establish branches in the several States of Brazil there will be no additional initial expenses for obtaining permission to operate, since the petition for the first decree of authorization will be so worded as to cover the whole territory of Brazil.

Domesticated foreign corporations if located in the federal district of Brazil are subject to the following taxes:

1. Federal Government tax on industries and professions. This tax is of two kinds: (a) Fixed tax based on the nature and class of the business or profession. (b) Proportional tax based on the annual rental of the place of business.

¹ By reason of the fluctuation of Brazilian exchange it has not been deemed practical to convert Brazilian values to currency of the United States. At the present time the Brazilian paper milreis which has been used throughout this report is worth approximately 28 cents in currency of the United States. Figures expressed to the left of the \$ mark are milreis and to the right are reis, each milreis having 1,000 reis. One thousand milreis is equal to 1 "conto." Thus, under the heading of expenses for initial operations, the stamp tax for decree of authorization, Rs. 300\$000 (300 milreis) is at the present time equivalent to approximately \$84 in currency of the United States. In the same way the expenses for publication of Rs. \$400 (400 reis) per line are equivalent to approximately 11.2 cents in currency of the United States.

The fixed tax is regulated according to the various tables appended to decree No. 5,142, of February 27, 1904. The principal of these, Table A, comprises:

Classes.	Federal.	
	Urban.	Rural.
First.....	Rs. 160\$000	Rs. 80\$000
Second.....	Rs. 80\$000	Rs. 40\$000
Third.....	Rs. 40\$000	Rs. 20\$000
Fourth.....	Rs. 20\$000	Rs. 10\$000

The exact industries and professions included in the four classes are too many to enumerate, but it will be observed that this tax is in no way oppressive.

The proportional tax is likewise regulated according to the nature of the business or profession and divided into three classes, which are subject, respectively, to a tax of 20 per cent, 10 per cent, and 5 per cent of the annual rent of the place of business. From the nature of this tax it is impossible to determine the exact amount which a particular corporation will have to pay until the precise location is chosen.

There is an additional Federal tax of Rs. 200\$000 per year, payable by each agent, director, or manager of a corporation when the by-laws of the corporation provide for their remuneration. Whenever the president of a corporation receives a higher remuneration than a director he is subject to a tax of Rs. 250\$000 per annum.

Whenever a corporation engages in the sale or manufacture of merchandise subject to internal-revenue taxation, a small additional tax is paid for such operations besides the usual stamp tax upon the articles themselves. The principal classes of goods subject to the internal-revenue tax are the following: Textiles, umbrellas, matches, canned goods, cigarettes, cigars, hats, shoes, phonograph records, crockery, alcoholic beverages, corsets, salt, perfumery, patent medicines, candles, walking sticks, wall paper, and hardware.

2. Domesticated foreign corporations are also subject to the municipal license tax of the federal district, which is levied according to the amount of capital, as follows:

Amount of capital.	Amount of tax per annum.	Amount of capital.	Amount of tax per annum.
Up to Rs. 50,000\$000.....	Rs. 300\$000.	Up to Rs. 10,000,000\$000.....	Rs. 2,700\$000.
Up to Rs. 500,000\$000.....	Rs. 700\$000.	Up to Rs. 20,000,000\$000.....	Rs. 3,700\$000.
Up to Rs. 2,000,000\$000.....	Rs. 1,000\$000.	Up to Rs. 30,000,000\$000.....	Rs. 4,700\$000.
Up to Rs. 5,000,000\$000.....	Rs. 1,700\$000.	Over Rs. 30,000,000\$000.....	Rs. 5,700\$000.

In addition to this tax there is also a sanitary tax of Rs. 5\$000 per month, and various other small taxes, such as those for signs.

At the present time duly authorized branches of foreign corporations are not subject to the 5 per cent Brazilian Government tax on declared dividends. This exemption, however, is a provision of the annual budget law, and there is no assurance that it will be continued indefinitely.

In regard to taxes to be paid to the governments of the several States of Brazil, if the corporation is not located in the federal district, or if it establishes branches in other sections of the country, such taxes are levied by the States and their respective municipalities, and vary accordingly.

At least seven subscribers are required to organize a Brazilian corporation, and at no time shall the number of stockholders fall below this number for a period of more than six months under the penalty of automatic dissolution.

Corporations may be constituted at a meeting of the subscribers or by public deed. The second method is only rarely employed.

Before a corporation becomes legally constituted its entire capital stock must be subscribed. Subscriptions are either public or private, and in the case of public subscriptions certain reasonable formalities must be fulfilled.

Any part or even all of the capital stock may consist of real or personal property or other property rights, the valuation for capitalization purposes being determined by appraisers appointed by the subscribers. The appraisement is left entirely to the discretion of the appraisers, appointed at the first meeting. Whenever part of the capital stock consists of property the corporation can not be considered as legally organized until the appraisers' report has been presented and approved at the second meeting called for this purpose. At this meeting, a call for which must be issued by publication in the newspapers, the by-laws of the corporation are voted upon and the corporation is definitely declared as constituted. Whenever the entire capital stock consists of cash the complete organization may be effected at one meeting.

No specific authorization of the Brazilian Government is necessary for the incorporation of domestic corporations, excepting in the case of banks, insurance companies, companies dealing in foodstuffs, and a very limited number of other classes, which are governed by special laws.

A deposit of one-tenth of the declared cash capital must be made in the federal treasury or a bank of issue, and the stamp tax, equivalent to two-tenths of 1 per cent of the capital paid to the treasury.

The by-laws, certificate of deposit of one-tenth of the cash capital stock, minutes of the meetings of incorporation, list of shareholders, their residences, and number of shares held, and other documents proving that the legal formalities have been properly complied with,

must be filed with the board of trade of Rio de Janeiro, or the board of trade in the capital of the State where the incorporation takes place.

After the by-laws and other documents have been filed with the board of trade they must be published in the *Diario Official* (Official Gazette). A copy of this publication must be filed with the registrar of mortgages.

There is no legal prohibition against the residence of stockholders in foreign countries, but it is generally advised that a majority of the stockholders be resident in Brazil. Absent stockholders, or those residing in foreign countries, may only be represented by other stockholders (not officers, directors, or members of the advisory board) holding a special power of attorney for the purposes indicated. All powers of attorney issued in foreign countries, to be valid in Brazil, must be legalized by a Brazilian consul. Nor is there any legal prohibition preventing corporations in foreign countries from holding stock in a Brazilian corporation. Whenever a foreign corporation intends to organize a Brazilian corporation, its representative should be given a full and special power of attorney for this purpose. The requirement of at least seven stockholders, however, can not be waived. There is no restriction upon the minimum number of shares which may be held by any one stockholder.

Inasmuch as the meetings of stockholders and boards of directors of Brazilian corporations must be held in this country, and its books must be kept here, it is not possible to reserve the powers of management and administration in a foreign country, excepting in so far as the persons holding the powers of attorney of foreign stockholders may be guided by the instructions received.

The expenses for initiating operations of Brazilian corporations are identical with those already described under domesticated foreign corporations with the exception of the following:

The stamp tax (1) for decree of authorization is not required for Brazilian corporations, as no special government authority is needed.

The expenses for translation (5) are saved by reason of the fact that the by-laws and other documents of incorporation are prepared in the Portuguese language.

The taxes levied upon domestic (Brazilian) corporations are the same as those enumerated under domesticated foreign corporations, with the following exception: Brazilian corporations are subject to a special tax of 5 per cent upon declared dividends. The minister of finance recently ruled that stock dividends are subject to this tax, but that a division of a part of the profits to the officers and directors, according to by-laws of the corporation, are exempt. The tax is, therefore, only in a limited sense, an income tax. The State of São Paulo has this year enacted an income corporation tax graduated upon a scale of the net earnings of the capital.

BOY SCOUTS' GOOD TURN WEEK

DURING the week of February 8-14, 1920, the Boy Scouts of the United States of America will celebrate the tenth anniversary of their organization by holding a "good turn week." Every Boy Scout throughout the country will be pledged to do some good deed to someone else every day of that especial week, and although the scouts are all bound by their oath to be helpful at all times, this is to be an individual kind of helpfulness not connected with the willing performance of regular tasks.

Therefore should a stranger arrive during this aforesaid week and find his bag lifted from his hand or himself rescued from misapprehensive horses, or guided beneath the hoods of speeding automobiles, and unceremoniously accosted by smiling small boys, neither his liberty, property, nor pocketbook are in any danger. The Boy Scouts are merely trying to do good turns.

The "good turn week" is to be conducted under a somewhat general program which betrays on its surface a desire and intention on the part of the scouts' leaders to induce everyone in their several 16,000 communities into joining with them in the movement. This program gives to the boys some idea of practical performances and suggests what might be the right sort of things to do, or the things that grown-ups would consider good. Among the proposals are the guiding of a stranger to his destination, binding up an injured dog's foot, stopping a runaway horse, helping an automobilist to mend a punctured tire, feeding and housing of winter birds, keeping a neighbor's sidewalk clear of snow, searching for a lost child, reporting fire traps and unsanitary conditions to the proper authorities, being eyes for the blind, feet for the busy, hands for the helpless, and cheer for the sad. It makes no difference what the true service is so long as it is done in the spirit of friendliness. An explanation of the stipulation that all of these good turns are to be spontaneous should prevent the staging of any such heroic good turns as the stopping of runaways, or the putting out of fires, or the finding of the lost by too ambitious boys.

Each day of the "good turn week" is specially provided for. On the Sunday of its beginning, which is Anniversary Day, the boys are expected to attend church in a body in uniform and each boy is expected to escort a nonmember besides his own family, and if possible to aid someone partially helpless to attend and to see that they have every attention and reach home in safety. On this day will



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SIR BADEN-POWELL.

Sir Baden-Powell, of England, founder of the Boy Scouts and chief of the Boy Scouts of the world, whose plan to enlist the interest of the boys of his country has developed into a world movement of benefit to mankind.



IN CAMP IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Camp life is the greatest delight of the Boy Scout not only for the joy of the out-of-door life, but for the many useful lessons taught by the camp instructors.



BOY SCOUTS AT VETERANS' REUNION.

During the recent reunion of the veterans of the Civil War in the United States the Boy Scouts were invaluable in performing kindly and helpful tasks for the aged men.

be started the drive to get everyone to take the "good turn" pledge and as there are not very many even of the habitually thoughtless and selfish who could resist such an appeal, it seems safe to conclude that the scouts will be able to at least double their forces and that not less than 800,000 people will be looking about for ways in which to lighten the burdens of those about them. This looks as though it might be good turn enough for one day, but the afternoon is to be devoted to carrying books and flowers to those who are unable to get out into the world of sunlight, the blind, bedridden, and suffering ones in the communities.

The new-member day will follow, and it is not unreasonable to expect that if every member is allowed to bring in his fellows in his own characteristic way, the ranks will be filled to overflowing for the time at least, and that when Community Day arrives on Tuesday, a very large majority of the boy population of the United States will be on the lookout for odd jobs of kindness. It is especially suggested that the good turns shall be devoted in a large measure to the foreign born, or to the sons of foreign born. Wednesday is to be Fathers' Day and the boys are expected to shower attentions upon their own and other people's fathers in order to further develop man and boy companionship, and the 12th will be "America Day." On this day, besides renewing their loyalty to the flag and country, they are to help about the business of keeping their respective communities in good order, to assist in the handling of traffic and in the performance of other civic duties. Mothers' Day will be Friday the 13th, and the suggestion that the scouts get breakfast, relieving mother, as a beginning on that day might be rather a doubtful proposition if the majority of them had not been so well trained in work of this sort in the camps and during the war activities. The final day of the good turn week will be devoted to play. Hikes, carnivals, barbecues, community suppers, and camp amusements, with a final evening at home, will complete the actual activities of this very unusual event.

Taming the Igua-Zu or chaining the massive waters of the Niagara is a mild feat compared with that which was accomplished by Sir Baden-Powell when he started the turning into useful channels of the formerly superfluous, irrepressible, irresponsible, mischievous, and generally misplaced energies of the small boy. Many men have endeavored to interest one or two and have found it a life work. To have devised a plan such as the Boy Scouts movement even for one nation was conferring a blessing upon it; but when it was of such a character and appeal that it took the whole world of small boys by storm, instructing, entertaining, and influencing them until its effects were felt by the man the boy becomes, it takes first rank among those movements by which right-thinking people are endeavoring to improve civilization.



THE BOY SCOUTS MAKING GARDEN.

This takes longer than digging bait, but the results are more satisfactory. A type of the flourishing growth of vegetables the boys make grow in waste places.



TYPES OF THE ARGENTINE BOY SCOUT AND HIS UNIFORM.

The pictures on the extreme right and left represent the field uniform worn on excursions, public exercises, etc., while the center view depicts the scout on the plains, where he has discarded shoes in order to enjoy freedom and relaxation.

When the Boy Scouts of the United States were organized it was a popular belief that boys were just boys, and that they were bound to be wild and undependable and could never be expected to be anything else. Boys are still boys, but they are something more besides. They are knights of a new order of service, bound by an oath to serve their fellow men, their country, and their God. This branch of the Boy Scouts was originally incorporated in 1910 and was granted a Federal charter by Congress June 15, 1916. The present membership in scouts totals 378,069, and there are 14,939 scoutmasters, 17,285 assistant scoutmasters, 50,808 troupe committeemen, and 15,156 local council members and officials, giving a complete membership of 476,257 enlisted in this movement for boys. It is interesting to note that only 250 of the leaders are paid. The remainder work for the love of it.

The scoutmasters in the various parts of the country have recently submitted 10,000 reports in which typical cases of the worth-while things the boys are continually doing have been enumerated. Among them are assistance in a clean-up campaign, the performance of charity work; kindness to animals; visiting the sick and maimed, taking census; rendering service at church, in hospitals and asylums, and on various holiday celebrations; helping the poor and aged; aiding the police; performing patrol duty; administering first aid; establishing a "good turn" station, a public drinking fountain, and a library; saving lives; repairing bridges, cleaning cities, and helping to make good roads. Not the least of their good work was done during parades and in large assemblages. Especially notable was the effort put forth by the scouts in Washington, D. C., on the occasion of the last parade of the Civil War veterans, and no one who saw the eagerness of the lads to carry water to those who looked overwarm or weary, to lend an arm to those who looked too tired, and to give strong shoulders to many of the strong-hearted but feeble-bodied old warriors who were marching for the last time up the historic Pennsylvania Avenue, will ever question the ability of the Boy Scout to do good turns without having special weeks set apart as reminders.

Although the work of the Boy Scouts had been popular with the boys themselves and in high favor with the parents for seven years before the Great War, their efforts during the struggle assumed enormous proportions and accomplished untold good. In all of the rush of this country's unpreparedness, it was not necessary to go through the task of preparing a junior army. There was an organization of lads already trained and willing and eager to help. Within 10 days after the declaration of a state of war, Boy Scouts received their first great assignment, "Every scout to feed a soldier." Within a week thousands of boys on thousands of farms, in thousands of backyards, countless playgrounds, unoccupied lots, and in schoolyards were



Courtesy of Señor A. Serafini, Buenos Aires.

SEVERAL PHASES OF BOY SCOUT ACTIVITY IN ARGENTINA.

Upper: A troop of scouts exercising in Palermo Park, one of the picturesque suburbs of Buenos Aires: Center: An encampment of scouts in a rich agricultural region of the Republic. Lower: A body of scouts in the forest of Pereyra.

busily planting their war gardens. Boys who had never looked with favor on spade or hoe in the past were digging and planting with zest. The record they made in agricultural production and in the raising of pigs and chickens would have placed them high among the Nation's assets. And when the President of the United States called upon the Boy Scouts to assist in floating the first great Liberty loan, they responded to the last little man of them, and marked to their credit in the five war loans is a total of 2,328,308 separate subscriptions, amounting to \$352,122,975, an average of \$800 worth of loans per boy.

The soliciting of loans was work which could be done at stated times. The war work which they kept at all of the time was the selling of war saving stamps, and they are still at it. The last official record shows that the boys have sold 2,189,417 stamps valued at \$43,922,044. For exceptional work in the sale of these stamps, the boys have received from the Treasury Department 33,211 achievement buttons, each button representing sales made in 25 different homes; 12,231 ace medals for sales totaling \$250; 40,000 bronze palms for sales of \$350 each; 2,516 silver palms for sales amounting to \$1,000 and 416 gold palms to scouts who made sales totaling \$5,000.

But only a small part of the Boy Scouts' war service can be measured in dollars. The leaders of the boys claim to be more proud of that more individually characteristic scout service which consisted in doing whatever job came next. Among other important things, the boys helped to spread broadcast the Government's advertising material for the loans. They acted as messengers between local headquarters and banks and made lighter the work of local and Federal officials. The posters pasted on the windshields of practically every automobile in the country were placed there by scouts. At the loan rallies the Boy Scout ushered you in, a Boy Scout handed out the subscription blanks, and a Boy Scout acted as orderly for the speaker. Very often it was a Boy Scout band that played, and Boy Scouts formed a corps of assistants to the police. And the immense help that was given by them to the Red Cross must not be overlooked, particularly in the membership and financial drives. They collected books by the carloads for the Library Association to be sent to the men overseas. The Boy Scouts located 20,758,660 board feet of standing black walnut, making 5,200 carloads, and collected over 100 carloads of fruit pits for gas masks. They rendered confidential service for the third naval district, served well in the food and fuel conservation, presented a patriotic zeal in every community of incalculable value to the Government and performed countless individual acts which have not been recorded.

Nor did scout service end with the war. The War Risk Insurance and the Treasury Department are now asking the boys' help in placing posters and securing positions for employees who enlisted



BOY SCOUTS OF LA PAZ, BOLIVIA.

The Boy Scouts movement has been received with enthusiasm in all parts of the world and a large part of the boy population of Bolivia has enrolled in it. Upper picture: Boy Scouts taking part in a special celebration. Lower: At drill.

in the Army or Navy. Indeed, so valuable has this organization of well directed youthful energy become that no holiday celebration and no event of communal magnitude occurs without its assistance.

The friendly enthusiasm which they have taken into the doing of all of these tasks which have come to them, is being redoubled to make this anniversary "good-turn" week so universally observed that only the hopelessly selfish and indifferent will be able to refrain from joining with the boys in making those few days at least pleasanter for all of those with whom they may come in contact.

THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST¹ :: :: ::

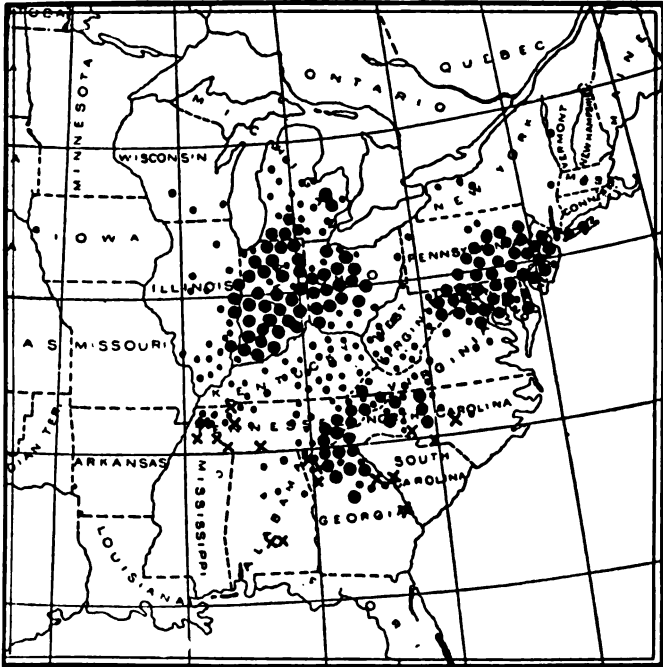
THE din created by the droning hum of an immense army of 17-year cicadas (they are not locusts, though generally called locusts) has been heard coming from the trees and bushes in many places during the past season. The continuous hum of millions of these curious insects was heard throughout the entire day, from early morn until sundown.

From the 9th to the 12th of May, especially where there are mostly maples and oaks, there appeared perfect hosts of curious, dark amber-colored creatures that helplessly crawled about, each making an effort to reach something that it could creep upon. Mingled with these were many "locusts" of the kind in the accompanying illustration. Thousands of the helpless horde were crushed underfoot. In some cities and towns the sidewalks were absolutely slippery with the mashed bodies of the victims, while hundreds of thousands of others had escaped this fate through climbing up on the trees, fences, and other supports in their neighborhoods.

These "bugs" do not bite nor sting, and they fall into a very interesting family of insects known as the *Cicadidæ*, being popularly called locusts, cicadas, and sometimes harvest-flies. However, they must not be in any way confused with the various species of grasshopperlike insects that are the true locust, such as our American locust (*Schistocera americana*), or with those that during various periods of history formed the great flights in the Old World. Such phenomena are more or less fully described in some of the very oldest works we have, as the swarms of ancient Egypt. Many thoughtless people take our 17-year cicada to be identically the same species;

¹ By Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, C. M. Z. S., published in "American Forestry" for August, 1919, and reproduced by special permission of the author and of the editor of that magazine.

and, too, as a rare occurrence, we still meet with some pious old dame who shudders at the sight and sound of these harmless hordes, drawing a long breath when the "flight" is over and the people have escaped the punishment following upon some willful misdemeanor of the Nation. Of these cicadas there are a number of species, all looking very much alike, some being very large and some very small, with color in general agreement; their common appearance being well shown in the photographs. Several species are found in Europe and several still different kinds in the Americas. All true cicadas belong to the order



MAP SHOWING HOSTESS STATES.

The territory in which the periodical cicada (locust) appeared in 1919. The large dots indicate dense and the small dots scattering colonies.

Hemiptera, and constitute the typical genus of the family *Cicadidæ*. All are of comparatively good size, the males having under their wings peculiar little "drums" wherewith they make the humming note so familiar to all, while the female has a most interesting history. She deposits her eggs from about the end of May through the entire month of June; these are discovered to be in pairs in the twigs of many kinds of oaks and other trees, and are very small, spindle-shaped objects.

In the case of this 17-year cicada the larvæ hatch out in about six weeks from the time the female lays the eggs. They then immediately fall to the ground, into which they burrow, to spend the next



SPECIMENS OF THE 1919 CICADAS.

Cicadas pinned on a "spreading board" for preservation in a collection. The large upper one is the common form or "harvest-fly" of the East; natural size.

17 years of their lives, remaining only a few days in the pupa stage. During all this time their only food consists of the juices of the roots of certain trees, they being provided with the means of sucking the roots.

It has been shown that the female is quite indifferent to the kind of tree, shrub, or brush into the twigs of which she deposits her eggs. Often much harm is thus done to fruit trees, such as the apple and pear; and so severe is the treatment sometimes and the number of punctures sustained that the death of the tree follows. Peach trees have been thus destroyed, proving the cicada to be, in many instances, a harmful insect. When cherry trees are selected, the exuding gum usually seals in the egg or young, and they never come to anything. Some females show wonderful fecundity, the line of minute punctures for the eggs on the twig often having a length of more than 2 feet.

At the time these cicadas laid their eggs in the grooves they cut in certain trees, along toward the middle of June, the effects very soon became apparent. Especially was this true in the case of all the species of oaks, chestnut oaks, and sassafras shrubs. The big twigs thus operated upon by the insect had all the leaves beyond the line of punctures die and turn a deep tan color. Some large oaks thus wounded presented a mottled appearance at a little distance, the general body of the tree retaining its normal dark green foliage, with the dead, brown patches irregularly distributed all over it. In general the tree sustained no other injury.

Mr. S. S. Rathvor, Lancaster, Pa., gives interesting facts in the life history of these cicadas, saying, in part, referring to the eggs and young of the 17-year cicada:

Many people who endeavor to study the insect fail to produce the young by keeping branches containing eggs in their studios. I so failed in 1834 and 1851, and indeed I have never heard that anyone has succeeded in that way who has kept them for any length of time. In the brood of 1868 the first cicadas appeared in a body on the evening of the second day of June. The first pair *in coitu* I observed on the 21st, and the first female depositing on the 26th of the same month. The first young appeared on the 5th of August. All these dates are some 10 days later than corresponding observations made by myself and others in former years.

On the 15th of July I cut off some apple, pear, and chestnut twigs containing eggs, stuck the ends into a bottle containing water, and set it in a broad, shallow dish also filled with water, the whole remaining out of doors exposed to the weather, whatever it might be. The young continued to drop out on the water in the dish for a full week. I could breed no cicadas from branches that were dead and on which the leaves were withered, nor from those that for any cause had fallen to the ground. This was also the case with Mr. Vincent Bernard, of Kennett Square, Chester County, Pa. After the precise time was known, fresh branches were obtained, and then the young cicadas were seen coming forth in great numbers by half a dozen observers in this country. As the fruitful eggs were at least a third larger than they were when first deposited, I infer that they require the moisture contained in living wood to preserve their vitality. When



DRIED, EMPTY SKINS OF THE 17-YEAR CICADAS (LOCUSTS).

The insects are shown attached to the leaves and flowers of the maple-leaf viburnum. There is one perfect insect near the center of the picture.

the proper time arrives and the proper conditions are preserved, they are easily bred, and indeed I have seen them evolve on the palm of my hand. The eyes of the young cicadas are seen through the egg-skin before it is broken.

Some 35 years ago the late Prof. Charles Valentine Riley, an entomologist of great distinction, published an excellent cut, giving an upper view of a 17-year cicada with its wings spread; two views of the pupa; a twig showing the position of the eggs; and a larva. They were all the size of nature, and the illustrations appeared later on in many kinds of publications; but for some reason the figure of the larva was omitted, perhaps for the reason that it was not quite accurate.

The writer believes that it was Prof. Riley who first discovered that there was in the south a 13-year cicada; he always believed that the 17-year broods were northern and the 13-year ones southern, the dividing line being at the thirty-eighth degree of latitude, approximately, overlaps taking place at certain points. He predicted accurately the probable emergencies for certain years, and the insects did not fail him but put in an appearance in millions on schedule time.

Prof. Riley pointed out that the development of the larva is extremely slow, being not more than one-fourth its full size when 6 years old. As it moults more than once a year, there must be some 25 or 30 changes of its skin when in its subterranean abode, which is not over 2 feet below ground during the first 6 or 7 years of its existence. At this time it is in an oval cell, which Prof. Riley showed was more often away from roots than near them. Packard states:

Yet it can descend to great depths, one writer stating that he found it 20 feet below the surface. As the time approaches for the issuing of the pupa it gradually rises nearer and nearer to the surface, and for a year or two before the appearance of any given brood the pupa may be dug up within 1 or 2 feet of the surface.

During the present invasion of these insects the round holes where these cicada nymphs came out were extremely numerous around many trees and in pathways through the woods. Upon several occasions, when turning over fallen logs, the writer discovered the pupa had made a chimney closely resembling the corresponding achievement of the common crayfish. This has been noticed by other observers. Out at Linden, Md., the twigs of the lower limbs of hickories, oaks, and maple-leaved viburnums were seen to be literally covered with the empty cases of the nymphs or pupæ of this cicada. They also covered small cedars not over 2 feet in height, as well as many bushes. This was upon the 25th of May, 1919. A few of the perfected insects were distributed through these interesting and very striking groups, and the "music" of the latter had just begun in the trees and the shrubbery the day before.

What strikes us first upon looking at one of these 17-year cicadas, when it is alive and in full health, is its beautiful coral-red eyes, set



SEVENTEEN-YEAR CICADAS, WITH ONE EMPTY SKIN CASE.

Washington (D. C.) specimens from the horde of 1919, taken from life and natural size. Note the disposition to advance the fore pair of legs.

off by its dark greenish-black body. All about the base of its wings and costal margins of the same the color is of a deep, rich, and very brilliant orange. The sexes are distinguished by the presence of the ovipositor in the female, which is quite conspicuous.

While this emergence was on the writer collected over an hundred of these cicadas, with as many pupæ and empty cases. They were very carefully studied and also used for photography, the illustrations accompanying this article being made especially for it.

The nymphs dig out of the ground through the use of their strong and enlarged forefeet, the matured insect subsequently emerging from a slit down the back. Sometimes we meet with cases where the insect died when only partly out of the case. In still others the wings crumple up, and the helpless insects crawl about on the ground. Probably there are also other kinds of deformities.

In flight, the 17-year cicada is not at all rapid, nor is that flight, as a rule, long sustained. Most often it is in a straight line or on a long curve, either ascending or descending. They are very loath to move in a rainstorm, or when wet from any cause. There is no trouble in catching the adult insects, and when held in the fingers they commonly emit a loud, humming noise. Should the wings be free to move at such times, they whirl them rapidly, thus adding to the fuss they make. On even ground this cicada walks with great deliberation, bringing the forepair of legs to the front with marked cicadian dignity at regular intervals. Frequently, when on the ground, one may get over on its back, when it will violently whirl its wings in its efforts to right itself again. In warm, dry weather, they are far more active than when the air is chilly and damp.

When observing children capture these "locusts" they will call your attention to the W near the upper, outer angle of each forewing and with a dubious shake of their heads predict that a war is near at hand. This is backed up by inviting attention to the reddish color on the wings of our larger species of cicada, where this ominous W is also to be seen. As the *Cicadida* have been in existence for a great many thousands of years, during which time millions of men have been slain in wars, this harmless superstition is hardly worthy of a smile. Strange to relate, however, we have many "grown-ups" among us who are firm believers in this and similar "signs."

This family of *Cicadida* contains many other species besides the 13 and 17 year ones. A larger one of the eastern United States is well known. It comes along during the "dog days" of summer or a little later, and its "song" is indicative of the approach of early autumn. Rarely do we hear more than one or two of these together—in cities usually from the shade trees along the streets. The "song" has a definite beginning and ending, and is not a continuous hum, as is the case with the 17-year fellow.

There are a number of tropical species; and out west a very cute little form, much lighter in color, that the writer has observed in thousands on the sagebrush on the prairies. This probably is the one that Dr. Frank E. Lutz refers to in his work, a Fieldbook of Insects, when he says:

Of the genus *Cicada* (as now limited, *Tettigia*), the small *hierglyphica* with an almost transparent abdomen, may be found in pine barrens, and is our only species.

Kirby, in his Textbook of Entymology, figures *Thopha saccata*, Amyot, and says that it is an Australian insect, remarkable for the large drums of the male. It is rusty brown; the thorax is banded with black and yellow, and the abdomen is black. From tip to tip this giant among the *Cicadidæ* measures five and a half inches.

Three very fine species inhabit China, and others are found in South Africa. The big one of the East Indies (*Dundubia imperatoria* Westw.) measures over 8 inches across the spread wings.

Kirby remarks that the—

Cicadas are improperly called "locusts" both in America and Australia. In countries where they abound, the larger species keep up a perpetual chirping, and they and other insects make the woods resound with their song at almost all hours of the day and night. Hence, I have been assured by travelers who have spent some years in the Tropics, that nothing struck them so much on their return to England as what seemed the death-like stillness of our woods, and that it was months, or even years, before they were able to divest themselves of the impression that it was always winter.

Were such travelers able to hear the din created by the thousands of the 17-year cicadas "singing" in concert in the trees they would most assuredly have but slender grounds for such complaint.

One of the very best accounts of our cicadas is given us by Dr. L. O. Howard, in his well known Insect Book, fully illustrated by many of Riley's excellent cuts. These last include the "young larva" of the 17-year species, which stands in evidence of Dr. Howard's belief of its accuracy.

"The ultimate fate of this interesting species," says this eminent authority, "is undoubtedly extinction, and its numbers are rapidly growing less. One of the comparatively few insects upon which the English sparrow feeds with avidity is the periodical cicada, and many thousands of them are destroyed by sparrows each time they make their appearance and before they lay their eggs." One interested in cicadas should certainly read this valuable account by Dr. Howard. According to Lutz, the adults live only a week or so, "to recompense them for the long period of preparation."

Further on the same author remarks that "there are a score or more, of different broods, each of which has a rather definite, often restricted, distribution and time of emergence. Suppose there are three such broods in your neighborhood. One of them (that is, the adults) may have appeared in 1911; its next appearance would be

1928. Another might be 1916, 1933, and so on. As a matter of fact, these are actual broods, although they may not be the ones of your neighborhood. However, the example shows that we may have 17-year cicadas oftener than every 17 years, to say nothing of the possibility of laggards or extra-spry individuals, in various broods, which do not appear on schedule time."

It has been pointed out that many thousands of these cicadas came forth on the streets in Washington. This, be it noted, could only happen where the ground for 17 years, or a little more, had not been sealed over, either by some structure or other having been erected upon it, or by the making of cemented sidewalks and impenetrable roadways. As Washington extensively encroached upon its former environs during the time this brood of cicadas were enjoying the 17 years of subterranean existence, many hundreds of acres being sealed over, it is apparent that all the cicadas in those areas, perhaps millions of them, could not come to the surface at the appointed time, and thus perished at the points where they arrived at such impassable barriers. It is claimed that this factor of destruction will, in time, exterminate this interesting insect—an idea that is surely quite unbelievable, though to a certain extent it may keep their numbers down, as does the extensive warfare waged upon them by the English sparrows in and about our cities.

Extinction or no extinction, war or no war, sparrows or no sparrows, in the month of May, 1936, common reckoning, we shall, with absolute certainty, see an emergence of our 17-year cicada where the present hordes have appeared.





IN COMPLIMENT TO GEN. PERSHING.

Gen. John J. Pershing, recently in command of the American Army in Europe, who was guest of honor at a luncheon given him by Director General John Barrett in the Pan American Annex, Tuesday, December 2, and the distinguished guests invited to meet him. Photograph taken in front of the loggia of the Pan American Annex overlooking the Aztec garden. Right to left, first row: Col. Quokemeyer, chief aide to Gen. Pershing; Minister Gondra, of Paraguay; Minister Calderon, of Bolivia; Gen. Pershing; Ambassador Mathieu, of Chile; Minister Moravia, of Haiti. Second row, right to left: Director General Barrett; Minister Galvan, of the Dominican Republic; Minister Varela, of Uruguay; Minister Domínguez, of Venezuela; Minister Mendes, of Guatemala; Minister Sol, of Salvador. Last row, right to left: Chargé d'Affaires Pedro y Almeida, of Cuba; Chargé d'Affaires Gibson, of Peru; Dr. Rivas, of the Pan American Union staff; Dr. Francisco J. Yanes, assistant director of the Pan American Union; Chargé d'Affaires Lefevre, of Panama; Chargé d'Affaires Moreira, of Brazil.



**HIS EXCELLENCY DR. JACOBO VARELA, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER
PLENIPOTENTIARY FROM URUGUAY TO THE UNITED STATES.**

Dr. Varela, who since last October has occupied the post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Uruguay to the United States, has had a prominent career in his country and has occupied various high official positions. He holds the degree of doctor of laws and political science, conferred by the University of Montevideo, where he achieved the highest honors and in whose faculty he held the chairs of international law and philosophy. As minister of foreign relations in the Cabinet he evinced his executive and diplomatic ability, and as deputy and senator he took an active part in the most interesting debates of international, financial and political character the Uruguayan Parliament has witnessed in recent years. He is considered one of the leading parliamentarians of his country and was chairman of the committees of international affairs and of finance in the Uruguayan Senate, of which he was vice president. Before he was appointed to his present post in Washington he was sent as Uruguayan delegate to the peace conference at Versailles, and then as representative of his country at the International Labor Conference held in Washington in November, 1919. He is also president of the Uruguayan section of the International High Commission.

PAN AMERICAN NOTES

LUNCHEON TO THE AMBASSADOR OF ARGENTINA.

ONE of the most interesting monthly luncheons of the American Manufacturers Export Association was held at the Hotel McAlpine on December 12 in honor of the Argentine Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Tomás A. Le Breton. The master of ceremonies of the occasion was Mr. W. L. Saunders, chairman of the board, Ingersoll Rand Co., and president of the association, who introduced the Ambassador to 400 manufacturing exporters.

The address of Dr. Le Breton was very much appreciated not only because he is Argentina's representative but also because as a citizen of Argentina and a public man, he has given much of his time to the study of her economic and commercial relations and is well fitted to advise the manufacturers of requirements for successful competition in one of the most important markets of South America. The Ambassador spoke in part as follows:

The Argentine Republic is now passing through an era of great prosperity and everything points toward a greater future. In the past the Argentine merchants made their purchases principally in Europe. The war, by closing these sources of supply, deviated the current of their trade toward the United States. But in placing their orders in the United States they are confronted with a difficult situation: The American exporters are overflowed with European orders, and the domestic consumption absorbs a great part of the production of this country already curtailed by labor disturbances.

Yet the American producers must preserve and encourage this demand for American goods from those countries which are at present buying from the United States, as it will greatly help them to maintain stability in their industry when the economic conditions that have been upset by the war become normal. Otherwise the current of trade will take its prewar course, and this, combined with increased activity in European factories, might bring about over-production in the United States.

The principal factor in securing and maintaining regular foreign trade is a powerful merchant marine. Of the steamers that entered the port of Buenos Aires in 1918 only 10 per cent were under the American flag. Up to the present not a single packet boat has been plying between New York and Buenos Aires. The United States Shipping Board has just announced the first ship for this purpose.

The great importance of the Argentine Republic in its relation with the foreign trade of the United States is shown in the statistical figures with which you are undoubtedly familiar. During the first nine months of this year, Argentina imported \$117,750,000 worth of goods, which is three times larger than the corresponding sum for the entire year of 1910. In 1913, the last year preceding the European War, Argentina bought 67.7 per cent of all the goods exported by Spain to South America; 64 per cent of the Italian; 52.7 per cent of the French; 48.01 per cent of the Belgian; 46 per cent of the English, and 38.2 per cent of the American exports to South America.

In the Buenos Aires market there is an abundance of money. We do not require long credits to pay for the goods; we are willing to pay for them upon their receipt.

The Argentine merchant is reluctant to pay cash with order or even upon delivery of the goods to the steamer in New York, as he is accustomed to be treated more considerably in regard to the way of payment.

Other important matters that must claim the full attention of the shippers if they wish to maintain trade in Argentina are the packing of the goods and the question of shipping exactly the kind of goods ordered, so that they are of the quality desired and exactly according to samples submitted. It is also important that the goods be delivered when promised, as the buyer is also a seller, and in our country he is responsible for damages to the persons who buy from him if he does not deliver the merchandise on the date agreed upon.

It may not be amiss to state here that in our trade, like all countries where commerce is well organized, there is a high standard of honor among the merchants, and strict adherence to the terms promised is their rule of action, even when the promise is only verbal and without documents to support it.

I have no doubt that the American exporters will make every effort in their power to avoid any changes in the quality and date of delivery of the goods ordered by Argentine clients, as this often results in the merchants at the other end incurring responsibility for breach of contract and also brings about misunderstandings as to the reason that prompted the export merchants to make the substitution.

Good faith, loyalty, honesty and carefulness should underlie all transactions of international commerce—as well as all commerce—and only upon this foundation can a permanent foreign trade be established.

Mr. Arthur H. Titus, vice president of the National City Bank of New York, and in charge of the Latin American branches, was the next speaker. Among other things Mr. Titus said that the entrance of American banks into the Argentine field had been productive of two distinct and exceedingly valuable results. First they have been one of the most important factors in making possible the vast commerce which has developed during the past half decade between the two great countries of the Western Hemisphere, and second they have conducted their business in such a way that the people of Argentina now have an entirely different and more favorable opinion of American business methods from the one that they had before.

Another speaker was Mr. Philip B. Kennedy, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, who referred to the advice given by the Ambassador to American exporters and stated that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was doing all in its power to create sound business practices and the confidence which is necessary for every sort of friendly relation. He said we are facing a critical period of adjustment in the world's economic conditions, but that the country is meeting the situation in a way that again proves its greatness. Expressing great confidence in the future, the Director of the Bureau of Commerce said among other things: "I feel that in such meetings as this, at such a time as this, we should strike a note of confidence and vigor and determination. The future is what we make it. The time when we are going to make it great is not a few years hence, but is the present year. It is the time for sound thinking and hard work, and I am sure that this association, with the great amount of skill and experience that it has among its membership, will be a leader in convincing this country of the importance of world economic conditions, not only to a few men in New York, but to people in every corner of this country."

THE FIRST PAN AMERICAN WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

The first Pan American Congress of Women was held at San Antonio, Texas, December 1 to 3, 1919, inclusive, and was an interesting success in every way. This is the first time in history that the women of Mexico and those of the United States have met in convention, and their avowed purpose to endeavor to promote mutual understanding, friendship, and the benefits of education between the two countries met with cooperation and indorsement from every source.

This convention was a development from the Pan American Round Table, which has been in existence for something over three years, and a branch of it which was organized in the City of Mexico a few months ago. One of the first acts of the Mexico City branch was to appoint its officers as delegates to attend the San Antonio meeting. They were Mrs. Felix Palavecini, honorary president; Mrs. Alfredo Duplan, president in charge; Miss Maria Luisa Ross, editor of the weekly *El Universal Ilustrado*, vice president; Miss Adela Duplan, treasurer; and Miss Esperanza Velazquez Bringas, editor of the Children's Section of *El Universal*, secretary. Other registered delegates were Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Padilla, representing the governor of Michoacan; Miguel J. Chapa, of the City of Mexico; Musquez Blanco, publisher of *La Prensa*; and Mrs. Blanco; Mr. and Mrs. Roberto Riveroll, representing Manual Amaya Francis Olivares, jr., of Mexico City, and Mrs. Edward M. Boatner, of Tampico.

Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Sam C. Bell, of San Antonio; Guillermo Hall, representing the Mexican Trade Bureau; Mr. Gonzalo de la Mata, Mexican consul at San Antonio; C. S. Meek, Ph. D., and Mrs. T. A. Coleman for Mexico. Mrs. A. C. Pancoast, assistant director general of the Pan American Round Table, read telegrams regretting their inability to be present from Director General John Barrett, of the Pan American Union; Gov. A. O. Larrazola, of New Mexico; C. E. Mason, director general of the New York Round Table; and a similar telegram was read by Mrs. H. S. Mulliken, representing Venezuela, from Assistant Director General Francisco J. Yanes, of the Pan American Union. Among the local delegates and other speakers at the convention were Dr. Charles H. Cunningham, professor of business administration and government of the University of Texas; Dr. John Willis Slaughter, resident lecturer in civics and philanthropy of the Sharp Foundation of the Rice Institute; Brig. Gen. W. A. Scott, post commander at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Dr. J. W. Bizzell, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, who spoke on "Promoting International Relations Through Educational Ideas;" Dr. Julio Uribaldi, president of the Pan American University of Riverdale, California; Dr. W. E. Dunn, assistant professor of Latin American history in the University of Texas; Mrs. John Griswold, founder and director general of the Pan American Round Table; Mrs. Joseph Dibrell, repre-

senting Mexico for the Round Table during the conference; Mrs. Juan Long, who has been assigned the task of establishing branches of the Round Table in other Latin American countries; Mrs. John A. Stephens, representing the Women's Club of San Antonio; Mrs. W. A. Daniels, head of the Americanization Board in San Antonio; Aurelio Manrique, ex-deputy of the Union Congress in Mexico; Mrs. J. K. Beretta, president of the Housewives League; Senator Harry Hertzberg; and John H. Haile, president of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce. All from one angle or another expressed the desirability of better international understanding between Pan American countries, paying particular attention to Mexico as the nearest neighbor to the convention. Dr. Hermilla Galinda, of Mexico City, who was unable to be present, sent his message, which was read by Mr. Ramon Gonzales.

Resolutions were unanimously passed urging Congress to modify the quarantine imposed by the United States Department of Agriculture on Mexican fruits and vegetables, in order to permit them to be imported for consumption in border cities at least; recommending the establishing of Latin American departments in the universities of this country; recommending the introduction of the Spanish language in schools in all cities where are congregated large numbers of Latin Americans, and the interchange of students between all large universities in the United States and Latin American countries; and giving thanks to Director General John Barrett of the Pan American Union, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, Senator Morris Shepard, and others who had rendered aid through suggestions and courtesies.

The delegates and members were given a musical at the San Antonio Country Club, a tea by the International Institute, and were shown other social courtesies by the local clubs and institutes which cooperated as much as possible to make the convention an enjoyable success. At the conclusion of "Mexico Day," which ended the three-day session, a banquet was tendered to all those present by the Mexican consul, Mr. Gonzalo de la Mata, on behalf of his Government.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF TEACHERS OF SPANISH.

On December 27 the American Association of Teachers of Spanish held its third annual meeting in the law school of George Washington University, in Washington, D. C. The meeting showed the educational value of the association and its thorough organization, as well as the great interest and enthusiasm in the work being carried on. The program was an excellent one, and several distinguished diplomats as well as educators took part.

Dr. Howard Hodgkins, dean of the school of arts and sciences of George Washington University, as representative of Dr. William M.

Collier, president of the university, made the principal welcoming address. Dr. L. S. Rowe, Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs of the Department of State and Secretary General of the International High Commission, and Señor Francisco J. Yanes, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union and chief of the section on education of that institution, also welcomed the teachers to the capital. The addresses made by these two prominent officials showed the triple value of the study of the Spanish language, its cultural and literary value, its practical or commercial value, and its social and political value.

Dr. Rowe defined one of the most important ends which the teacher of Spanish should pursue in his classes when he said: "The Government of our country, in its task of bringing about closer relations between the nations of the American continents, wherein it has been my modest part to fill the post of the Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs, sees in you all active and enthusiastic collaborators and counts on your efforts as one of the most powerful aids it may call upon to realize its high purposes of continental accord."

Other prominent speakers of the occasion were his excellency the ambassador of Spain, Don Juan Riaño y Gayangos, and His Excellency the Minister of Uruguay, Dr. Jacobo Varela. Señor Riaño, who was present at the organization of the association in 1917, expressed surprise and satisfaction at the development and success attained by the society. His speech he styled a "mere note," but it was a very comprehensive note on the golden age of Spanish letters and sciences. Dr. Varela's address was a stimulus to new efforts and more energy in the teaching of Spanish and the sowing of the seed of Pan Americanism in the United States.

In the afternoon session, scheduled for the discussion of the professional affairs and interests of the association, Dr. G. Doyle, of George Washington University, reviewed the subject of teaching Spanish in the high schools and universities of the United States and refuted, from the professional point of view, the attacks which are continually made against the prominent place given to the teaching of Spanish in the curriculums of the United States. At the request of those attending the meeting the greatest possible publicity will be given to Dr. Doyle's paper, and it is to be hoped that it will be read by all those interested in the study of Spanish in the United States. Prof. Charles P. Harrington, of Kent School, read a paper on the subject of "The Purposes Accomplished by the Teaching of Spanish in High Schools."

In his official speech as president of the association Mr. Lawrence A. Wilkins enumerated the different activities of the association and the problems which it has under consideration, one of the latter being the establishment of a summer course for teachers of Spanish in one of the Spanish-speaking countries. To this end three plans were

presented for the consideration of the professors; the course offered by Junta de Altos Estudios of Madrid; that offered by the University of Porto Rico and the one offered by the Government of Costa Rica through its Minister of Public Instruction. In view of the importance of the matter, it was agreed to appoint a "Committee on Studies and Trips Abroad," the officers and members being as follows: President, Mr. William Barlow, of the Commercial High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; for Spain, Mrs. Mary P. Cos, Los Angeles, Prof. Federico Onis, Columbia University, and Prof. Ortega, of the University of Minnesota; for Porto Rico, Señor Max A. Luria, De Witt Clinton High School, New York, and Mrs. Emma P. Pennoch, Newton High School, Elmhurst, Long Island; for Costa Rica, Señor Arturo Torres, Pan American Union and Prof. Henry G. Doyle, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Wilkins, who for his perseverance and enthusiasm is known as one of the most active friends of the cause, was reelected president of the association and Dr. Alfred Coester, Leland Stanford Junior University, was reelected treasurer.

The section of education of the Pan American Union in its desires to contribute in all possible ways to the increase of the knowledge of Spanish and the spreading of Pan American ideas, offered to send the PAN AMERICAN BULLETIN to the teachers to be used as supplementary reading. In this way the interest of students of Spanish in the United States in Pan American affairs will be stimulated and they will be given some idea of the culture and civilization in the sister republics of the Americas.

This meeting of the association was a pronounced success in every way. The program was opened with the singing of several Spanish songs by Señorita Estrella Amores, of Cuba, giving the occasion a Spanish and Spanish-American atmosphere. There were also selections by Prof. A. Ralón, the Guatemalan violinist, accompanied by Miss Dorothée Boucher, of Washington. The Spanish American Atheneum gave an entertainment in honor of the attending members of the association, Dr. Sherwell, president of the Atheneum, receiving. Many of the teachers remained in Washington over Sunday to visit the Pan American Building by special invitation.

It may be of interest to add, in connection with the work done by the teachers of Spanish in the United States, that in 1915 the number of students of Spanish in the high schools throughout the country was 35,000 and in less than four years this number has increased, according to the estimates of the teachers, to 300,000. The American Association of Teachers of Spanish, founded in 1917, has come to be a national organization, in whose ranks there are now some 1,000 distinguished professors. The society has, moreover, a magazine, *Hispania*, as its official organ, which is an honor to the association and all the teachers in the United States.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

Among the recommendations made by the South American Continental DAIRY CONGRESS, which was held in Buenos Aires from the 6th to the 15th of October, 1919, is one which provides that in order to secure the rapid development of the dairy industry of the countries of Latin America, South American dairy congresses and expositions held in the future are to be Pan American dairy congresses and expositions, and it is proposed to hold the first of these in the United States in 1920 or not later than 1921. The preliminary work is to be done by an organizing committee of the South American Dairy Congress referred to. This committee proposes to seek the cooperation of the United States Government, and through it invite all of the countries of America to participate. The place of holding the congress and other details are still in abeyance.

The Handley-Page airplane factory, an English corporation, proposes to establish an AIRPLANE SERVICE between Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil and to use airplanes having a capacity of from 12 to 17 persons.

The Department of Agriculture has ordered the exploration, survey, and subdivision of GOVERNMENT LANDS in the Lake Argentine region which were reserved as grazing lands in accordance with a decree of September 2, 1903. These lands are to be given to settlers for exploitation.

The Department of Public Works issued a decree of November 28, 1919, regulating the construction of DECAUVILLE RAILWAYS with the object of reducing the cost of transporting freight. Under certain conditions municipalities, private persons, and railway companies which have built Decauville lines may extend the same to railway stations, wharves, and port zones.

The ANNUAL COTTON CONTEST, under the auspices of the Agricultural Museum of the Rural Society, was held in Buenos Aires in the latter part of November, 1919, with the object of encouraging the cultivation of cotton in the northern zones of the country. A number of valuable prizes were awarded to exhibitors.

In November, 1919, work was begun on the straightening and dredging of the UPPER PARANÁ RIVER so as to make it more navigable for the inhabitants of the Territory of Misiones and those of the northern part of Corrientes Province. Special attention is to be given in this work to the removal of rocks and ledges which are dangerous to or obstruct navigation.

A large quantity of MAIZE is being exported to Cuba, the first shipment having left Buenos Aires in November last.

In 1919 the EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED were in excess of 800,000 tons, valued at 200,000,000 pesos, paper. Last year the Argentine Republic was practically the only country in the world which exported flaxseed, inasmuch as Russia, its greatest competitor, produced but little of this seed during the year referred to.

BOLIVIA.

According to newspaper notices the Minister of Industry has authorized Señor Jacobo Bakus to carry on investigations to see if there are any OIL FIELDS in the Department of La Paz.

Two Bolivian business men have established in La Paz a FACTORY FOR NAILS of all kinds, sizes, and thickness. Seventy workmen are employed. This factory marks the beginning of a new industry in the country.

In order to reduce the HIGH COST OF LIVING the President on September 30 approved a decree of the National Congress freeing articles of prime necessity such as rice, sugar, wheat, and canned milk from import, statistical, and storage taxes, and authorizing the President to buy such food products in the country or import them and turn them over to the municipalities for sale. It also authorizes the contraction of a loan of up to 2,000,000 bolivianos (boliviano = \$0.3893) which will be covered by the product of these sales. The municipalities will watch the sale of these articles so that the profit does not exceed 8 per cent, being empowered in that case to appropriate the articles on sale. The President may reestablish these taxes when the prices of the articles mentioned have become normal, and also may prevent the exportation of such articles as in his opinion may cause a shortage in the national supply.

Another legislative decree, approved October 22, 1919, ordered the directorate general of customs to make a detailed inventory of the articles of prime necessity that are in the customs, and to make a daily report to the directorate general of the internal revenue on the duties collected for the importation of the aforementioned articles, so that the directorate of the internal revenue may fix the price of such articles, demanding the bills of lading and other original documents if the surplus of these articles permits the resumption of the tax. The wholesale merchants will also be called upon to furnish a list of the articles in their warehouses and the quantities, together with the weight, price, and name of purchaser.

BRAZIL.

According to official data the EXPORTS OF COFFEE during the first eight months of 1919 aggregated 9,323,000 sacks, valued at

883,314 contos (conto, paper = \$280 U. S.), as compared with 5,595,000 sacks, valued at 225,873 contos in the same period of 1918, or an increase in 1919 of 3,728,000 sacks. In 1919 the average value per sack, f. o. b., was 95 milreis (milreis, paper = \$0.28 U. S.), as compared with 44 milreis in 1918.

In the same period of 1919 the EXPORTS OF CACAO totaled 39,762 tons, valued at 56,997 contos, as compared with 26,762 tons, valued at 22,546 contos, during the first eight months of 1918. The average value per ton was 844 milreis in 1918, as compared with 1,432 milreis in 1919.

The EXPORTS OF WOOL, which during the first eight months of 1918 amounted to 1,074 tons, valued at 5,011 contos, rose to 1,582 tons, valued at 7,799 contos, during the same period of 1919.

The Department of Communications has authorized the LLOYD BRASILEIRO STEAMSHIP CO. to make one or two trial trips, with stops in Argentina, Brazil, Barbados, Habana, and New Orleans, without interfering with its regular service to the port of New York, the vessels to be consigned to the Brazilian consuls. This company now has 47 ships, but expects within a short time to place 11 more in the service. A steamship company has been organized in Jaguarao, State of Rio Grande do Sul, for the navigation of Lake Mirim, and of the Jaguarao, São Gonçalo, Taquary, and Cebollati Rivers. Freight, passengers, and mail will be carried. This company also proposes to build a railroad from Rio Branco to Puerto Coronilla in Uruguay, via Puerto Amaro, Xarqueada, and San Miguel. Brazilian, Uruguayan, and United States capitalists are interested in the enterprise.

During the latter part of last year the American Locomotive Co. shipped 13 broad-gauge and 5 narrow-gauge LOCOMOTIVES to Rio de Janeiro at a total cost delivered in that port of \$757,700.

The VICTORIA TO MINAS RAILWAY has at present 591 kilometers of line in operation; that is to say, 443 kilometers from Victoria to Itabaya and 148 kilometers from Currealinho to Diamantina. There are also 39 kilometers under construction—203 kilometers of approved survey and 241 kilometers of projected survey.

The Government of the State of São Paulo has granted a concession for the construction of a RAILWAY from Tiratinaya to the Cataracts of the Tibirica River, a distance of 90 kilometers. Construction work must be commenced within six months and completed within three years.

EXPORTS from the State of São Paulo in 1918 consisted of coffee valued at 202,956 contos, cotton fabrics 101,443 contos, and meats 34,449 contos.

The State of Parana has 1,232 FACTORIES, as follows: Tobacco and tobacco products, 231; beverages, 574; matches, 4; boots and

shoes, 235; perfumery, 7; pharmacists' specialties, 21; canned goods, 19; vinegar, 9; candles, 7; cotton fabrics, 11; corsets, 2; hats, 27; earthenware and glass, 2; iron products, 4; ground coffee, 69; and butter, 10.

Press reports state that two foreign companies propose to establish new STEAMSHIP LINES to Brazil. One of these is the North & South Atlantic Line of Bergen, Norway, which will touch on the outgoing trip at New York, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Buenos Aires, and on the return trip at Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Rotterdam, and Hamburg. The other is the Marine Navigation Co., of Canada, which will run direct from St. John or Halifax to the principal Brazilian ports.

CHILE.

For October, 1919, the total production of the mines of the COMPAÑIA ESTANÍFERA, of Llalagua, was 30,100 quintals of tin. The company sent to the coast during the same month 32,728 quintals of tin and had on hand for November 6,243 quintals.

For the month of October the EXPORTATION OF NITRATE amounted to 3,463,036 Spanish quintals, which figure added to the 7,834,761 quintals exported during the months from January to September, inclusive, 1919, makes 11,297,797 quintals the total export for the first 10 months of the year.

The Ministry of Industry recently requested the Ministry of Foreign Relations to secure through the Chilean Legation in Tokyo some specimens of the tea plant in order to make experiments in the cultivation of TEA.

According to newspaper reports, the Government of Chile has lately received two proposals to establish an AIRPLANE AND MOTOR FACTORY in the country and to operate an air postal service. The enterprise would call for a capital of over 10,000,000 pesos (peso = \$0.3650). One of the proposals was made by the Aircraft Co. whose planes are well known in the United States and Great Britain.

Official reports state that during the month of October, 1919, the SALES OF GOVERNMENT LANDS for colonization were as follows: Tamuco, 58 pieces of farm property and 40 smaller plots were auctioned off for 272,261 pesos; in Puerto Montt, 16 pieces of farm property and 5 smaller plots for 142,000 pesos; and in Ancud, 28 pieces of farm property for 59,148 pesos, making a total of 473,409 pesos received by the Government.

On October 26, 1919, the Dutch steamer *Van Overstraten* left the port of Jemaraug, Java, for the Chilean ports of Arica, Iquique, and Valparaiso. This is the initial trip of a NEW STEAMER SERVICE established by the Lloyd Holland Line between Java and Chile. The Compagnie Transatlantique Française has also established a new line between Bordeaux and Valparaiso.

The Government recently made arrangements to provide the **POLICE OF THE ANDES** with new uniforms and to increase the force and the salaries. The present force consists of 40 members under the charge of two officers.

COLOMBIA.

The Legislative Assembly approved the project of the Ministry of Agriculture for which 60,000 pesos gold (Peso = \$0.9733) were appropriated for **IRRIGATION WORK** in the Department of Tolima, which will convert these waste lands into profitable plantations, productive enough to satisfy the needs of home markets.

The **COMPAÑIA SANTANDEREANA DE TABACO** with a capital of 100,000 pesos gold has been formed in Bogotá. It will have agencies in Bucaramanga, Girardot, Honda, Ibagué, Armenia, Palmira, Manizales, and Cali, and will engage in the importation and exportation of cigars, cigarettes, granulated tobacco, and all kinds of tobacco grown or manufactured within or outside of the country; also the cultivation of tobacco in the Department of Santander and other sections of the Republic.

According to article 3 of Law 64 of 1913, article 10 of Law 57, 1917, and article 9 of Ordinance No. 31, 1919, of the Assembly of Antioquia, the Department of Antioquia has resolved to undertake the construction of the **URABA RAILROAD** and in consequence will take advantage of the subsidy which the first law cited concedes.

A company has been formed in Bogotá for the establishment of **BREWERIES AND GLASS FACTORIES** in the Department of Antioquia, Caldas, and el Valle.

Newspaper accounts state that the Minister of Public Works has made preliminary arrangements for a contract with a United States promoter, Dr. Walter B. Pierce, to construct the portion of the **IBAGUE-CALI RAILROAD** line running through Cartago from Palmira to Popayan and from Palmira to Santander (Cauca), and also the reconstruction of the **Ferrocarril del Pacific (Pacific Railroad)** from Cali to Buenaventura. The work will be begun on the 20th of June, 1920. The company, of which Mr. Pierce is representative, will provide the necessary capital for the work at 6 per cent interest, agreeing to finish the work in five years, in which time Bogotá will be placed in communication by rail with the Pacific.

Early in December in Barranquilla a **GERMAN-COLOMBIAN AIR TRANSPORT COMPANY** was formed with a capital of 100,000 pesos gold divided into 1,000 shares of 100 pesos, half of which were subscribed in that city and the other half in Bogotá. This company is to establish a hydroplane service between Barranquilla and Bogotá, with stops at Bodega Central, Puerto Wilches, and Puerto Barrio, and has already ordered from Germany four planes and engaged German pilots and engineers to come with the planes. The

trip from Barranquilla to Bogotá will be made in 9 hours, since the hydroplanes will be capable of making 150 to 200 kilometers an hour, and will have a capacity of 5 passengers and 1,000 kilos of freight. Tickets for this line will cost 200 pesos (peso = \$0.9733) and letters and packages 10 times the usual rate. The service will be begun in March and three round trips made per week; later on the same service will be extended from Barranquilla to Santa Marta and from Cartagena to Curazao.

Notices from Paris in the Colombian press state that early in December the first of the airplanes ordered in that city were shipped to Medellín, and a pilot and five mechanics were also sent for the opening of the AIR SERVICE between Medellín, Bogotá and Barranquilla. The itinerary of this company is as follows: Parranquilla, Calamar, Cartagena, Magangue, Medellín, Manizales, Girardot, and Bogotá. The landing field in Medellín is now being prepared and the fields in Cartagena, Barranquilla, and Manizales have also been selected. The initial trip will be made in March. Each passenger from the coast to Medellín will pay 100 pesos, and from Medellín to Bogotá 60 pesos.

The latter part of November, 1919, the President of the Republic approved a law of Congress authorizing the National Government to construct in the Department of Cundinamarca a street car or railroad line between the cities of Facatativa and Sasaima, Villeta, Guaduas, and Honda, which will be a branch of the Sabana Railroad to be built at such time as not to interfere with the prolongation of the Sabana Railroad to Bajo Magdalena. The law states that for the construction of this new line the national highways may be used which now exist, or may be constructed between Facatativa and Honda, via Alban, Sasaima, Villeta, and Guaduas. This same law also authorizes the nation to construct either alone or in conjunction with the Departments of Cundinamarca and Boyacá, directly or by means of special concessions, a railway to open communication between the cities of Chonconta and Guateque and Garagoa. The Government will provide half the funds in joining with each of the Departments mentioned for the construction of the railways running through them, and shall be half owner of the enterprise, being authorized to contract the necessary loan for the carrying out of the work defined by the law.

The President has approved the signing of a contract by the Ministry of Public Works with Señores José María Pasos and Oscar A. Gomez for the CANALIZATION OF THE DIKE OF CARTAGENA for the sum of 600,000 pesos gold. The company will carry out the work according to the plans drawn by the engineer, Señor C. L. Vanderbough. The channel is not to be less than 6 feet in any part of the system, so as to permit of the passage of ships of 300 tons burden,

and the work is to be commenced not later than eight months after the first payment.

An AUTO BUS SERVICE has been inaugurated between the stations of Cisneros and Santiago on the Antioquia Railroad. The fare is 1 peso 50 centavos.

COSTA RICA.

On November 20, 1919, the President of the Republic issued a decree canceling CONTRACTS made by the Secretary of the Treasury for the storage and wholesale of liquors and alcohol made by the national distillery. Instead of carrying out such contracts the Government will create the office of agent of liquors in such places as are considered convenient, and these agents will supply accredited dealers with the liquor in question. The discounts on liquor sales formerly granted to the contractors will be converted into a new revenue to be used for the Sanatorio Carit, and boards of education of the country.

In December, 1919, the LEAGUE OF BANANA PLANTERS of Costa Rica was formed. The league is to improve the culture of the fruit and increase the market prices; its members are all the important planters producing bananas in the country.

At the end of the year 1918 the number of TELEGRAPH OFFICES in the Republic was 122, which transmitted 416,831 telegrams and collected 223,045 colons (colon = \$0.4653). At the end of the same year there were 1,514 telephones and 2,291 miles of wire in Costa Rica.

CUBA.

During November TEN NEW STEAMSHIP LINES were established between Cuban ports and those of other countries. These lines run from Panama to Habana; Halifax to Habana; Puerto Rico and Santiago de Cuba to Habana; China and Indo-China to Cuba; Gijon to Habana; the new service established by the South Atlantic Corporation between American and Cuban ports; Hull, England, to Habana; a new line making fortnightly trips between New Orleans, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, and Manzanillo; Holland-American line service between Rotterdam, Bilbao, Santander, Coruna, Vigo, and Habana; and one from Memphis to Habana.

According to newspaper reports there is a CONSOLIDATION OF CERTAIN CEMENT COMPANIES of Cuba, Argentina, Uruguay, and Texas. The companies consolidated are: The Cuban Portland Cement Co., the International Portland Cement Corporation, the Compañia Uruguaya de Cemento Portland, and the Texas Portland Cement Co. The organization will be called the International Portland Cement Corporation, and will have a capital of \$400,000. The corporation will be equipped to produce 3,000,000 barrels of cement annually in the following proportions: 1,500,000 barrels from the

Texas Co., 700,000 from Argentina, 500,000 from Cuba, and 300,000 from Uruguay.

A commercial paper of Habana states that the Shipping Board of the United States has provided for the TRANSPORTATION OF THE SUGAR CROP of 1920 as follows: Cuban shippers of raw sugar are to put aboard monthly 10 per cent of their estimated crop, and the United States promises to supply shipping to transport 300,000 tons of sugar per month.

Statistics of the COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF HABANA show that during the period from January to August of 1919 the total value of merchandise entered through the port amounted to 171,821,435 pesos, and the exports for the same period amounted to 67,964,259 pesos (pesos = \$1). According to the same statistics the value of the exports for the month of September, 1919, amounted to \$8,337,597, and in October to \$8,629,493, which added to the first sum give a total of \$84,931,349 for the 10 months noted.

In 1918 and 1919 the PRODUCTION AND EXPORTATION OF TOBACCO was as follows: In 1918 the total production was 508,989 bales (125,122 bales more than in 1917); 147,882 bales were of Vuelta Abajo; 27,865 Semi-vuelta; 84,590 from Partido; 281 from Matanzas; 238,885 from Remedios; 3,714 from Camaguey, and 5,772 from Oriente. The exportation of tobacco for 1918 through the port of Habana was 280,097 bales weighing 11,753,245 kilos. In the period from January to September, 1919, the production amounted to 434,932 bales, of which 210,226 were of Vuelta Abajo; 21,196 bales of Semi-vuelta; 36,147 from Partido; 62 from Matanzas; 163,661 from Remedios; 1,582 from Camaguey, and 2,058 from Oriente. During the same period 253,417 bales weighing 10,983,733 kilos were exported through the port of Habana.

The THIRD PAN AMERICAN AERONAUTIC CONFERENCE will take place in Habana in February. It is estimated that the countries attending the conference will spend \$50,000,000 in the purchase of aerial equipment.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

According to official statistics the COMMERCIAL CONDITION of the commune of Santo Domingo at the beginning of 1919 was as follows: The industries and commerce of the commune represented a value of \$142,866,674, and the average monthly production exceeded \$810,000. On the date mentioned there were 114 machines in operation and 1,188 persons employed in production.

ECUADOR.

According to information given out by the consul of Ecuador in New Orleans, the Hodge Shipbuilding Co., of Moss Point, Miss., has

determined to establish A DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS for passengers and freight between New Orleans and Guayaquil. The tonnage of the largest steamer will be 3,500, and there will be three smaller ships.

Two Ecuadorean promoters have obtained a concession from the Government to import machinery and equipment to MANUFACTURE RUBBER GOODS, which will be the beginning of a new industry for Ecuador.

A new TOBACCO FACTORY has been established in the town of Daule.

The President has decided that the CLAIMANTS FOR CONCESSIONS IN OIL LANDS whose claims are now under consideration will not be considered as fulfilling the requirements of the law made by the last legislature on October 28, 1919.

The law passed by Congress and signed by the President on October 31, 1919, fixes the requirements for raffles or drawings for the SALE OF PERSONAL OR REAL PROPERTY in a manner not to conflict with the law.

An OIL AREA has been discovered and denounced in the parish of Calacali, Canton of Quito, Province of Pichincha. The claim has been named the "Morillo," and embraces 20 pertenencias.

GUATEMALA.

The Massey Steamship Co. has put a ship into service which will fly the Guatemalan flag and make VOYAGES FROM PUERTO BARRIOS TO NEW YORK. The steamer is of 6,000 tons burden and is the first to sail under the flag of Guatemala.

During the first six months of 1919 the IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN amounted to 175,450 pounds sterling. In 1917 Guatemala imported merchandise from Great Britain valued at 298,380 pounds.

On November 22, 1919, work was begun on the RAILROAD OF LOS ALTOS. The engineers in charge of the construction of the road are Messrs. Shaw and Hudson.

During the month of November, 1919, the EXPORTATION OF COFFEE to the port of San Francisco, Calif., was 2,539 sacks. At the end of the month there was on hand in the aforementioned port a supply of 17,603 sacks of Guatemalan coffee. On November 29, 1919, the President issued orders for the reduction of the TELEGRAPH RATES. This reduction establishes the price at 4 pesos (paper) for the first six words and 1 peso for each additional word for telegrams in Spanish not written in cipher or code, directed to any office in the Republic or in Central American countries. For special telegrams, and those in which codes or ciphers or foreign languages are used the existing price will be doubled

HAITI.

Announcement has been made in Port au Prince that one of the largest department stores of Paris, "LES GALERIES LAFAYETTE," will establish a branch in the Haitian capital. A site has already been chosen in the business center, and a large consignment of goods is reported to have arrived.

By presidential decree, the sum of \$30,000 has been placed at the disposal of the secretary of public works for the construction of NATIONAL HIGHWAYS. Another credit of \$15,000 has been provided for the construction of the Cayes Road which, when completed, will make it possible to travel by motor car from Port au Prince to the chief town of the Department du Sud.

A new firm with headquarters in Port au Prince has been incorporated under the name of HAITIAN REALTY CO.

HONDURAS.

In November the President ordered the ESTABLISHMENT OF MAIL SERVICE between Tegucigalpa and the coast of the north. The new service will include the carrying of the mails from Tegucigalpa to Comayagua and from Comayagua to Potrerillos, touching the intermediate points.

By recent presidential sanction the destruction of the cells of the national penitentiary and the CONSTRUCTION OF SHOPS in their place was ordered. These shops will be equipped and the prisoners employed there, where they may learn a useful occupation or trade.

MEXICO.

The Minister of Communications and Public Works in cooperation with a committee of topographic engineers proposes to make a general MAP OF THE HIGHWAYS of the country, and to recommend the roads that should be repaired and oiled so as to make them suitable for automobile traffic. The budget of the present year provides several million pesos for the improvement and reconstruction of highways.

The present WHEAT CROP of the country is estimated at 550,000 tons, or the largest in the history of the country for the last 20 years. From 1891 to 1895 the annual production of wheat in Mexico was between 494,000 and 500,000 tons.

The representatives of the National Railways in New York state that arrangements have been made for the renewal of direct PULLMAN SERVICE between Mexico and St. Louis, Mo., and for the interchange of freight cars between the two countries.

The Board of Trade of the United States will hold a COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE in the City of Mexico from February 11 to

13, 1920. The Mexican Government is planning to give the delegates an opportunity to visit different parts of the country.

The American Smelting & Refining Co. has arranged with the National Railways of Mexico for a year's extension of their right to run their cars over the railway lines upon the monthly payment of a certain sum of money. It is stated that during the present year the smelting company intends to invest a large sum of money in the exploitation of ores and coal mines, and for the establishment of a large up-to-date smelter.

The Government has contracted with the Mexican Steel Railway Co. of Lower California to build a RAILWAY from Iron Mountain in the interior of that territory to a point on the Pacific coast. This will be the first railway to cross the peninsula of Lower California. The concessionaires propose to build a terminal building, a wharf, customhouse, etc.

An industrial EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY was recently opened in the City of Mexico for the purpose of making scientific investigations of Mexican raw material with the intention of developing same.

Press reports are to the effect that in December of last year French interests bought of Mexican companies 7,500,000 barrels of OIL largely for use by French railways.

By order of the Department of Fomento a division of the DRAINED LANDS of Lake Texcoco, near the Peñon baths, was recently made.

During the latter part of December, 1919, ELECTRIC motive power was substituted for steam power in the movement of trains between Merida and Progreso.

NICARAGUA.

The Minister of Promotion and Public Works has made a contract with Sr. Fernando Ignacio Martínez for the printing and publishing of an AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE, which is to be the official organ of the Ministry and will be devoted to the purposes of the Government in promoting development in all branches of the country's natural resources. The magazine will appear twice a month in pamphlet form, and will contain 30 pages of the size prescribed for Government publications.

Newspaper notices state that various banking houses have decided to invest the sum of \$20,000,000 in AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, and RAILROAD enterprises in Nicaragua, and are awaiting an arrangement with the Minister of the Treasury in regard to the details of the investment.

PANAMA.

According to newspaper reports the Panama Railroad is constructing a DOCK in Colon for merchantmen and coastwise boats.

Presidential decree No. 158 of December 12, 1919, changes article 1 of decree No. 126 of October, 1919, concerning UNCLAIMED and EXEMPT LANDS, extending for 90 days more the time set in the aforementioned article for advancing and deciding the claims for titles to land which are still pending in the various offices of the branch. Article 1 of the decree of October 1, 1919, gave land seekers 60 days to push their claims.

On January 1 the CONVENTION OF COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION went into effect, which was recently signed by the Association of Commerce of Panama and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The object of this agreement is to preserve cordial commercial relations between the residents and merchants of the respective countries using a system of arbitration to decide trade controversies in an impartial, economical, and expeditious manner. The clauses of this convention are the same as those of the convention signed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and similar associations of Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo. Sr. Jorge D. Arias signed for Panama, and Mr. H. L. Ferguson for the United States.

PARAGUAY.

Following out the plan of AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION of the country, the Government of Paraguay on September 26, 1919, issued a decree authorizing the surveying and division of 3,000 hectares of Government lands for colonization. These lands are in Picaray in the district of Ygamiti, and will be divided into lots of 10 and 20 hectares for colonists.

During the period of seven months from January to July, 1919, the EXPORTATION OF TANNIN amounted to 102,000 tons as against 68,000 tons exported in the same period of time during 1918, or an increase of 34,000 tons.

In September, 1919, the total value of the FOREIGN COMMERCE of Paraguay was 1,891,495 pesos gold (gold peso = \$0.9648). Of this sum 767,368 pesos represented importations, and 1,124,127 exportations, showing a balance in favor of the country of 356,759 pesos gold. In September, 1918, the foreign commerce amounted to 1,105,792 pesos or 785,606 pesos gold less than in 1919; the imports were 370,606 pesos gold, or 396,762 pesos gold less than in 1919, and the exports were 735,186 pesos gold, or 388,941 pesos gold less than in 1919.

PERU.

An executive order of November 12, 1919, regulates the SALE OF WHEAT produced in the vicinity of Arequipa and in the valleys of the Sihuas and Vitor Rivers. This order requires wheat growers in the places mentioned to deliver one-fourth of their crop to the Peruvian Saline Co. at a maximum price of 10 soles per fanega of

205 net pounds, and prescribes that the Arequipa millers shall give preference in grinding the same, and shall only charge the regular prices. The Saline Co. will sell this flour at cost to the bakeries in Arequipa.

The Malabrigo WHARF was opened to public service in November, 1919. This wharf was constructed by the Chicama Railway and is ample for the needs of the port.

During the first ten months of 1919 the production of Peruvian RICE was, approximately, 49,306 tons, grown in the following places: Lambayeque, 26,220 tons; Pacasmayo, 13,007; Chicama and Moche, 6,109; Tembladora y Casca, 1,014; Tambo, 1,000; Moropon, 887; Viru, 469; Santa, 450, and Camana, 150. The exports of Peruvian rice in 1918 were 3,744 tons. In 1919 exports of rice were prohibited.

In August, 1919, the value of IMPORTS FROM AMSTERDAM were 32,702 florins, consisting of chinaware, candles, and electric apparatus.

On October 24, 1919, the President of the Republic appointed a committee to study the PETROLEUM deposits of the country.

The ITALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. "La Veloce" has decided to establish a monthly service between Italian and Peruvian ports.

SALVADOR.

In order to protect the national shoe industry the President has prohibited the RESHIPMENT OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURED LEATHERS until further notice.

The press of Salvador has announced the arrival in the country of the chief engineer of the International Railroads of Central America to make the necessary surveys and plans for a RAILROAD from San Salvador to Metapan, to join the Guatemalan section at the Zacapa station. In addition to the fact that this line puts the capital and other Salvadorean towns in connection with Guatemala City, it will cross fertile regions which it will open to commerce and agriculture. The engineer states that this line will be constructed within two years.

On December 2, 1919, the President issued a decree limiting the EXPORTATION OF SUGAR so as to keep sufficient supply on hand for national consumption, the annual amount exported to be not over 110,500 quintales.

On October 21, 1919, the President issued a decree creating a SMALL INDUSTRIES COMMISSION, with headquarters in the capital of the Republic, and to be a branch of the Department of Agriculture. It shall be the duty of this commission to study the conditions of small industries in regard to the development of those already existing and others which may be profitably developed; the improvement in quality of products and the reduction of the cost of

production, as well as to study the most advantageous markets. The Department of Agriculture, in connection with this branch, will establish shops provided with machinery and tools where the new industries may be taught. In addition a permanent exposition will be established for the products of small industries.

The Ministry of Promotion has made a contract with Sr. Neal Hampton, who undertakes to organize on his own account a corps of engineers who will take charge of the LAYING OUT OF ROADS AND HIGHWAYS, and superintend the work of roadbuilding planned by the Government. The first project will be to macadamize the highway from Sonsonate to Santa Ana via Ahuachapan.

According to newspaper reports ELECTRIC CAR SERVICE will soon be established between the cities of San Salvador and Santa Tecla, as work is being carried on rapidly.

URUGUAY.

On October 15 last the general assembly enacted a law regulating the laws prohibiting imports of BEVERAGES WITH AN ABSINTHE base. The penalties for the violation of said laws are the fines imposed by article 14 of the license law plus 25 per cent.

A law of October 15, 1919, authorizes the Minister of Public Works to construct a BRIDGE over the Cebollati River, and to negotiate a loan for the carrying on of the work.

A law enacted by Congress on October 14, 1919, concerning TOBACCO, cigar, and cigarette sales requires manufacturers, importers, and consignees to register in the bureau of internal revenue. The Government will fix the percentage of waste to be discounted by importers, manufacturers, growers, and consignees, will designate the zones in which tobacco culture may be carried on and will provide Government warehouses in which to store home-grown tobacco. Unstamped tobacco found on sale in the country will be confiscated.

The Texas Oil Co. has bought land near Bella Vista for 220,000 pesos on which to build PETROLEUM RESERVOIRS. Pipe lines are to be laid for the convenient delivery of oil to consumers in the vicinity.

In August, 1919, the EXPORTS OF STOCK PRODUCTS from Montevideo were as follows: Wool, 4,554,470 kilos, valued at 4,575,199 pesos; 149,885 dry hides weighing 1,498,125 kilos; 98,573 salt hides weighing 2,618,879 kilos; 25,631 dry calfskins weighing 11,805 kilos; 69,420 salted calfskins weighing 96,519 kilos; 1,500 hides of still-born calves weighing 3,962 kilos; 10,000 dry horse-hides; 102,151 kilos of pickled sheepskins; 33,145 nutria skins; 376,579 kilos of sheepskins; 68,381 kilos of bristles; 255,838 kilos of horns, and 1,530 kilos of ostrich plumes, valued at 3,056,000 pesos.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

MERCANTILE FAILURES during the first 10 months of 1919 showed liabilities amounting to 37,238,384 pesos as compared with 46,963,389 pesos in the same period of 1918.

The Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires has decided to establish a section of **AGRICULTURAL STOCK CREDIT** for the purpose of giving greater encouragement to stock transactions based on mortgage loans to agriculturists and stockmen. The bank will have branches at Balcarce and Coronel Suarez.

The revenues of the **CUSTOMHOUSE IN BUENOS AIRES** for storage, lighterage, stamps, etc., from January 1 to October 31, 1919, amounted to 131,488,309 pesos as compared with 109,230,824 pesos during the same period of 1918.

During the first nine months of 1919 there were 5,666 transfers of **REAL PROPERTY** in Buenos Aires, covering an area of 3,558,413 square meters, valued at 131,619,230 pesos, or at the rate of 36.94 pesos per square meter. The mortgages on real property during this period numbered 3,045, representing an area of 1,283,637 square meters and a total of 53,811,587 pesos.

On October 31, 1919, the **BANK BALANCE** published by the Department of Finance shows the following figures: Account current, time and savings deposits, 11,465,214 gold pesos and 2,933,379,751 pesos, currency; discounts and advances 7,061,790 gold pesos, and 2,069,831,047 pesos, currency.

The amounts deposited in the **NATIONAL POSTAL SAVINGS BANK** of Buenos Aires up to the beginning of November, 1919, were 20,000,000 pesos, currency. Of the 340,000 depositors 78.7 per cent are Argentine citizens and 21.3 per cent foreigners.

BOLIVIA.

Early in October, 1919, **NICKEL COINS** from England arrived in Bolivia and were put into circulation. There were 1,200,000 pieces of 10 centavos, worth 120,000 bolivianos (boliviano = \$0.3893), and 1,200,000 5-centavo pieces, or 60,000 bolivianos.

During the latter part of November the President published a law by the National Congress authorizing the contraction of a **LOAN** of 2,500,000 bolivianos to continue the work on the railroad from La Paz to Yungas.

BRAZIL.

The receipts of the CENTRAL RAILWAY of Brazil during the first eight months of 1919 amounted to 3,430 contos (conto, paper = about \$280 U. S.), or a monthly average of 430 contos. These are considerably in excess of the receipts for the same period of 1918.

In 1918 the gross receipts of the PARANÁ RAILWAY were 5,172 contos and the expenditures 4,095 contos, leaving net receipts of 1,077 contos.

At the close of October, 1919, a branch of the "Banque Française pour Le Bresil" was opened in Rio de Janeiro. The main office of this BANK is in Paris.

CHILE.

During the period from January to August, 1919, the total receipts of the REVENUE OF THE REPUBLIC amounted to 47,784,608 pesos gold (peso = \$0.3650) and 36,026,480 pesos paper money.

According to statistics on September 30, 1919, the MORTGAGE BONDS in circulation in the country amounted to 619,081,600 pesos. The paper currency in circulation on the same date amounted to 246,050,677 pesos.

In the month of October, 1919, the CUSTOMS REVENUES were as follows: Exports 4,528,596 pesos gold; imports, 3,992,079 pesos; and other taxes, 200,068 pesos, making a total of 8,720,743 pesos gold.

In a session held November 12, 1919, the council of state approved the following CREDITS FOR PUBLIC WORKS: 250,000 pesos for the construction of wards in the hospitals of the Beneficence Association, and another of 75,000 pesos for the establishment of two children's hospitals known as "Roberto del Río" and "Díaz Muñoz." The council also voted a credit for the expenses of the Chilean delegation to the Pan American Financial Congress to take place in Washington, and the maintenance expenses of the commercial commission sent to Chile by the Government of Colombia.

COLOMBIA.

According to newspaper notices the Government of Antioquia has authorized the Government agent of the Department in the United States to contract a LOAN in New York for \$7,000,000 for the construction of the railways in the Department of Antioquia. Immediately upon the signing of the contract the departmental assembly will be called in special session to ratify the contract if satisfactory.

The council of ministers has authorized the minister of the treasury to grant permission to Sr. John M. Vaughn to establish an ENGLISH BANK in Colombia which will be a branch of the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, of London.

The municipal council of Palmira has contracted a LOAN FOR \$200,000 with the firm of Amsinck & Co. of New York for the construction of an aqueduct and other city improvements of importance.

A BRANCH OF THE BANCO MERCANTIL AMERICANO of Colombia has been established in the city of Cucuta, the capital of the Department of Santander del Norte.

COSTA RICA.

During the period from January to July, 1919, the total NATIONAL REVENUE amounted to 7,135,391 colons (colon = \$0.4653) as against 5,439,489 colons for the like period of 1918, showing an increase of 1,695,902 colons. This national revenue for the first 8 months of 1919 was collected as follows: Slaughter tax, 65,364 colons; customs, 1,423,229 colons; liquors, 2,023,071 colons; stamped paper, 68,172 colons; stamps, 341,990 colons; mails, 90,734 colons; telegraphs, 111,726 colons; railroad of the Pacific, 807,390 colons; fixed export tax, 1,079,095 colons; Government printing office, 7,969 colons; public registry, 32,116 colons; exportation of bananas, 105,475 colons; direct taxes, 883,560 colons; miscellaneous taxes, 95,500 colons.

The latter part of October the new officers of the board of directors of the BANCO INTERNACIONAL de Costa Rica were elected as follows: President, Señor Juan Rafael Chacón Paut; Señor Luis J. Trejos Fernández, vice president; and Señor Juan F. Echeverría, secretary.

For the month of August, 1919, the sum total of CUSTOMS RECEIPTS was 173,667 colons and in the period of 8 months from January to August of the same year was 1,423,229 colons collected as follows: Customs of San Jose, 755,899 colons; Limon, 373,306 colons; Punta Arenas, 250,850 colons; and Sixaola, 43,174 colons.

On October 31, 1919, the state of the BANKS was as follows: Banco de Costa Rica, coin on hand in reserve fund, 814,947 colons; bills in circulation 293,440 colons; and on hand 1,706,560 colons. Banco Anglo-Costarricense, coin on hand in reserve fund, 787,412 colons; bills in circulation, 484,490 colons; bills on hand, 1,207,010 colons. Banco Mercantilo de Costa Rica, coin on hand in reserve fund, 1,214,691 colons; bills in circulation, 637,115 colons; bills on hand, 1,612,885 colons. Banco Internacional de Costa Rica, coin on hand, in reserve fund, 2,983,496 colons; bills in circulation, 16,441,035 colons; and bills on hand, 1,232,965 colons.

On November 27, 1919, the President authorized an ISSUE OF ROAD BONDS up to the sum of 500,000 colons. The issue will contain 375 bonds class A of 1,000 colons each, and 1,250 bonds of class B worth 100 colons each.

In the month of September, 1919, the total sum of RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT TELEGRAMS was 22,470 colons collected

as follows: San Jose, 12,610 colons; Alajuela, 1,457 colons; Cartago, 1,176 colons; Heredia, 431 colons; Guanacaste, 2,185 colons; Puntarenas, 3,087 colons and Limon, 1,524 colons.

CUBA.

In the nine-year period from June, 1910, to June, 1919, the total value of the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS of the port of Habana amounted to \$195,525,937. The same customs house from the month of January to November, 1919, inclusive, collected the sum of \$30,261,915.

The COLLECTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS for November, 1919, amounted to 192,444 pesos, which compared with the sum of 179,140 pesos collected in the same period of 1918, shows an increase of 13,304 pesos.

Newspaper reports state that there are to be several NEW BANKS in the Republic. The Canadian Bank of Commerce is preparing to install branches in various parts of the island, the Banco Mercantil Americano already has a branch in Ciego de Avila, and the Local Bank is a new institution lately established in the town of Limonar.

During the period from July 1, to October 25, 1919, the RECEIPTS of the GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED RAILROADS amounted to 1,585,765 pounds sterling, which compared with the sum collected in the same period of 1918, shows an increase of 982,645 pounds for the United Railroads of Habana; 285,484 pounds for the Cuba Central Railroad; 168,473 pounds for the Habana Central and 149,163 pounds for the Railroad of the West.

In a meeting held December 11, 1919, by the board of directors of the BANCO NACIONAL DE CUBA it was decided to declare a dividend of 4 per cent for the second half of the year and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, both payable on January 2 of the present year. This bank decided also to deposit in the fund for pensions the sum of 10,000,000 pesos, the fund with this new deposit now amounting to 100,000,000 pesos. The profits obtained by the institution in the first six months of 1919 were approximately 1,500,000 pesos.

The law of December 11, 1919, authorizes a CREDIT of 175,000 pesos for the building of the sewer system of Mariano. The credit is to be in the fiscal zone of Habana or in the treasury of the Republic from the funds collected as the price of the houses constructed for workmen in the town of Marianao.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Order No. 348 of October, 1919, modifies article 87 of executive order No. 197 of the internal-revenue law concerning the STAMP TAX on customs documents as follows: Import and export manifests of a value of \$1 and not in excess of \$100, will pay \$1 tax; when value exceeds \$100 and is less than \$500, \$2 tax; when the value

exceeds \$500 and is less than \$2,000, \$4 tax, and when the value exceeds \$2,000, \$6 tax. Custom liquidations of import and export duties, or port charges, of whatever value, shall pay a tax of \$6.

About the middle of November, 1919, the Government voted a credit for PUBLIC WORKS up to \$20,000 for use in the construction of a cart road between the National Capital and the town of Bani.

ECUADOR.

On November 12, the President signed a law of the National Congress which appointed two GOVERNMENT BANK COMMISSIONERS, described their duties, and laid down certain rules relative to the sale of drafts and other banking business. These officers, one of whom will have charge of the banks in the interior, and the other, the banks of the coast, shall give account to the President at the end of 60 days, of the sum of the issues of the banks and the guarantees for the same; they will be present at the verification of the gold reserve and at the destruction of the old paper bills.

The LAW OF EXCISE TAXES was changed by Congress on October 27, 1919, and approved by the President on the 29th of the same month.

The Banco Agricola (Farmers Bank) made a LOAN OF 5,000,000 SUCRES (sucre = \$0.4867) to the National Government for administrative expenditures.

The legislative body has made a ruling that after January 1 uniform JUDICIAL FEES will be collected in all parts of the Republic, in the interior as well as on the coast.

The President has authorized the contraction of two LOANS, one for 150,000 sucres to construct schoolhouses in the Province of Guayas, and the other for 3,000,000 sucres to construct the railroad from Sibambe to Cuenca.

In accordance with a law of Congress approved by the President November 3, ADDITIONAL STAMP ISSUES were authorized in order to increase the funds for the celebration of the Independence of Guayaquil. These documentary stamps will be of 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos value, and will be used for receipts, checks, letters of exchange, certificates, bank shares, contracts, and generally on all documents relating to debts and quittance, both mercantile and civil, in the proportion fixed by the law.

GUATEMALA.

On November 7, 1919, the President authorized the municipality of Ciudad Estrada Cabrera to contract a LOAN FOR \$30,000. This loan will be used for piping water from the River Raicero into the city.

On October 27, 1919, the President of the Republic issued a decree authorizing AN INCREASE IN THE BUDGET made monthly for the police. The increase amounts to the sum of 76,593 pesos (paper) and went into effect on November 1, 1919.

HONDURAS.

For the month of June, 1919, the total of the NATIONAL REVENUE amounted to 817,849 pesos (pesos=\$0.9271) of which 229,847 pesos were collected by the customs; 177,678 pesos liquor revenue; 5,292 pesos from the mails; 11,047 pesos from the telegraph lines, and the rest in miscellaneous taxes.

According to data furnished to the Department of Government and Justice during the year 1918-19, the INCOME FROM THE NATIONAL PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING SHOPS was 86,998 pesos. Of this sum 63,934 pesos were expended in materials for these shops and the employees' salaries, leaving 21,064 pesos as net profit for the State.

MEXICO.

The Executive Power has asked Congress to authorize a NATIONAL CREDIT up to 50,000,000 national gold pesos, payable in not less than 5 nor more than 25 years, the proceeds of which are to be used toward liquidating the foreign loan and for the value of the real property of foreigners within the 100-kilometer zone along the frontiers and the 50-kilometer zone along the ocean fronts of the Republic, which real property is to be acquired by the Government for public utility purposes, for division and sale to Mexicans, and in the payment of indemnities for which the National Government is legally responsible, due to the Executive having declared void any contract or concession made by former Governments. The President enumerates in hectares the lands in the possession of foreigners as follows: Lower California, 10,439,527; Sonora, 3,125,052; Chihuahua, 1,082,586; Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, 1,484,117; Tamaulipas, 374,444; Chiapas, 2,353,101; Campeche, 332,315; Quintana Roo, 699,558; Guerrero, 581,626; Sinaloa, 369,981; Nayarit, 135,286; and Vera Cruz, 1,315,320.

The minister of finance and public credit has informed the Mexican press that the National Government will set aside 10,000,000 pesos to renew the service of the FOREIGN DEBT during the current year.

In order to encourage the economic development of the Laguna region, the Laguna BANK and the Paris and Mexico Bank recently commenced business in Torreon. Press reports state that the Industrial Bank of Commerce of Habana will soon establish a branch in the City of Mexico.

There are now being minted in Mexico daily 100,000 pieces of COPPER COIN of the denomination of 10 centavos for use in lessening the shortage in small change. Under present conditions little or no silver is being coined in Mexico, since the intrinsic value of Mexican silver coin is greater than its nominal value, which encourages the melting of same and its sale in the form of bullion.

NICARAGUA.

According to a memorandum sent out by the Ministry of Government to each municipality for the formation of plans for the collection of municipal TAXES, the tax should be sufficient in each municipality so that after the deduction of 40 per cent for the upkeep of schools, streets, roads, and other public utilities there shall be sufficient to pay the salaries of the officials of the municipality, including the local judges. The municipalities may create new taxes, but only as empowered by a special law.

REVENUE STAMPS for the telegraph and telephone service have been issued to the amount of 20,000 cordobas in the following values: 5,000 cordobas in 50-centavo, 5,000 in 10-centavo, and 10,000 in 5-centavo stamps. These stamps will bear the marks "TT y TT."

During the month of October, 1919, the Ministry of the Treasury paid DEPARTMENTAL DEBTS to the value of 94,816 cordobas, of which 49,455 were contracted by the Department of Managua and the rest by the other Departments of the Republic.

A newspaper of Managua states that a FARMERS' BANK is soon to be founded in that city with a capital of \$50,000, taken from the surplus of the budget, which will be increased the next year to \$150,000. The institution will make long-time loans with 8 per cent interest, but such loans must not exceed \$1,000 each. The manager as well as the board of directors of this bank will be chosen by the National Congress.

The NATIONAL REVENUE amounted to 263,795 cordobas for the month of September, 1919—149,159 cordobas being the customs receipts.

PANAMA.

The MUNICIPAL BUDGET OF EXPENSES for Panama City for the year of 1920 amounted to 165,267 balboas (balboa=\$1). Of this sum, 16,527 balboas were for public instruction; 16,527 for street cleaning, lighting, and public ornamentation; 49,580 for public works and their preservation; 66,107 balboas for the salaries of the employees; and 8,263 balboas for payment on the municipal debt.

By presidential decree of December 12, 1919, 100,000 POSTAGE STAMPS of one-half centesimo of a balboa are to be adopted for documents described in article 66 of law 63, 1917.

The President ordered through the department of treasury that after January 1 the administration should collect the **SLAUGHTER TAX** for cattle, sheep, and goats throughout the Republic. The work of collection has been assigned to the executive judges and treasury tax collectors, who are Government employees.

PARAGUAY.

The President on September 10, 1919, issued a decree creating a commission to revise and modify the **RATES OF CUSTOMS VALUATIONS**. The decree states that the commission shall be composed of the director general of customs, the director general of statistics, and a member of the chamber of commerce. The commission is to study the commercial situation in relation to imports and exports and render periodical accounts to the ministry of the treasury defining the necessary changes.

A presidential decree issued on November 4, 1919, provides that the loan secured from the Banco de la Republica be used entirely to liquidate **FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS**. This loan was authorized by decree of October 14, 1919, and raised the country's indebtedness to the Banco de la Republica to the sum of 130,000 pounds sterling.

In October, 1919, the total value of the collections of the **INTERNAL TAXES** amounted to 17,860 pesos gold and 1,736,443 currency (paper) as against 11,370 pesos gold, and 590,000 paper collected during the month of September.

SALVADOR.

The treasury of the Republic has lately received a remittance of 110,000 pesos (peso equals \$0.5000) in **NICKEL COIN** of 5 and 1 centavo denominations which has been distributed by the administration of the public revenue to facilitate the business transactions of the whole country.

The following remittances of **COINED GOLD** have lately arrived from the United States: \$500,000 for the Banco Agricola Comercial, \$500,000 for the Banco Salvadoreño of San Salvador, and \$700,000 consigned to different individuals. The gold was ordered solely to increase the currency of the country and facilitate trade.

Figures on the **IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER** in the first 11 months of 1919 show that through the port of La Libertad 538,000 pesos silver were exported and \$2,358,800 in coined gold were imported.

The administration of indirect taxes and Government accounts lately published a table which shows the receipts from the **REVENUES AND GOVERNMENT TAXES** for the first 8 months of 1919, that is from January to August inclusive, to have been 8,235,440 pesos, as follows: Import duties, 3,095,123 pesos; export taxes

1,776,672 pesos; liquor tax, 1,726,481 pesos; receipts from sealed papers and stamps, 334,996 pesos; direct tax, 457,126 pesos; other taxes, 845,042 pesos. Comparing this total with that of like period of 1918, which was 7,890,567 pesos, 1919 shows an increase of 344,873 pesos. This increase was derived from the import tax, sealed paper and stamps and direct taxes, as the export tax, liquor tax and miscellaneous taxes suffered a slight reduction in comparison with the previous year.

A commission composed of Doctors Belarmino Suárez and Lisandro Villalobos and Sres. Victor Noubleau, Guillermo Salazar and Alonso Argueta, has been chosen to draft a new **TARIFF OF CUSTOMS APPRAISEMENT** which, after receiving the approval of the President, will be submitted to Congress.

URUGUAY.

Under date of October 27, 1919, the Executive Power sent a message to the general assembly recommending the enactment of a law authorizing the Mortgage Bank to make a new issue of **MORTGAGE BONDS** up to the amount of 10,000,000 pesos. These bonds are to bear interest, payable quarterly, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

A law of October 22, 1919, repeals the 10 per cent **TAX ON SALARIES** of persons connected with the military service, including those in the active service, those who have retired, and those on the pension list.

The general assembly passed a law on October 14, 1919, authorizing the Board of Guardians of Delinquents and Minors in Montevideo to negotiate a **LOAN** with the Mortgage Bank of Uruguay for the construction of a group of buildings in the National Capital for the use of the board in carrying on its work.

The law of October 15, 1919, prescribes the duties on **IMPORTS OF FIREWOOD** intended to take the place of coal. The law provides that the special duties imposed by the law of July 8, 1916, which considers 1,600 kilos of firewood as the equivalent of 1,000 kilos of coal, shall govern. Fuel oil is subject to the same duties as coal plus 40 per cent per 1,000 kilos.

VENEZUELA.

The National Government has acquired the right to publish and distribute a work on the **ECONOMIC CONDITIONS** of Venezuela by N. Veloz Goiticoa. Press reports state that this book vividly portrays the potential possibilities of the country, sets forth the sources of production, and dwells on the financial and commercial development of the nation, etc. Detailed information is given concerning the agricultural and forestal zones of the country, its mining and fishing resources, its natural wealth, present state of development, transportation and monetary systems, manufactures and indus-

trial establishments, prospects of immediate development, and means of improving the financial condition of the Republic. The statements made in the book are based on carefully prepared statistics which form part of the contents.

The American Mercantile Bank of Caracas, which is closely connected with the Bank of the Americas of New York, recently established a BRANCH BANK in the city of Maracaibo, one of the great ports and an important commercial center of the Republic. This branch will be of great service to United States importers and exporters, since about 80 per cent of the foreign commerce of the port is with the United States.

On December 18, 1919, the National Treasury received 5,000,000 bolivares (bolivar = \$0.193) in SILVER COIN, the balance of the amount minted in Philadelphia in accordance with a decree of January 10, 1919. This coin is now on deposit in the Bank of Venezuela awaiting the decision of the Treasury Department as to its disposition.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

ARGENTINA-SPAIN.

On November 27, 1919, a TREATY OF RECIPROCITY for indemnities for accidents to workmen was concluded in Buenos Aires between the Argentine Republic and Spain. The high contracting parties agree that citizens of their respective countries who suffer accidents in the territory of the other, together with their heirs, shall have the right to indemnities and other privileges which the local law grants to nationals. Irrespective of any requirements of the local law, the right to indemnity obtains if the injured laborer or employee, or his heirs, should leave the territory of the State where the accident occurred and take up residence in another country. When, due to a workman's accident, a Spanish workman dies in the Argentine Republic, or an Argentine workman in Spain, the heirs of same shall have the right to receive the proper legal indemnity regardless of the country in which they reside. When in one of the two contracting countries a workman dies, due to a workman's accident, regardless of the nationality of the workman, the heirs of the latter who reside in the other contracting country shall have the right to receive the proper legal indemnity. The treaty is for five years and may be extended from year to year if not denounced by one of the high contracting parties.

ECUADOR-UNITED STATES.

On December 31, 1919, in Washington, the Governments of the UNITED STATES and ECUADOR signed a CONVENTION CONCERNING TRAVELERS. The terms of the agreement are the same as those of the conventions signed by the United States with Guatemala, Panama, El Salvador, and Venezuela.

PERU-GERMANY.

The National Assembly approved on November 17, 1919, the TREATY OF PEACE signed at Versailles on June 28 last between Peru and the other allied and associate powers on the one part and Germany on the other.



COLOMBIA.

On October 14, 1919, the President of the Republic published law No. 35 on UNCLAIMED LANDS which changed the first article of legislative decree No. 48 of 1905. According to the new law, after the publishing of this law claims for lands in the old Province of Marmato may be denounced and adjudged, with the provision that the state, for the present reserves all rights and title to all minerals existing in this territory.

The President of the Republic on November 22, 1919, approved a law governing the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS. According to article 6 of this law the departments which on their own account build street railways or electric or steam railways shall have the right to a subsidy of 35 per cent of the cost of construction, payable as each section of 5 kilometers is ready for public use.

The President of the Republic on November 26, 1919, abrogated the decree relating to the EXPLORATION OF OIL LANDS which was issued on June 30, 1919.

COSTA RICA.

On December 19, 1919, the President of the Republic issued a decree on CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT LANDS. According to the decree, from the date of the issue on the same up to the 30th of June of the present year no claims of Government property can be made even when the property is not administered by the Government.

CUBA.

In pursuance of the WORKMEN'S ACCIDENT LAW of June 12, 1919, the President of the Republic issued a resolution on November 28, 1919, providing that within 30 days from the publication of the decree all the heads of industries or businesses held responsible in accordance with the law for accidents occurring to workmen in pursuit of their occupations shall give an account to the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor of the kind of industry or business in which they are engaged, the number of workmen employed, the companies in which the workmen are insured, or whether the industry or business has, according to law, insured its own workmen. Companies or industries which may be established in the future will fulfill these conditions not more than 20 days after beginning operations.

ECUADOR.

According to the legislative decree published on September 6, 1919, the 3d article of the PENSION LAW has been changed so that those persons may have a right to a pension who have suffered a disability incident to their service which incapacitates them for the duties of teacher, provided that they have had over 15 years of service.

On October 21, 1919, the President published a LAW FOR RAILROADS AND CITY STREET RAILWAYS, stating that when a concession was granted for the establishment of such enterprises it should include only the streets, plazas, and sites occupied by the complete installation in use. Other streets, plazas, and sites not occupied by the concessionaire shall be considered free from restrictions and available for the use of other street railways. Concerning franchises granted, the concessionaire will have a term of four years, counting from the date of the law, to occupy streets, plazas, or sites not yet occupied. Any street railway or railroad shall have the right to cross another line, provided that it leaves the line undamaged and in a perfect state of service, without interrupting the construction work.

The National Congress passed a law on October 31, 1919, in regard to DEFINING PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES, according to which in the Provinces in which the President judges necessary, a commission shall be established, composed of a delegate appointed by the Governor of the Province and an engineer and a lawyer appointed by the ministry of municipalities, to define the limits of the section in question, taking into consideration the claims of each municipality and the governmental facilities. All the recommendations made by the commission must be approved by Congress before going into effect.

PARAGUAY.

The President of the Republic on September 26, 1919, issued a decree regulating the LAW OF PRIVATE COLONIZATION of June 24, 1904. The person who wishes to found a colony on private property will be obliged to meet the following conditions: (a) He must present his petition to the Administration of Lands and Colonies, with a description of the extent of the land which he wishes to colonize, the boundaries thereof, location, nature of the land, a statement as to the wages to be paid according to contract with the colonists, profession and nationality of the immigrants to be brought in, and ability to care for them until they are settled in the colony; (b) the petitioner must show also the title of the property, the plan and expert information relating to the lands which he wishes to colonize. When the proposal is approved by the Ministry of the Treasury it is given over to the Administration of Lands and Colonies to be inscribed on the proper register. Lands occupied by houses or farms of the colony shall be exempt for five years from the date of acquisition from the payment of direct taxes. It is forbidden to introduce members of the black or yellow races in the character of colonists. Colonizing enterprises can not sublet or mortgage the lands of a private colony to any foreign Government or State, nor seek the protection or intervention of any foreign Government or State, nor make such Government or State party to the enterprise of the colony without previous permission from the President of the Republic. Proprietors of colonies must admit under equal conditions foreign colonists and native farmers.

URUGUAY.

The AVIATION PENSION LAW, which was promulgated on October 29, 1919, provides that in case of death of military aviators and pilots, as well as of members of the personnel of the Military Aviation School, from aviation accidents while on duty, their relatives or dependents shall have the right to pensions as follows: If the decedent was an officer but not of as high a rank as captain, the pension shall be equal to a captain's salary, and if he was of a lower grade than lieutenant the pension will be the full salary of that rank. The pension of one who had the rank of captain or a higher rank shall be equal to the salary of the higher rank immediately above. In case of the disability of an aviator, the retirement pension shall be based on the full amount of the salary in accordance with the rules governing in the case of death.

On November 13, 1919, the law concerning the ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS became operative. Each one of the Departments into which the Republic is divided shall be governed by a representative assembly whose members shall be elected by popular vote. The assemblies have the power to levy taxes, formu-

late budgets, examine the accounts of administrative boards, and authorize the making of loans for public works. The administrative boards shall be composed of the number of members fixed and appointed by the assembly. Their duties are to see that the constitution and laws are complied with, submit bills to the assembly, prepare the annual budget, use the police force in having their acts complied with, protect individual rights, administer the property of the Department, order the taking of a departmental census every 10 years, exercise hygienic and sanitary police power, organize and care for public roads, formulate rules for the construction of private buildings, and participate in matters concerning public charity. It is the duty of the boards to see that the ordinances, decisions, and other municipal resolutions are complied with, cooperate in local improvements, supervise the collection of revenues, attend to matters concerning hygiene and health, and comply with any other duties imposed upon them by law. Private persons have the right to petition the assemblies and boards for a reconsideration of their acts within 10 days from the date of their publication. Appeals concerning the ordinances and resolutions of said bodies may be made to the courts, to the legislative power, and by means of a plebiscite to the people.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA.

During the latter part of November, 1919, an ANTI-ALCOHOLIC STUDENTS' EXPOSITION was organized in Buenos Aires by the Women's National Temperance Board, for the purpose of demonstrating to the public in a simple and convincing manner the pernicious influence on the human organism caused by the use and abuse of liquor.

On November 29 last a great SCHOOL FESTIVAL, under the auspices of the National Board of Education, was held in Colon Theater, Buenos Aires. The celebration was given in connection with the ceremonies incident to the closing of the school year.

At the beginning of November, 1919, the Executive Power approved Law 10904, under which the National Congress establishes a NATIONAL RADIUM INSTITUTE in the city of Buenos Aires.

BRAZIL.

On October 29, 1919, the President promulgated a law of the National Congress authorizing him to change the present dental course of the faculty of medicine of Rio de Janeiro into a separate

FACULTY OF ODONTOLOGY. Until a proper building can be constructed for it this faculty will be temporarily installed in one of the national buildings of the Federal district, together with all the dental material now on hand in the faculty of medicine, as well as the laboratories of technical odontology and the odontologic clinic. A four years' course is required by the new faculty.

CHILE.

By governmental decree issued in October, 1919, the Ministry of Public Instruction will hold annual competitive examinations to provide competent teachers for the **GIRLS' LYCEUMS**. These examinations will take place in the month of February of each year; in the event of a vacancy in the faculty of the lyceums at other times in the year, the appointments will be considered temporary.

According to the Bulletin of Statistics for the month of October, 1919, the report on **SCHOOLS** for the month of August showed that there were 2,994 schools in the country with an enrollment of 282,653 pupils, whose average daily attendance was 63.7 per cent.

In the session held November 3, 1919, the council of public instruction appointed the members of the committee created by the Ministry of Education to outline a **PLAN OF CORRELATION BETWEEN THE SCHOOLS** of primary and secondary education, the main object being to utilize the preparatory schools of the lyceums as real primary sections or public schools under the direction of the rector of the lyceum in regard to the selection of the faculty. The persons chosen to compose the committee are the rector of the National Institute, Señor Juan N. Espejo; the dean of the School of Theology, Señor Martín Rucker; and Señor Claudio Matte.

On November 10, 1919, the courses for the **MERCHANT MARINE** in engineering and navigation were opened, the first in the Instituto Comercial and the second in the Naval School.

On November 10, 1919, the council of public instruction approved the following **CHANGES IN THE EXAMINATIONS** for bachelor of arts. The aspirant must select one of the five following schedules: First. Spanish, physics, and French. Second. Mathematics, philosophy, and one optional language. Third. History, biological science, and one optional language. Fourth. Civic instruction, cosmography, and one optional language. Fifth. Geography, chemistry, and one optional language. When the schedule has been chosen in which the student is to be examined, he is to select the branch of the subject on the schedule he is to be examined in, excepting in the case of languages, which can not be divided. The examination of the first subject indicated on each schedule shall be written and oral; the other subjects shall be only oral though indispensable written exercises will not be excluded. The marks of the examination will be as follows: The first subject will count 20 points, and each of the others 10; 21 points will be the minimum passing grade.

COLOMBIA.

According to newspaper notices the Colombian Government has acquired in the United States 6 aeroplanes of the military type and 4 for ordinary service to be used in the SCHOOL OF AVIATION to be established in the capital of the Republic. It has been decided to send 10 young men to study aviation abroad, and the budget of the present year provides the sum of 170,000 pesos (peso = \$0.9733) for the purchase of aviation fields, planes, and the equipment for aviation service.

The National Government has accepted the invitation of the Marconi Telegraph Co. of London to send a number of young Colombians to STUDY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY in the company's schools from which they will return to take charge of the wireless stations to be installed by that company in Colombia on behalf of the Government.

At the end of the year 1919 the equipment for a SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY arrived at Cucuta. The school will be for young ladies and will be operated by the Government of the Department in the city.

On October 26, 1919, a SCHOOL FOR MASONS was inaugurated in Barranquilla by representatives of different labor associations, to increase the efficiency of this class of skilled labor.

According to a decree of the Ministry of Public Instruction dated October 9, 1919, the Normal School for Women Teachers of Medellin is granted the right to confer the degree of TEACHER OF PRIMARY GRADES upon such students in the fifth year of their course who in the judgment of the professor have merited the title.

Decree No. 449 of November 15, 1919, of the Department of Atlantico has created a SCHOOL FOR THE DEPARTMENTAL POLICE in Barranquilla.

COSTA RICA.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' UNION OF COSTA RICA has formulated its by-laws and completed its organization. Among its purposes are the following: (a) To prepare the draft of a law to establish salaries, pensions, and permanency of teachers' positions; (b) to create a teachers' bank; (c) to organize teachers' conferences to discuss matters relative to instruction which affect the education of the country; (d) to establish popular and children's libraries; (e) to form friendly societies to take charge of providing food, clothing, and necessities to the poor children of the schools; and (f) to encourage hygiene and improved living conditions in the home.

During the month of January, 1919, the statistics on SCHOOLS in the Province of Guanacaste was as follows: Total enrollment, 2,155 pupils, of whom 1,052 were boys and 1,103 girls. The average boys' daily attendance was 759, and girls' 783, or a total of 1,542.

CUBA.

In a meeting held the latter part of November, 1919, the board of education decided to change the HOUR FOR SESSIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS. City schools will hold morning sessions from 8.30 to 11 a. m. and in the afternoon from 1.30 to 4.30 p. m.; country schools will have only one session from 10.45 a. m. to 4.15 p. m.

On January 30, 1919, the board of education decided to open a COEDUCATIONAL SCHOOL in the city of Habana. This school will contain six grades of the primary course and one kindergarten.

In November the board of education appropriated the necessary funds for the opening of NEW SCHOOLS in the capital, eight of which will be primary schools and four kindergartens.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION in the commune of Santo Domingo, in which the city of Santo Domingo is located, is being developed and improved. In 1915 there were 100 schools in this commune with 236 teachers and 4,387 pupils; in 1916 the schools diminished to 82, the teachers increased to 242, and the number of pupils fell to 4,160; in 1917 there were 62 schools, 189 teachers, and 3,455 pupils, and in 1918 the schools increased to 107, the teachers to 292, and the pupils to 10,415. In addition there were in operation quite a number of primary schools, both official and private, a number of schools of secondary instruction, as well as vocational schools, such as the Professional School for Girls, The Lyceum of Music, the Commercial Institute, and the Normal High School. The university located in the commune is also in a flourishing condition.

ECUADOR.

A SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS is under construction in the city of Ibarra, being erected with the funds left for this purpose by the Ecuadorean philanthropists Señores Fernando Perez Quiñones and Antonio Grijalva.

GUATEMALA.

According to newspaper reports, in 1892 there were 1,284 schools for primary instruction for children in Guatemala; since then 616 more have been opened, the total number reaching 1,900 schools, whose daily attendance is 60,000 children.

On November 21, 1919, NEW PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS were opened in various parts of the Republic, this day being chosen for the opening because it was the birthday of the President.

HAITI.

There has been established recently in Port au Prince a league for the promotion of EDUCATION in Haiti. This new association,

which is called "Ligue nationale d'éducation," will carry out a nationwide campaign for the betterment of teaching methods. The following officers have been elected: President, P. Thoby; vice president, Victor Cauvin; secretary general, Victor Thomas.

The new rules governing the admission of pupils to NORMAL SCHOOLS have been published in the *Moniteur*, the official newspaper, of November, 1919.

HONDURAS.

On October 14, 1919, the President approved the new curricula for the NORMAL AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS. These curricula make the plan of studies uniform so that no matter what school the pupil begins in, he can continue in another without difficulty.

On the 9th of November the President issued an order that the DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION be placed under the charge of the Government section of the Department of Education.

MEXICO.

By order of the government of the Federal District a permanent committee has been established to look after public INSTRUCTION in accordance with present needs, and to recommend the system which should be adopted for the present year.

On December 20, 1919, the Executive Power issued rules and regulations governing the issuance of CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS by the schools of the Federal District.

An Executive decree of January 1 last abolishes the Academy of the Chief of Staff, which has been in operation in the Capital for three years, and reopens in its place the MILITARY ACADEMY at Chapultepec.

In January last the cornerstone of the NAVAL SCHOOL at Mazatlan was laid. The building is to cost 300,000 pesos, and is expected to be completed about the middle of the present year.

At the close of December, 1919, the courses of study for the present year in the SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL SCIENCES in the City of Mexico, were adopted.

The President has appointed a committee of professors consisting of Leopoldo Rodriguez Calderon, Alberto Lozano Garza, and Miss Natividad H. Alvarez to go to the United States to study SCHOOLS FOR ABNORMAL CHILDREN.

NICARAGUA.

According to a contract made with the Ministry of Public Instruction, Doctor Estanislao Vega has agreed to work out the plans for the 32 subjects in the COURSE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION. In the program for physics and natural sciences he will incorporate the latest inventions and discoveries and the most advanced theories;

in universal geography he will make the changes established by the treaty of peace.

The President has approved the plan of the Ministry of Public Instruction to establish COEDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS in the wards of Candelaria and San Sebastian of the city of Managua; in the towns of Santa Rita and San Cristobal of the Department of Managua; in the town of Esquipulas of the Department of Matagalpa; and in the Valle de Santa Isabel of the Department of Nueva Segovia. He has also authorized the founding of an elementary school for boys in the Valle de Nueva Segovia.

PERU.

On November 3, 1919, the National Assembly enacted a law regulating the appointment of PROFESSORS in the universities of the Republic.

The Argentine Government has recently offered four SCHOLARSHIPS to Peruvian students who desire to prepare for the profession of teaching and three scholarships to students who wish to follow a military calling. This training will be given in normal school No. 2 of Buenos Aires and in the military college at San Martin.

Under a decree of November 14, 1919, the Executive Power ordered a change in the operation of the SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS and a revision of the curriculum. The director of the school will formulate a plan covering more intensive practical work in the shops, better discipline, and punctual attendance.

SALVADOR.

The Small Industries and Agricultural Commission has determined to found a SCHOOL FOR HATMAKING in the building in which the committee of agriculture is located in San Salvador.

The directing committee of the Federation of Labor of El Salvador has decided to found in the capital of the Republic a UNIVERSITY, with extension courses similar to those in other countries which have contributed to the education of the populace.

In November, 1919, the President issued a decree authorizing the standardization of the course of the Military Polytechnic School and the schools of secondary education, stipulating that each year's curriculum in the first four years course be considered equal to the corresponding year in the secondary educational school. Students who obtain the degree of bachelor of science and letters in the Military Polytechnic School may thus enter the preparatory professional schools.

URUGUAY.

On October 15, 1919, the General Assembly passed a law providing for the discontinuance of the REVALIDATION OF DIPLOMAS

in so far as they refer to Uruguayans who have obtained degrees from official foreign universities. In order to be exempted from these revalidations the persons interested must submit to the university all their certificates of study and the programs and plans of instruction which they have followed.

VENEZUELA.

An executive decree of October 24, 1919, provides for the establishment of a SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE in Caracas, as well as for a chair of civil and criminal procedure in the law college.

A FEDERAL PRIMARY SCHOOL has been established in the village of Mariara, State of Carabobo, with a full complement of teachers.

On December 9, 1919, the first meeting of students was held in the National Capital to form THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF STUDENTS. At the next meeting the question of the statutes of the association will be considered.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA.

The total CONSUMPTION OF WATER in Buenos Aires during the five years from 1914 to 1918, inclusive, was 540,838,892 cubic meters. This consumption by years, in cubic meters, was as follows: 1914, 76,372,720; 1915, 90,665,047; 1916, 110,815,469; 1917, 123,423,867, and in 1918, 139,561,789. The average daily consumption in 1918 was 382,361 cubic meters, as compared with 209,240 cubic meters in 1914.

A CONGRESS OF NATIONAL LIBRARIANS met in Buenos Aires during the latter part of November, 1919, with the object of furthering the interests of the libraries of the country and for the purpose of organizing a League of Argentine Popular Libraries.

The sum of 673,254 pesos has been appropriated for the construction of a POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH BUILDING in the city of Bahia Blanca.

On November 8, 1919, a branch of the ROTARY CLUB of Chicago was established in Buenos Aires. Jorge Mitre was chosen president of the club.

The Executive Power has approved plans and estimates for the construction of SANITARY STATIONS in the Provinces of La Rioja and Jujuy.

On November 15, 1919, the President issued a decree regulating law No. 10,998 which authorizes the construction of sanitary works in the cities and villages of the Republic.

Dr. Pedro de Toledo, MINISTER OF BRAZIL near the Argentine Government, was officially received by the President of the Republic on November 6, 1919.

BOLIVIA.

By direction of the President work was begun in December on the SEWER SYSTEM OF LA PAZ according to the plans and estimates of the Uhlen Constructing Co.

CHILE.

In the latter part of October the SCHOONER CONDOR was launched. It is the largest vessel constructed up to the present in the shipyards of the country, measuring 60 meters from stem to stern, 10 meters beam, and 5.60 meters depth of hold. Its registered tonnage is 656 tons and it has capacity of 1,100 tons; the total spread of canvas is 1,200 meters. These new schooners will be used for coastwise trade.

On November 12, 1919, the work of construction was begun on the GERMAN HOSPITAL in the city of Valdivia, which is being built by the German society of Valdivia.

In the meeting of the Council of State held November 12, 1919, the President of the Republic presiding, the draft of a law was approved to constitute a PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION to take up the controversies between Great Britain and Chile which have not been settled by diplomatic means.

On the day of the Fiesta de la Raza (Feast of the Race) a TABLET was placed in the monastery of La Rabida, in Huelva, Spain, where Columbus lived before his first voyage to America. The stone is the gift of Chile in honor of the great discoverer, and was placed in the monastery by a mission from Chile.

COLOMBIA.

Early in December Dr. Luis Chapiro arrived from the United States, sent by the Rockefeller Institute to make a careful STUDY OF LEPROSY, MALARIA, AND HOOKWORM, with a view to their extermination. Dr. Chapiro was lately in charge of similar work in the Institute of Costa Rica and has studied leprosy in the Philippines.

On November 27 the chamber of representatives and the Senate in joint session elected as DESIGNATES (vice presidents) of the Republic Gen. Pedro Nel Obispo and Gen. Jorge Holguín, members of the Conservative Party.

Early in December the HEALTH COMMISSION was established. It is formed of three members chosen by Congress and two by the municipal council of the city and will have the management of all the funds appropriated by Congress for the sanitation of Bogotá.

Sres. Augusto N. Samper and Francisco A. Diago were elected PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT for the next term.

A contract has been signed by the Minister of Government and the Compania Colombiana de Navegacion Aerea permitting the company to stamp special covers used for AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE. The Government has not subsidized the company nor given it a contract to carry the mails, but merely permission to fly in Colombia when wind and weather permit. If the trial year of service is satisfactory the company will be given the preference under equal conditions over other applicants for the carrying of the mails.

The Society of Embellishment of Bogotá has approved a contract made by the municipality with a promoter of the city for the placing of LIGHTED ADVERTISEMENTS in the trees of the Avenida de la Republica. The contractor will pay the city 400 pesos annually for each sign that he puts up.

COSTA RICA.

According to presidential decree of November 3, 1919, a LOT OF GOVERNMENT LAND is to be ceded to the College of Lawyers, the Schools of Medicine, Technology, Dental Surgery, and Pharmacy, for the construction of suitable buildings to contain these schools and form the nucleus of the University of Costa Rica, which is now being formed. This lot of land is situated between the Parque de Morazon and the National Library in San Jose.

The Government of Costa Rica has lately established a new FREE CABLE NEWS SERVICE for the newspapers of the country.

CUBA.

Early in December, 1919, the following CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS were made: Señor Emilio Lufrrú, consul to Lyons, France; Williback F. Pais, consul to Bombay, India; Victor Ceballos, consul to Quito, Ecuador. The chancellors appointed were Señor Lorenzo Aragonés y Machado, in the Cuban consulate at Tampico; Señor Ignacio Agramonte y Bosa chancellor at Gonaives, Haiti. Señor Enrique Costa y Pano was recognized as vice consul of Mexico in Santiago de Cuba; Señor Charles Forman, as consul of the United States in Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines; Señor Roger Le Febusey, as consul of Roumania in Habana; and Señor Juan Camayo as consular agent of France in Holguin.

Lately several parts of the **MONUMENT TO GENERAL MACEO** have arrived and will be conveyed to the town of Bauta, where the monument is to be erected. The statue is of bronze and is the work of the Spanish sculptor Señor F. Mateu.

Presidential decree of November 11, 1919, authorizes the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry to construct an **EXPERIMENTAL BREEDING STATION** in Camaguey.

A delegation has been appointed to attend the **CONGRESO DE JUVENTUD HISPANO AMERICANO** (Congress of Spanish-American Youth) which is to take place shortly in Madrid. The delegation is made up of students of law, medicine, letters, and sciences, and is headed by Dr. Guillermo Alonzo Pujol.

On December 11, 1919, a **MOVING PICTURE COMPANY** was formed in Habana to produce Cuban films.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

On November 20, 1919, the **ELECTRIC PLANT** at Barahona was put in operation, and on the same date work was commenced on the improvement of the intercommunal highway from Barahona to Cabral.

An **INFANTS' NURSERY** was opened in the city of Santo Domingo on November 25, 1919, under the direction of the Benevolent Society. The building in which this society is located has a hall with 12 cradles fitted up in the most modern manner, a medical consulting office, a milk department, and a bathing department.

ECUADOR.

On November 26th the President of the Republic received in formal audience Señor don Gersain Ugarte, **MEXICAN MINISTER** to Ecuador.

The Ecuadorean press announces the arrival in the country of the necessary material for the installation of three **WIRELESS STATIONS**, which the Government has contracted for with the "Société Francaise Radio Electrique," whose construction engineer has also arrived. These stations will be at Guayaquil, Quito, and Esmeraldas; they will be 100 meters high and high powered for long distance communication. The first station at Guayaquil was begun in December.

According to the census taken on November 16, 1919, the **POPULATION OF GUAYAQUIL** is 93,851 inhabitants, according to parishes, as follows: Pedro Carbo, 21,739; Rocafuerte, 15,269; Bolívar, 16,592; Olmedo, 12,140; Ayacucho, 23,131; La Ría, 397; number registered directly in the office of the census, 114; and margin of 5 per cent to cover those not registered, 4,469.

During November the President approved a decree of the legislative body to appropriate funds for the erection of a **COMMEMORATIVE COLUMN** to the Colombian-Ecuadorian entente cordial on the boundary line of the Carchi.

The President also approved a decree of Congress appropriating funds for the construction of **POST OFFICES** in the cities of Quito and Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA.

In November an **ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN** was opened in the city of Guatemala. This asylum is a part of the National Orphan Asylum, and is constructed so as to be safe in case of earthquakes.

The President, on November 21, 1919, issued a decree offering prizes to foster the **CARE OF CHILDREN** in Guatemala. According to the decree on August 21 of each year a committee in the capital and department capitals will select the children in best condition. To the mothers of the prize winners 5,000 pesos in paper currency will be given.

HAITI.

A credit of \$40,000 has been provided by a presidential decree to cover the expenses of extensive surveys which will be soon undertaken in order to gather the necessary material for the establishment of an accurate **GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP** of the Republic.

The Government has decided to erect a **STATUE OF TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE**, the celebrated hero of Haitian independence. The monument will be placed in the beautiful public gardens fronting the harbor office.

HONDURAS.

The Government of Honduras has recently asked the Rockefeller Institute of New York to establish in the country **THREE HOOK-WORM CLINICS**. These clinics will be established on the same conditions as those installed in Salvador.

During 1919 **CHANGES IN THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS** were as follows: On January 6 Señor Lic. Alberto C. Franco was received as Resident Minister of Mexico; on March 10 the Government appointed Señor Doctor Policarpo Bonilla Honduran minister to France, and Señor Doctor Rafael Calderon Muñoz presented his credentials as minister from Costa Rica.

MEXICO.

During the first 10 months of last year 47,978 persons left the country and 60,048 entered.

The Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor, is carrying on an active propaganda with the object of bettering the relations between Mexican and United States **LABORERS**. Julio Poulat has been

sent to New York to confer with labor leaders of the United States for the purpose of making mutual agreements or arrangements favorable to the laborers of both countries.

Since January 1, 1920, the city of Cuernavaca has been the CAPITAL of the State of Morelos, instead of Cuautla which was for a time its temporary capital.

A meeting of the MEXICAN RED CROSS was recently held in the City of Mexico to select a new administrative board, and to reorganize the institution and extend and develop the work of the same.

The Government has ordered the construction of two GUNBOATS in the national shipyards at Guaymas, Sonora, for use on the coast of Lower California in the prevention of smuggling, illicit pearl fishing, etc.

The petroleum companies of Tampico have bought land near Tequisquiapam, State of San Luis Potosi, as the site of a modern HOSPITAL for the use of employees. The location is one of the healthiest in the State.

The superior board of health of Mexico advises that a Mexican physician has discovered a SERUM that will cure typhoid fever within 48 hours. About 80 per cent of the virulent cases treated are reported to have been cured under this treatment.

The municipal government of the City of Mexico has established an IDENTIFICATION SECTION in the police department of that city, organized after methods followed in the United States. Two physicians have been sent to the United States to study methods in use there and to purchase the necessary equipment.

NICARAGUA.

In Bluefields, in the latter part of October, a committee of prominent citizens met to discuss plans for the erection of a MONUMENT TO RUBEN DARIO, deciding to place a statue of the well-known poet in the Parque Reyes of that city. The monument will be unveiled in April.

In November the motors and equipment for the installation of an ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT arrived at Granada.

PANAMA.

Presidential decree No. 238 of December 22, 1919, prolonged the extra session of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY from the 24th of December to January 12.

On December 16, 1919, the mayor of the municipal district of Panama issued a decree naming the organizing committee of 22 members for the carnival of 1920. The decree states that this committee is authorized to collect and expend funds for the carnival

in whatever manner it sees fit, and to call other committees and sub-committees as necessary. The carnival will begin on February 14 and end three days afterwards.

The inspector of mails of Panama has informed the press of that country that the plans are now ready for the construction of TWO POST OFFICES in the terminal points of the Canal, that is, in Cristobal and Ancon. The Cristobal office will cost \$100,000 and the one in Ancon \$75,000.

The post of INSPECTOR GENERAL OF WAREHOUSES has been created; Sr. Damian Preto is appointed inspector.

PARAGUAY.

Presidential decree of October 30, 1919, orders the constitution of a PAN AMERICAN COMMISSION who will take charge of Pan American affairs. The commission will be under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. In another decree of the same date the President appointed Dr. Antolín Irala president of this commission; Dr. Cardús Huerta, secretary; and Dr. Arsenio Lopez Decoud, Dr. Luis Mígone, and Juan Francisco Pérez members of the commission.

The Government of Uruguay about the middle of October invited Paraguay to select a delegate to the CONFERENCE ON REDUCING THE COST OF LIVING to be held at Montevideo by the five countries—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

PERU.

A law enacted by Congress on November 4, 1919, changes the name of the Province of Catabambas to the PROVINCE OF GRAU, the capital of which is the city of Chiquibambilla.

Gen. César Canevaro and Dr. Augustin de la Torre González have been appointed, respectively, first and second VICE PRESIDENTS of the Republic for the constitutional period beginning October 12, 1919, and ending October 12, 1924.

A bureau was recently organized under the statistical section of the Department of Fomento to compile the WHARF TRAFFIC STATISTICS of the Republic.

A new LIGHTHOUSE is to be installed at Punta de Coles. There are now on the coast of Peru the following lighthouses: To the north of Callao; at Lobos de Afuera; at Lobos de Tierra; on the Guanape Island; on the Mayorca Island; on the Palominos Island; at Huarney, at Supe, and at Punta. Three luminous buoys are now being constructed in England for Camotal and also a luminous buoy and whistle for Punta Pifeyro. Bids have been requested for the construction of a lighthouse at Chinchá Island, Punta Parada de Santa Maria, and at Punta Atico.

SALVADOR.

The President has appointed Dr. Baltasar Estupinián **MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT, PROMOTION, AND AGRICULTURE**, to succeed Dr. Miguel Tomás Molina, who resigned.

On November 16, 1919, a **WARD FOR THE POOR** was opened in connection with Asilo Sara of San Salvador. This ward will shelter all indigents who are in the capital and has been built through the cooperation of the Government and private individuals.

Dr. Leonilo Montalvo has been appointed Salvadorean **CONSUL** to New Orleans.

The National Government has commissioned the chamber of commerce and Señores Victorino Ayala, Max Martínez, Bartolo McIntire, and a representative of the fire insurance companies to draft a **REGULATION FOR PROTECTION FROM FIRE**.

According to newspaper reports, the **LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES** in San Salvador will soon be in a home of its own, as the site has been chosen, and in the latter part of November the materials arrived and the work of building commenced. It will be remembered that the Government of Salvador acquired several sites for the building of legations for different friendly nations, presenting them as gifts to the countries which wished to construct their own legations.

According to the Salvadorean press, the **GROWTH OF SAN SALVADOR** is wonderful. The city population has increased considerably and the increase in buildings is very noticeable, while many new streets have been opened.

The Ministry of the Treasury and Public Credit has opened a **SCIENTIFIC CONTEST** for students of law and social science and those who have recently obtained their degrees, to submit themes on "Systems of Taxation in General and a Plan of Taxation for El Salvador." The winner of the contest will be sent abroad by the State to study the tax systems of the cities of Paris, Berlin, and Brussels. He will have 1,000 francs a month and his university expenses paid. The contest will close May 1, 1920.

The President has permitted the incorporation of the **INSTITUTION MIGUEL DUEÑAS** organized and operating in San Salvador. This institution was founded for the purpose of providing hygienic, comfortable, and cheap houses for the workmen and employees in the capital. With this end in view two wards of the city are being built, one for clerks and people of small means and the other exclusively for laborers. The houses will be on the style of chalets surrounded by gardens and will have all modern conveniences.

The President of the Republic received the new **MINISTER OF HONDURAS**, Dr. Joaquín Mondragón, in public audience on November 29, 1919.

URUGUAY.

The municipal council has bought a MAP of Montevideo prepared by Julio Piffaretti, chief of the section of nomenclature of the municipality. The map is up to date and shows the new official names of the streets and wards of the city.

An AIRPLANE SERVICE of the River Plate between Buenos Aires and Montevideo was inaugurated on November 18, 1919, by French aviators. The time required for the trip either way is, approximately, two hours.

The following STATISTICAL DATA for the City of Montevideo has been published for September, 1919: Births, 737; deaths, 577; marriages, 236; total registration of vehicles at the end of September was 24,059, of which 4,800 were automobiles. The three theaters which were in operation during the month referred to gave 82 plays which were attended by 20,322 persons. The Hippodrome had five race meetings attended by 16,638 persons, and the moving-picture shows gave 1,716 performances with a total attendance of 449,092 persons. The attendance at the public schools numbered 33,733, and at private schools 15,098. The library had 54,475 volumes.

VENEZUELA.

Early in September, 1919, the following officers of the board of directors of the bureau of immigration of the Department of Fomento were appointed: F. de Sales Pérez, president; Dr. Alfredo Jahn, first vice president; and Diego Guzmán Blanco, second vice president.

An executive decree of October 16, 1919, provides an appropriation of 100,000 bolivars for the use of a FOREIGN IMMIGRATION AGENT to June 30, 1920. Simón Barceló has been appointed immigration agent.

Gen. Carlos Cuervo Marquez, minister of Colombia near the Government of Venezuela, was officially received by the Provisional President of the Republic on November 29 last.

An executive decree of December 1, 1919, establishes a LEGATION in Belgium.

Frequent interruption of fluvial cable service between Ciudad Bolivar and Soledad has induced the Executive Power to establish WIRELESS communication between these points. Three towers are to be utilized.

The supreme council of the Venezuelan Red Cross has decided to establish a FREE DISPENSARY in Caracas for the treatment of venereal diseases, and in connection therewith to distribute clothing to the needy, and especially to indigent children and to the aged. This is the first dispensary to be established in Venezuela under the Red Cross League of Geneva.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO DECEMBER 31, 1919.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
Argentine exports of cereals.....	1919. Oct. 3	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Destination of principal Argentine exports, first 9 months of 1919.....	Oct. 10	Do.
Spanish publication on Argentine railways.....	Oct. 15	Do.
Argentina's foreign trade during the first half of the year 1919.....	Oct. 28	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Facilities for suretyship in Colombia.....	Oct. 16	Claude E. Guyant, consul at Barranquilla.
Restrictions upon importation into Colombia of ammunition and explosives.....	Oct. 30	Do.
Exports for the month of September, 1919.....	Oct. 31	S. J. Fletcher, vice consul at Barranquilla.
Supplementary report on the use of motor vehicles.....	Nov. 9	Do.
COSTA RICA.		
Telephone and telegraph statistics.....	Nov. 14	Benjamin F. Chase, consul at San Jose.
Report on commerce and industry for the month of November, 1919.....	Dec. 5	Do.
CUBA.		
Market for baled tin cans.....	Nov. 10	Harold D. Clum, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Market for fireworks.....	Nov. 11	Do.
New railroad projected, Cueto to Baracoa.....	Nov. 22	J. F. Buck, vice consul at Antilla.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
New steamship service for Dominican Republic.....	Nov. 6	Geo. A. Makinson, vice consul at Santo Domingo.
Tobacco crop for 1919 and prospects for 1920.....	Nov. 18	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
Municipal ownership of local waterworks probable.....	do.	Do.
Santiago highway.....	do.	Do.
The cacao crop.....	Dec. 10	Do.
ECUADOR.		
Commercial report for September, 1919.....	Oct. 13	Frederic W. Goding, consul general at Guayaquil.
Revised commercial directory of Ecuador.....	Oct. 16	Do.
Important imports at Guayaquil for first half of 1919.....	Nov. 7	Do.
Facilities for suretyship in Ecuador.....	do.	Do.
HONDURAS.		
Market for fireworks.....	Nov. 11	C. Cletus Miller, vice consul at Puerto Cortez.
No market for motorcycles.....	Nov. 12	Do.
Facilities for suretyship.....	Nov. 13	Do.
Highway transportation.....	Nov. 19	Do.
Improvement in mail service.....	Nov. 17	G. K. Donald, consul at Tegucigalpa.
MEXICO.		
Facilities for suretyship.....	Nov. 8	William A. Ward, vice consul at Tampico.
Use of motor vehicles.....	do.	Do.
The growing of chick peas.....	do.	Joseph W. Rowe, vice consul at Mexico City.
Food market at Ciudad Juarez.....	Nov. 14	Edward A. Dow, consul at Ciudad Juarez.
Proposed publication of Mexican tariffs.....	Nov. 22	Harry L. Walsh, consul at Manzanillo.
Brokerage charges on shipments into Mexico.....	Nov. 29	Francis J. Dyer, consul at Nogales.
Ready sale of American drugs in Ciudad Juarez.....	Dec. 9	Edward A. Dow, consul at Ciudad Juarez.
Economic report for October, 1919.....	Dec. 11	Do.
Telephone habit growing in northern Mexico.....	Dec. 11	J. B. Stewart, consul at Chihuahua.
Establishment of Commercial School in Ciudad Juarez.....	Dec. 17	Edward A. Dow, consul at Ciudad Juarez.

Reports received to December 31, 1919—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
PANAMA.		
Highway transportation.....	1919. Nov. 20	Julius D. Draher, consul at Colon.
Automobile repair shop to be opened in Panama.....	Nov. 28	Alban G. Snyder, consul general at Panama.
Postage to Panama.....	Dec. 1	Do.
New line between Valparaiso and New York (Royal Mail S. S.).....	Dec. 2	Julius D. Draher.
Pier for local shipping at Colon.....	Dec. 6	Do.
PERU.		
The use of motor vehicles.....	Nov. 10	James H. Roth, vice consul at Callao-Lima.
Compulsory arbitration in labor conflicts.....	Nov. 20	Do.

BOOK NOTES

[Publications added to the Columbus Memorial Library during December, 1919.]

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

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- Correspondencia de la ciudad de Buenos Aires con los Reyes de España. Documentos del Archivo de Indias. Publicación dirigida por D. Roberto Levillier. Tomo 1-3. Buenos Aires, 1915; Madrid, 1918. 8°. 3 vols.
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- Estudios económicos. [Por] Alfredo Labougle. [Buenos Aires], Imprenta Tragant, 1919. 44 p. 12°.
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- Rutas del comercio internacional Argentino en 1913-1917. Dirección general de Comercio é Industria. Buenos Aires, Talleres Gráficos del Ministerio de Agricultura de la Nación, 1919. 91 p. 4°.
- Working-acts and projects of the executive power. The present book contains a collection of working-acts in force in the Argentine Republic and the main project, which, relating to this matter, has the executive power presented to the parliament during the year 1919. Argentine delegation to the International Conference of Washington. Buenos Aires, Estab. Gráf. Rodríguez Giles, 1919. 88 (1) p. 8°.
- Same in Spanish. 84 (1) p. 8°.
- Same in French. 82 (1) p. 8°.

BOLIVIA.

- Comercio especial de Bolivia. Exportación—Importación—Bancos. Año 1918. Dirección General de Aduanas. Sección de Estadística Comercial. La Paz, Imprenta y Litografía Boliviana. 625, viii p. f°.

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- Memoria presentada al H. Congreso Nacional de 1919. Por el Ministro de Gobierno y Justicia. La Paz, Talleres Gráficos "La Prensa," 1919. 11, 153 p. 4°.
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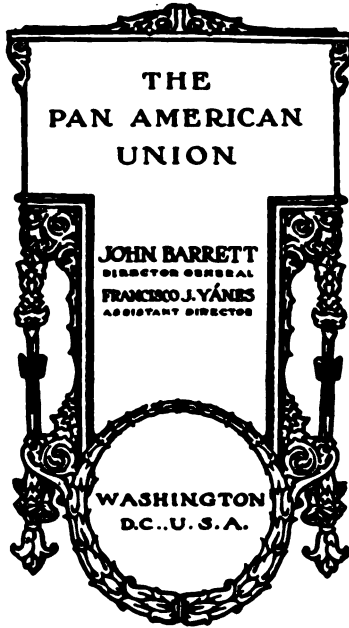
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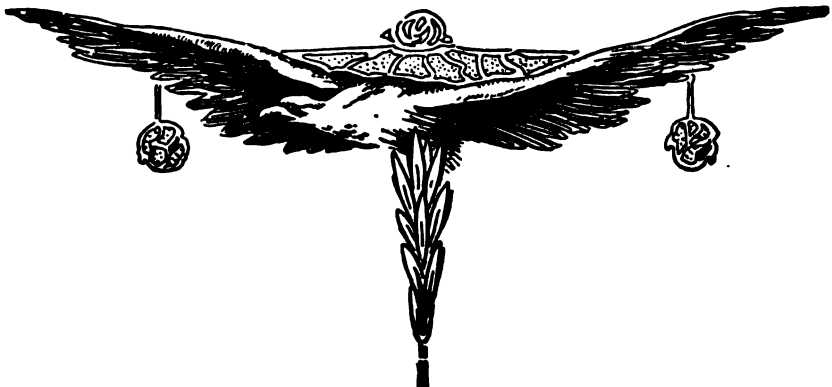
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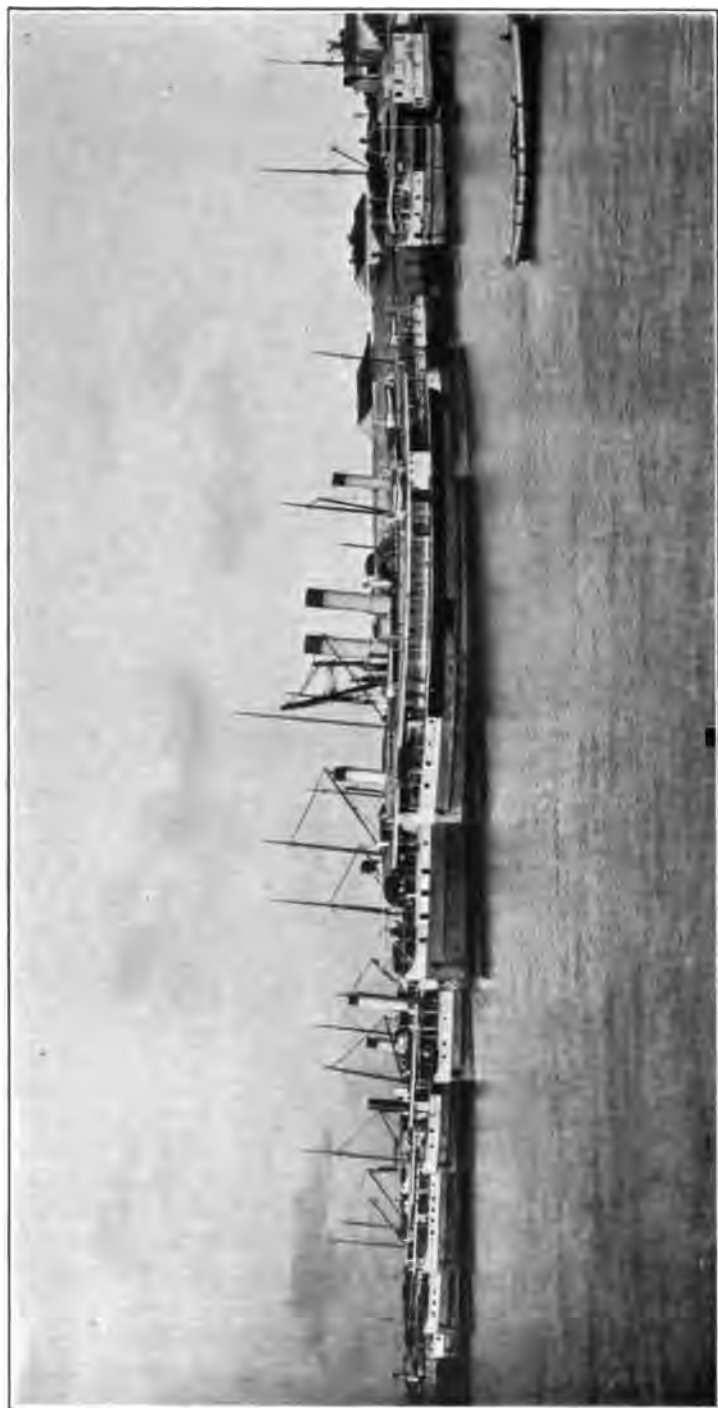
No. 3

THE GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF AMAZONIA¹ " " "

“AMAZONIA” is the name given by Brazilians to the immense valley drained by the Amazon River and its thousands of affluents. It is over 3,000,000 square miles in extent, and comprises northern Brazil and large areas of the neighboring Republics of Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, and Venezuela. The world is only now beginning to appreciate the immense possibilities the region offers in the way of development of its natural resources. The war and the fall in the price of rubber are contributory causes for this new world-interest in the undeveloped resources of the valley. So long as rubber commanded a high price on the market—(it was once as high as \$2.50 a pound; to-day it is under 50 cents)—it completely overshadowed all other development work, and the hundreds of valuable products which grew wild in the forests, or were readily capable of extensive cultivation, were altogether neglected. The fall of rubber in popular estimation, and the fact that landowners and the leading men are no longer dazzled by its possibilities, mark the close of an epoch in the history of the valley, and there is every reason for believing that Amazonia stands to-day on the threshold of an era of intensive development.

While the rubber fever lasted all labor, attracted by the high wages, was engaged in that industry, and none was available for agriculture. No foodstuffs were raised locally on anything like a commercial scale, and the supplies of the necessities of life for the inhabitants of the valley had to be brought in from the outside. The food for the rubber gatherers had then to be transported up-river, often for great distances—2,000 to 3,000 miles—thereby adding enormously to the cost of producing “Para” rubber. The war

¹ By John F. Barry.



A PORTION OF THE UPRIVER FLEET AT PARA.

A type of the river boats which ply for thousands of miles up the Amazon and along its many tributaries far into the interior of the continent.



FLOOD TIDE ON THE LOWER AMAZON.

There is a wealth of verdure on the shores of this great river, and to its regular inundation is attributed the great fertility of the soil.

brought a shortage of world tonnage; there were no steamers available to carry food to the Amazon, and the valley was thrown on its own resources. It proved a fortunate "misfortune." To-day there is scarcely a house or a settlement to be found that has not its cultivated lands along the river banks, on which corn, beans, rice, mandioca, vegetables, and fruits of many kinds are planted. The laborers are eating better and more wholesome food than the dried fish and meat on which they lived before, and the conditions of life and the cost of living have been immeasurably improved. It is estimated that the actual cost of gathering rubber is lower to-day than ever before in the history of the valley. The new era is breaking.

There is a surprising lack of knowledge in the United States regarding climatic and health conditions in Amazonia. The popular conception of the much maligned region is somewhat on a par with the views which prevailed, and still prevail, in Europe, among people otherwise quite intelligent, as to conditions of life in the United States. There are Americans who have a definite mental picture of the Amazon region as a land of dark, swampy forests, full of giant snakes and dangerous wild animals, where the air is laden with deadly fevers; of dank, tropical growth and noisome streams infested with alligators; a land where the heat is intense and human life is held cheaply. The picture is as inaccurate, as overdrawn, as that of the United States in Europe, based on thrilling moving pictures of life in the "Wild and Woolly West" and old-time novels of Indian fighting. There are Europeans who are convinced that the traveler, once he leaves the more or less ordered security of the environs of the larger cities of the United States, is in hourly danger of being scalped by bloodthirsty redskins, or at least being "shot up" by playful cowboys who wear enormous fleecy "chaps."

Such an opinion of the Amazon was uppermost in my mind when I sailed for Para for the first time one afternoon last May. Since then I have traveled over 10,000 miles on the rivers of the Amazon Valley, and along the coast as far as the Oyapock River, which is the boundary between Brazil and the Guianas. As a member of the expedition headed by Henry S. Fleming, of New York, which was organized in connection with the recently formed "Industrial Department of the Port of Para" for the purpose of studying the present industrial position of the valley and the possibilities of developing its great natural resources, I had an unusual opportunity for acquiring a more or less comprehensive idea of Amazonia as a whole. As a result, the views I hold now as to the climatic, health, and general living conditions are as different from my preconceived ones, which were founded mainly on the narratives of adventure from the pens of sensation-loving Amazon explorers, as the day is from the night.

We traveled up-river for 2,500 miles, as far as Iquitos, Peru, and made side trips up the Javary, Purús (for 1,100 miles), Negro, Branco,



THE RUBBER INDUSTRY OF THE AMAZON.

Until recently rubber was regarded as the principal product of this region. Upper: Left, tapping a rubber tree; right, a boat load of rubber arriving at Para; Center, foliage of the *hevea brasiliensis*, the great rubber tree of Brazil. Lower: Left, cutting the rubber "pelles" before grading and shipping; right, cargoes of rubber waiting to be unloaded at Para.

Xingú, Mojú, and Tocantins Rivers, for varying distances. We found to our surprise that there are immense areas of the valley which are not forest covered, where there are vast rolling plains suitable for cattle raising and agriculture. We discovered that the banks of the rivers in by far the greater part are not subject to inundation after the rains, as the casual reader of books on the Amazon would be led to believe; and we also learned that the farmers and landowners in the areas subject to annual inundation view this overflow of the river banks, not with fear and regret, but with pleasure.

It is the same in Egypt. The annual June flood of the Blue Nile and the Atbara Rivers inundates all Lower Egypt, and is the cause of its extreme fertility. This inundation, by its annual deposit of rich alluvial silt, has created the delta of Lower Egypt, upon the overflow of which Egypt depends. If the country were deprived of this annual flood it would merely exist, in the opinion of many writers, and cultivation would be confined only to the immediate vicinity of the river banks. The layer of alluvial silt deposited on the lands inundated by the Amazon is an excellent fertilizer. As soon as the waters subside the ground is found cleared and ready for immediate planting. It is only within very recent years that the farmers have come to appreciate the value to them of this annual inundation, and to-day rice, corn, sugar-cane, beans, mandioca, cotton, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds are planted as soon as the floods subside. The soil thus fertilized is amazingly productive. Beans, for instance, mature in 30 days; mandioca and corn, in five months; sugar-cane, in nine months or less.

We ascended the Purús River for 1,100 miles, and I can say definitely that wherever there was a house, or a settlement, or an estate along the river, the banks in the neighborhood were cultivated and foodstuffs of all kinds could be seen growing. Our steamer captain, Senhor Antonio de Lima, a veteran of the Amazon River Navigation Co., who has been sailing these rivers for upward of 38 years, remarked again and again that the change was little short of a revelation. Three years ago, he says, there was little or no cultivation along the banks of the Purús River.

Cotton is going to play an important rôle in the future history of the development of Amazonia I venture to predict. Already there are multiplying signs that farmers and landowners view the planting of this crop with growing favor. The assistance of trained technical men, with a knowledge of the best modern methods of cotton growing and gathering, to teach the caboclos is urgently needed if the future of this very valuable industry is to be built on firm foundations. The planting and gathering are now being done in primitive fashion, there is little ginning machinery in the valley, and the compresses in some of the places we visited were antiquated and inefficient. I remember one town, Montalegre, which will one day be the center



Courtesy of John F. Barry, New York City.

A SETTLER'S COTTAGE IN THE FOREST.

This clearing has been made by settlers on the bank of the Purus, 1,000 miles from the Amazon River and over 2,000 miles from Para.



Courtesy of John F. Barry, New York City.

A RUBBER ESTATE ON THE AMAZON.

Aramanduba, a rubber estate 1,200 miles up the Amazon. The land is low and subject to annual inundation. Beans, rice, corn, and other foodstuffs would thrive here.

of a great cotton industry, as the region is peculiarly suitable for this crop. Two years ago cotton was planted near the town for the first time; last year 500 bales were shipped. This year they expect to increase the output to 1,500 bales. It is small, but it is a beginning. At the present time this output is being handled by an uneducated Portuguese trader, who possesses an antiquated wooden hand compress for baling the cotton. The consequence is that the freight rates charged transporting it to Pará for shipment to Portugal, where most of the Amazon cotton now goes, are prohibitive, and as the output of this district increases he will be unable to cope with the increase, and a valuable nascent industry may be killed.

In Iquitos, Peru, we noted the most encouraging outlook for the future of Amazon cotton. The leading merchants of the city and the government officials are making use of newspaper advertising and handbills to encourage the growing of cotton in the Department of Loreto. Already this product has replaced rubber in importance on many of the rivers in that section, and there are now four gins and a fine modern compress in Iquitos, which will be sufficient to handle the output for the present. There ought to be an excellent opportunity now for the establishment of a textile industry in Iquitos, which is the business center of a large area of Peru east of the Andes. Cotton fabrics have always been the most important commodity handled by the river traders, since the poorer classes wear cotton garments exclusively the year round, and there should be a profitable local market among the Indians and townspeople along the many rivers in Peruvian Amazonia. We were informed by local cotton men that Amazonian cotton is of excellent quality and has an unusually long staple.

Amazonia is an agricultural El Dorado, and it is an amazing incongruity that food should ever have been imported into the valley, where enough rice, for instance, could be raised to feed the entire world; yet until two or three years ago rice was imported, some of it from China. From the city of Para to the Andes maize can be grown with great success, but to-day it is being planted only in a haphazard way, mainly by individuals for their own use. The Indians are entirely untrained in modern methods of agriculture and are without implements of any kind. Cacao is one of the oldest products of the valley and has been an important industry for over 200 years. It got a severe setback on the advent of the rubber-tired automobile, when rubber began to soar in value on the world's markets, and a great many of the plantations had to be abandoned because of the lack of labor. Within the past year or two cacao has been coming into its own again, and the total amount being exported is over 4,000 tons annually, and it should be 40,000 tons. Amazonian cacao is of first-rate quality, despite the fact that little or no care is taken of the growing trees, which are often planted too closely to-



Courtesy of Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

A FIELD OF MANIOC ALONG THE AMAZON.

Flour from this plant has become one of the great staples of Brazil, and its cultivation has been greatly increased in the past few years. Manioc not only offers an excellent bread, but gives a number of food derivatives, such as starch and tapioca. Brazil's production is estimated at 500,000,000 kilograms, most of which is grown for home consumption, although in 1917 it exported 18,498,436 kilograms, valued at \$1,300,000.

gether, and the methods of treating the ripe beans are more or less primitive. Despite this the cacao of the Amazon has good standing in the European markets, and if better care were expended on the growing plants and on the treatment of the beans when gathered there would be no limit to the future possibilities of this valuable industry. The State government of Amazonas is awake to these facts, and while we were in Manaus I read in the newspapers that inspectors had been appointed in certain cacao centers to teach the planters how to handle their crop so as to obtain the highest prices in the world's markets.

So fertile is the soil of the Amazon that it is claimed that for every bushel of maize, rice, or beans planted over 800 bushels are harvested. Cane growing and the manufacture of sugar was another important industry in certain areas in times gone by. Thirty years ago sugar manufacturing was the main industry on many of the rivers near the city of Para. There can be seen to-day the abandoned ruins of what were once fine sugar mills, and large areas are now covered with "second growth" forest that were once fields of sugar cane. The abolition of slavery 30 years ago, and a disinclination for work on the part of the slaves newly freed, retarded the sugar industry. There are few parts of the entire valley where cane can not be grown with abundant success. Cane patches are to be seen to-day along the river banks throughout the valley, but always on a small scale, and no effort appears to have been made to build up a large sugar industry. There is one honorable exception to this, however, of which I shall say something further on.

We passed many small distilleries on certain of the rivers, where cachassa was made. Cachassa is a fiery rum made from the fermented juice of green sugar cane and is exceedingly popular with some classes in northern Brazil and the Guianas. Wherever we saw these little factories or distilleries there were fields of cane of varying size about the homes in the vicinity along the river banks on both sides. It illustrated the old law of supply and demand. Without the factories there would be no cane planted. It is the same with other products in the valleys. A man went to Iquitos a few years ago and spread the news that he would pay a certain sum per kilo for babassú and vegetable ivory nuts. In a few days canoes, paddled frantically by Indians, arrived from all directions loaded down with ivory nuts which would otherwise have been allowed to rot in the forest. The shortage of shipping deprived the river steamers of their coal supplies during the war, and they were compelled to burn wood for fuel, and so to-day the building of woodpiles at certain points where the river steamers call is a new "industry," and since the decline of rubber it gives much needed employment to the caboclos, and is a new source of revenue for families that otherwise might have been hard set to make a living.



Courtesy of Photographia Allemã, Manaus.

MONTALEGRE, A TOWN OF THE LOWER AMAZON.

The banks of the Amazon are dotted with these picturesque little towns, the inhabitants of which are busily engaged in agricultural pursuits.



Courtesy of John F. Barry, New York City.

UNLOADING AT A WAREHOUSE IN MONTALEGRE.

Ox teams bring the loads of cotton and rubber to the good-sized warehouses in this important town of Amazonia.

I venture another prediction. Sugar will again be a great Amazonian industry. An interesting and instructive object lesson in the possibilities of developing a sugar industry was furnished by the Hacienda San Pablo, which the traveler passes going upriver about 100 miles beyond the Brazilian frontier and about 200 miles below the city of Iquitos, Peru. The hacienda is owned by Dr. Enrique Vigil and its main products are sugar, lumber, and rubber. It is impossible to visit this progressive hacienda on the banks of the Peruvian Amazon and not come away sharing the owner's optimism and infectious enthusiasm as to the future development of Amazonia, and especially the possibilities of sugar manufacture and its by-products. Dr. Vigil is outspokenly delighted that rubber is no longer the attractive proposition it once was. He looks for an era of intensive development, of real national progress, now that men's eyes are no longer blinded by the auriferous stream which flowed from the bark of the *Hevea brasiliensis*.

"That," he said, pointing to a lone rubber tree which stands in the middle of a great field of waving green sugar cane near his residence, "is the lazy man's tree." We stood on top of a little knoll in Peru. About us, distributed over a large area, were the office buildings, the sawmill, the sugar mill and refinery, and the workmen's quarters, which are of the bungalow type of architecture, with porches, raised floors, and many modern conveniences. They are built along the same lines as those of the Panama Canal Zone, where the doctor worked as a medical officer at the time the American Government was carrying on its vigorous and successful campaign for its sanitation. Dr. Vigil has applied the lessons he learned in Panama to his hacienda, with the result that his workers live healthy, clean, comfortable lives, and fevers have been entirely eradicated.

The Hacienda San Pablo is lighted by electricity; the electric plant is small and primitive to modern eyes, but it works. Electricity speaks of modern progress and civilization to the traveler in out-of-the-way places of the world more, perhaps, than any other development work. Additional buildings were in process of construction when we were there. A large heap of bricks had just been discharged from a passing steamer which will be used in erecting new boilers, and the doctor told us confidentially that he hopes soon to erect a 60-foot brick chimney, which will be visible for miles up and down the Marañon, and he wants this to be his monument.

Dr. Vigil is a believer in work. The Hacienda San Pablo is the fruit of his enthusiasm, perseverance, and indomitable determination to win out in spite of all difficulties and obstacles. Of all the men we met during our trip on the Amazon he is the one whose dominant personality remains most clearly impressed on my memory. His friends and relatives laughed when he first proposed the idea of growing sugar cane and abandoning the "gentlemanly," easy-going occu-



Courtesy of John F. Barry, New York City.

SAILING ON THE AMAZON.

The "cuberta," or sailing canoe, is one of the oldest and most uncomfortable forms of travel on the rivers of Amazonia. Bates, the naturalist, 70 years ago, used to take two months to make the trip to Manaus in a "cuberta." The trip is now made by steamer in five days.



Courtesy of Photographia Allemã, Manaus.

THE BEACH AT SANTAREM.

Santarem is situated at the Mouth of the Tapajoz River, and is fast becoming one of the business centers of the lower Amazon. The beauty of its location and its beach form a great attraction for travelers.

pation of passing his time idling in Iquitos, while rubber gatherers eked out a wretched existence in the forests of his estate, housed in miserable, leaky, palm-leaf huts, with unwholesome food and an utter ignorance of the rudiments of sanitation or hygiene. Plenty of cane is grown on the western slope of the Andes, along the Pacific coast, but it was the acme of imbecility, everyone told him, to think of growing cane east of the Andes. There were plenty of failures to point to as examples—men who had spent much money on sugar-mill machinery and had later been compelled to “scrap” it because “sugar could not be grown east of the Andes.”

When Dr. Vigil went ahead with his plans and erected a small saw-mill, where planks were made out of the logs of cedar, mahogany, and other valuable cabinet woods brought in as the forest was cleared to make room for the cane fields, they called him “loco” and dismissed him and his plans with knowing shakes of the head and a gentle tapping of foreheads. That was eight years ago. To-day the traveler going up river passes, one day’s journey below Iquitos, a fine, modern hacienda, one of the most inspiring sights on the entire trip of over 2,000 miles from Para. The doctor had ridiculously small capital to work with. He told us confidentially that he never had as much as \$8,000 at any time. Second-hand machinery for the sawmill and the sugar mill was picked up here and there from “failures,” and with the help of his very clever Peruvian mechanic he patched it up and made it serviceable. The trees of the forest were cut up and sold in Iquitos, bringing some grist to his financial mill. The rubber trees, however, were left standing as the forest disappeared, and the “lazy men” who preferred to gather rubber to planting and cutting cane were at work every day tapping these and gathering the latex, which meant that a little more grist became available for the main work—the building up of a sugar plantation.

Every day he puts 5, 10, 20 men to work planting fresh cane stalks. It thrives extraordinarily well, and within nine months after planting the first cuttings are made, and there are seven, and sometimes nine, cuttings before the stubble is burned and the land is ready for a new planting. To-day for miles about the hacienda there are fields of growing cane. Dr. Vigil is manufacturing good sugar and other by-products, and the local demand far exceeds the supply. The stage will soon be reached where his present plant will not be large enough to take care of the increasing output. His sawmill is working overtime to meet the demand for lumber in Iquitos, and the cost of gathering rubber from the trees, which are now readily accessible as the forest has been cleared, has been reduced to a minimum. He has over 600 men working for him, and nowhere throughout the length and breadth of Amazonia is there, I believe, a more popular employer. His foremen are employed on a profit-sharing basis; his people are better housed and better fed than they had ever been in the old days,



Courtesy of John F. Barry, New York City.

OBIDOS ON THE AMAZON.

This settlement is 600 miles up the Amazon, where the river is at its narrowest. The narrow passage is called the "garganta" (throat) of the Amazon. Obidos is an attractive town, clean and healthy, and enjoys a delightful climate.



Courtesy of John F. Barry, New York City.

THE HACIENDA SAN PABLO.

The home of Dr. Enrique Vigil, who has successfully started sugar raising on the Amazon. Dr. Vigil can be seen in the foreground, and behind him is the fuel which the steamer has stopped to load.

when gathering rubber was practically the only means of earning a livelihood.

There are plenty of North Americans who will remember how friends and relatives criticized the pioneers who went west, even only as far as Kansas, not so many years ago. They were regarded as harmless lunatics and every effort was made to dissuade them from such a mad adventure. It was those pioneers, determined men and women, who did not fear hard work, who have built up the prosperity and greatness of the middle and the far West. Dr. Vigil is to Peru what the western pioneers were to the United States—a leader who has dared to break away from convention, who is blazing a trail for others to follow, and incidentally building up his own fortune while laying a foundation for the well-being of his country. He deserves well of his fellow countrymen.

I have spoken mainly of agricultural possibilities in Amazonia, because agriculture is, after all, the basis of real national prosperity. The valley possesses mineral and forest resources which have as yet been almost untouched, if we exclude rubber. The forests contain fibers in infinite variety, many of them of great commercial value. There are oil-bearing nuts from which illuminating, lubricating, and edible oils can be extracted, and the British and Italians are actively engaged in development along these lines at the present. The forests of the State of Para alone contain upwards of 300 varieties of timber, and there are many cabinet woods which would be almost priceless if placed on the New York market. There are trees which give a pulp suitable for paper making; bark needed in the tanning industry; vegetable dyes; balata; gums; resins; medicinal plants in endless variety. Kapok grows extensively throughout the valley, both the white and yellow varieties. Of Brazil nuts and sapucayas, not a tenth part is gathered each year. The rest rot on the ground or are devoured by the parrots and monkeys.

The mineral wealth includes coal, iron, tin, platinum, gold, silver, and many other precious metals, some of which have already been worked in a small way. Although these minerals are known to exist, it is not yet known in what quantities, as the upper reaches of the Amazon and its affluents have not yet been properly explored, much less prospected for minerals. Most of the explorers have confined their attention exclusively to the river banks, and the interior back of these is still a closed book. The mineralized areas are mainly in the vicinity of the headwaters or the rapids of the rivers, the rim of the Amazon Basin, as it is called. Oil has been discovered near Iquitos and on the border of Bolivia, up the Madeira River. We secured samples of the Iquitos oil and found it to be of fine quality, with a paraffin base.

The Amazon Valley has been blessed by nature with an inexhaustible supply of the raw materials which the world needs to-day in the

work of reconstruction following years of war, and that the European countries are beginning to find this out is shown by the fact that since the armistice the British, Italians, French, Germans, and Scandinavians have been actively making investigations in the valley.

In the past, rubber overshadowed all other development, but much water has run over the dam during the past five years. The Amazon Valley is to-day on the eve of an era of industrial activity, and all the signs point to a future prosperity such as it has never known.

INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT IN ECUADOR¹ ∴ ∴

AMONG the greatest intellectuals of Ecuador were Almedo and Montalvo, who were praised by such critics as Menéndez and Palayo, Rodó, Varela, and Blanco Fombona, not to mention foreigners. Numa Pompilio Ilona was another, a poet who followed the spirit in his *Odyssey* and sung the deep pain of a soul in the eternal solitude of night in the mountains; also Juan León Mera, the true national poet who composed the national hymn and the legend of the virgins of the sun; and César Borja, the colorful artist of the countryside about Esmeraldas. All these were men of the past. It may be that in the hasty list we give of the present-day writers we have forgotten some names, but if so it is unintentional. Those who have taken up the work definitely, those who have only made occasional attempts, masters and pupils who have come out victoriously, all who have handled the pen even for a time in the present period, are here, with the exception perhaps of some professors, like Quevedo, Drs. Alberto Gómez J., Alberto Larrea, and Alfonso Moscoo, who have composed verses or made addresses, and are not now following the literary path.

There are very few latter-day men who have published their works in book form. There is no modern anthology to aid in the search. This present article, though it does not reproduce verses nor selected literary passages, gives without criticism an idea of the themes and writers of Ecuador. Much will remain hidden in spite of us, for it has been difficult to find the source; but this feeble attempt may serve as an incentive to a more pretentious catalogue or an index to Ecuadorean intellectuality.

Some of the later writers and prominent men are poets, like Remigio Crespo Toral; scholars and orators, like Carlos R. Tobar and Honorato

¹ By Alejandro Andrade Coello. English version of an article in *Revista de la Universidad de Córdoba*.

Vasquez; students of history, like Albert Muñoz Vernaza, who wrote the biography of Espejo; great jurists, like Luis Filipe Borja, Rafael M. Arízaga, and J. M. Borja, author of an abstract of general history of the Roman law, who are awaiting the judgment of posterity, some having already been honored.

Ecuadorean literature in less than a year has lost three of its ablest and best exponents; in the field of science and history, Federico González Suárez, who was a famous religious orator, critic, poet, archeologist, and naturalist; among the writers, Nicolás Augusto González, novelist, lyric poet, dramatist, and newspaper writer; in the field of politics and journalism, Manuel J. Calle, who wrote articles on current subjects, American legends, necrologies, numerous editorials, and founded newspapers and magazines.

Shortly before the death of these men, Abelardo Moncayo died, the classic poet of Bolívar and Sucre, eulogistic philosopher of "Solitude," who was inspired by our mountains, such as Chimborazo. This ironical political writer of keen judgment taught for a long and golden period as rector of the Mejía National Institute. He figured as a dramatist with his play, "The Tenth of August," given several times in Quito. He left to his native country his memoirs, in which he praises the virtues of the illustrious doctor from Ibarra, Mariano Acosta, and of that talented woman, Marietta de Veintemilla, a star of such magnitude on the Ecuadorean horizon "that she alone would suffice not only to inspire pride in a cultured nation, but in a whole continent." The memoirs also give praise to "The two patriarchs of Ecuadorean liberalism," Pedro Moncayo and Pedro Carbo; applause also for Dr. Antonio Borrero C. for his work of reviewing the historic testimony of Berthe, which he refutes reasonably and with proofs; the defense of Gen. Lamas; the political letters from Lima of "Montalvo Civilizador;" and discussion of the boundary question, such as the reply to Dr. Luis Cordero in behalf of the integrity of the territory.

The alter ego of Abelardo Moncayo, as Dr. Felicísimo López was called, died in New York. He was an austere, practical man, as shown in his *Virutas* (Commentaries). In "The Story of an Excommunication" he narrates the misfortunes of one persecuted for justice by fanaticism. He was much interested in national affairs. He prepared a geographical atlas and showed the progress of other nations, especially in regard to highways, in *Pro Patria*.

Eudófilo Alvarez died in April, 1917, young, earnest and appreciative of art. In "Cuentos y otras cosas" he has a series of articles on customs, critiques, and travels through the east of Ecuador. His artistic novel, written in the form of letters and a psychological study under the title of "Abelardo," received recognition even outside of the country. *Ocho Cartas Halladas* (Eight letters that were found)

is a continuation of the same theme. He also left some unpublished articles. He wrote on the question "Is History superior to Drama and Fiction?" in reply to the ideas of Señor Jacinto Jijón y Caamaño, showing a rather unusual culture and artistic sense.

Oscar Ignacio Alexander died December 29, 1917. He was a musician and interested in literature. His opinions of Toledo, the poet who composed *Brumas*, of Noboa Caamaño, and of delightful Enrique Gómez Carrillo, confirm his tastes. His comedy, "The String of Pearls," made its first appearance in Quito.

Another of those who have disappeared from the literary field is the late Dr. Alfredo Espinosa Tamayo, who made famous the pseudonym of Capitán Nero. He lived in Guayaquil, devoted to science notwithstanding his torturing illness. His book, "Guide for the Teaching of Hygiene," is one of his best known works.

Dr. Ulpiano Pérez Quiñonez died in Riobamba on December 27, 1918. He was a great preacher, his sermons and funeral discourses as well as the address made on the centennial of the martyrdom of the patriots of Quito and in memory of Juan Claverie, and his other eulogies, all show the ease and perfection of his language. In Ibarra he gave lectures on his journey to Palestine to the priests of his diocese, and lectures on labor questions to workmen. In familiar conversations he gave his impressions of Egypt, his arrival at Cairo, and his visit to the Pyramids.

Fray José María Aguirre, lawyer and pulpit orator, died on February 13, 1919, in Quito. He was born in Cuenca. There was a poetic quality in the smoothness of his language, simplicity and deep humility, and his sermons had the force of clear similies and the ring of sincerity. He was a great student of the Bible, and his commentaries were of real value.

Félix Valencia was a poet who died of hunger in a hospital of Quito. He had published in pamphlet form, in 1911, his *Cuentos de Vida y Muerte*, and in 1914 *La Epopeya de San Mateo*, dedicated to legendary and heroic Colombia. His friends wished to honor the memory of Valencia and in vain sought for his body, which was never found.

About the same time Molestina, writer of coplas and well known for his little comedies, died, at the age of 70, in Guayaquil.

Antonio Alomid Llori, poet and journalist, died in November, 1918, in Guayaquil. He was born in Esmeraldas, June 13, 1867, educated in Quito, where he spent most of his life. His poem "La Ultima Noche del Inca" received the second prize in an academic contest on the 10th of August, 1888. He published a volume for *El Día* under the pseudonym of "Eliseo," and was employed in the statistical branch of the department of public instruction.

Arturo Borja, a poet of Quito, died an early death. His short collection of rhymes show delicacy and feeling. He read the French

poets extensively. When he came back from Paris he brought reminders of the symbolist Mallarmé with his shivering winter, which makes the spiders shake overhead in the long windows, while one hears below the tick-tock of the Saxony clock. He came back full of the mournful accents of Alberto Samain, who voices the sadness of autumn dropping the golden leaves "like memories, slowly, on the grass;" or speaks of the tired twilight when the garden rose "seems to breathe an incurable sadness." He returned reciting the poems of Enrique de Régnier, filled with the modern daily traffic. He delighted in the mystic tendernesses of Francisco Jammes, natural and sincere and much admired by modern Spanish poets. Borja departed from the academic style of Toledo and the high-sounding declamations of the style of Nuñez de Arce and of certain old seers of Azuay, to discover the language of the fountain which laughs or weeps in the poignant afternoons of summer. Meetings in the white cemetery, longings to remedy the melancholy lees of pleasure, even jingling folly's bells of real madness, prayers of anguish on the path of forgetfulness, or in the pursuit of chimeras, these were the themes that occupied him and led him to read the works of Juan Ramón Jiménez, for he was steeped in melancholy. Borja died in 1912 in the dawn of a "mystic and moonlit springtime."

Notwithstanding the fact that more than five years have passed since his death, we mention Borja among the recent writers because a group of fervent young admirers continue to read with affection that short and harmonious poetic work which they still comment upon and reproduce. Neither is the sentimental Emilio Gallegos del Campo to be forgotten, for his mournful verses will live a long time. He wrote the play "Honra de Obrero."

PRESENT VERSE.

Let us take a rapid glance at the youthful poets of the present literary era. Those of other ages, like Victor M. Rendon, of Telefonemas y Telepatías, or Juan Abel Echevarría, who mourned in a beautiful elegy the death of Dr. Gonzalez Suárez, or Leonidas Pallares Arteta, author of the rhymes and songs of the national heroes, remain for the judgment of another period and separate study. I turn to the new troubadours.

Ernesto Noboa Caamaño, lingering in Paris, is the poet who has gone to the soul of things and given them expression. As yet his verses have not been published collectively, but will appear under the title of "Romanza de las Horas." He is perhaps the most gifted and sweetest poet of the younger generation, and charms with his spontaneity, giving the suggestion of a flute in a hushed night.

The Colombian, Martínez Mutis, in a poem, has expressed the restlessness of the spirit on reading a poem of Noboa's describing the

mystery of the romantic afternoons, when one wishes to travel, perhaps to die, to vanish. He invites us to hear under the mystic spell "the vague and poignant melody of the sleeping and silent night." Noboa, who has told the twilight secret full of unvoiced desires in his plaints, refuses solace for his sad hours. Before the grave realities of life the poet lets us understand that his heart is a sad cemetery, with only crosses. His "poor eyes of a child grown old" watch the dying day, and we feel his sadness. At times, as a relief to his habitual depression, he composes light and playful strophes.

Miguel Angel Corral is also a member of the spiritual center of Ecuador. With his erotic poetry he invokes the always adored and continual fount of inspiration. When the muse fails him the poet considers himself a derelict. He is the living embodiment of adoration of femininity. From the Castillo de If, his lyrics of travel were dedicated to Amado Nervo, some of them composed near the sea. His novel, "Voluptuosidad," featured some of his companions of Quito in the setting of revelry in Madrid. The novel describing native customs, called the "Las Cosechas," was awarded a prize, but the prize never reached his hands.

Victor Hugo Escala is traveling through foreign countries as consul and is the author of *Motives Galantes*, a little volume of simple verse and love poems. Next to the sonnet of lighter theme there is the pleasing madrigal, elegantly winged, like a gorgeous butterfly.

Another poet living in the neighboring Republic of Peru is Aurelio Román. He has sung the down-trodden Indian in his poem "Los Proscritos del Nuevo Mundo," full of blood and tears. This poet, in sonnets and other filigree-like rhymes, sings the melancholy of his heart. He has translated the first works of Teodoro de Banville, Enrique de Régnier, and Edmond Rostand. His usual pseudonym is "Foreigner."

In early youth César E. Arroyo, who lives in Spain, devoted some time to verse. Having a poetic temperament, he has a warm and rhythmic style of prose, in which he writes about the mother country, whose literary development he watches with filial interest, and especially the drama, which he has reviewed for several seasons. He continues in *Mirando a España*, interesting chronicles of Spain. He also wrote *Al Margen de la Epopeya*, and has published some dramatic works, *El Caballero* and *La Muerte y el Diablo*. He has contributed to the best magazines, the Cervantes being the most important.

T. Trajano Mera, born of the strain of troubadours, first produced his *Sonetas y Sonetillas*, then delighted us with his farces, *Guerra y Paz* and *La Visita del Poeta*, all sparklingly pointed. His serious work, *Consules y Consulados*, merits the triumph received beyond the country, for it has been of great assistance to those who represent

South America in an official capacity in Europe. His *Batalla de las Espuelas de Oro* is an epic sketch of Belgium; "The Condor," a tale of suffering of a blind Indian.

Wenceslao Pareja, with his "Voces lejanas y otros versos" true to the rules of rhythm, obtained onomatopoeic effects to give voice to the old sorrows and the old plaints. In *Cuento* he gives a love scene, in which he portrays weeping Marguerite. In 1918 he read a paper on "Algunos datos sobre la peste bubonica en Guayaquil y Anhelos Universitario" at the beginning of the school year.

Since Manuel María Sanchez wrote his beautiful poem "Paz?" in which before the ensanguined world there comes like a terrible reproof the suffering and gentle figure of Jesus, who in vain opens his arms in supplication from the cross, and his classic sonnet in honor of González Suárez, no other great poem has enriched the literary field. He is president of the chamber of deputies, and is thus in a position to exercise a great influence in legislation dealing with educational matters, in which he is greatly interested.

In the midst of his duties as lawyer N. Clemente Ponce finds time to translate with ease and in musical language canto I of the *Æneid*. He is also devoted to hymns to the Virgin.

Remigio Tamariz Crespo had written an idyl, *Lucía Apoteosis*, dedicated to Dr. Crespo Toral, when it was suggested that he be made poet laureate. He also wrote *Malvaloca* as an offering to Ricardo León. The latter poem has been praised by critics for its spontaneity, imagery, and feeling.

Francisco Falquez Ampuero translates gracefully from the French the works of modern poets. In *Rondeles Indígenas* and *Mármolos Lavados* will be found examples and also in the elegant edition of *Gobelinos*. As introduction to the poetry there is an essay on Heredia and the development of poetry, with Leconte de Lisle, Sully Prudhomme, Catulle Mendès, etc. In prose he touches upon the European war in *Sintiendo la Batalla*. He also wrote "Lujo de pobre."

Luis Filipe Borja has written a sonnet, "A Paris," in which he admires the "double strength of the Latin hearth." He is devoted to his legal studies. One of his lectures is on "González Suárez, su vida y su obra."

Francisco Guarderas has composed "La Cita," "Mi Suplica," and "Tu burla," all sonnets. He has a subtly critical spirit, and his style in prose ranges from the description of a carpenter, Beltrán, to the profound studies of deep thinkers in regard to the European war.

Gonzalo Cordero, of the well-known family of Cuenca, to which belong the Luises and Miguels, wrote an elegy on the death of his father, who was an ex-President of the Republic. The 12 sonnets are full of the quiet grief of the artist, and are so well connected that

they seem to be a single chord. They are called "Por mi Tristeza." In Bartolo there are seven sonnets of local color, describing the death of a native of his country.

J. M. Astudillo Ortega, in "Ecuadoriales," sketches the countryside of Cuenca and praises the country atmosphere. Devoted to art, he does not forget his artistic obligations even in the midst of the serious study of medicine, full of the themes of human suffering, with which he deals in his literary work.

C. A. Arroyo del Río dedicated a few well-turned verses to Quito, the heroic, the shining. His sonnets are tender, madrigal-like. The one entitled "Ojos Claros" is a eulogy in the manner of Cetina.

Guillermo Bustamante, steeped in melancholy, in his alexandrine verse, "Soy Triste Peregrino," shows very early that he "has a fragile soul and sick heart." The theme of most feeling is "Y seguir . . . seguir." His sonnets to the moon, his "Blanca Fugitiva," "En la playa," picture of a maiden asleep in the sands, are well done. His short poem, "Moderna Heroína," sketches a decadent and erotic woman, described as the "flesh of misery and of vice."

Rafael S. Romero y Cordero chooses gallant motives with a fugitive and impressionistic note, as "cuento de la última Cenicienta." His unpublished book, *Rosas de Ensueno*, contains his well-known *Misticismos Crepusculares*. *Responsos Captales* are little sonnets dedicated to Baudelaire, Poe, Verlaine, Walt Whitman, Darío, and Valde Inclán, which shows his modern technique and his sympathy for those who are tormented by an ideal. He is the son of Dr. Romero León, who wrote *Leyendas Olvidadas*.

Emilio Alzuro Espinosa, as recreation from the profession of architect, regales us from time to time with graceful verses.

The younger generation have three poets who are promising—César and Jorge Carrera Andrade, two brothers, and Gonsalo Escudero Moscoso, all editors of *La Idea*, under the direction of another literary branch of sturdy stock that furnished many with its wisdom. There are also Luis Aníbal Sánchez, grandson of the dear old maestro, Don Quintiliano Sánchez, author of the epic poems to Cotopaxi, Chimborazo, and Agoyán, and of the long *Leyenda del Padre Almeida* and the elegies *Mis Tristezas*; and César and Jorge Carrera Andrade, who tell us with fine perception of the soul of things and the intensity of life. Both have been made poets laureate, the first in the *Juegos Florales* of the university and the second in the annual literary contest of the Instituto Mejía.

In these same contests Gonsalo Escudero obtained the first prize. His sonnets are delicate and beautiful. He is inclined to the historic style and has dedicated poems to the literary geniuses of the world. His tripodeas are sentimental, the *Fauno Dolor* being worthy to appear in any anthology.

PROSE.

Prose has been more cultivated than verse, and the spirit of Montalvo has left reverent disciples like Aparicio Ortega, Federico Proaño, and others who, though with very different ideas, yet maintained the purity of his style, such as Modesto Espinosa, Manuel de J. Proaño, Alejandro López, Cornejo, Matovelle, and Miguel Valverde, whose soul cried out against the crime whose victim was Edith Cavell, "a violet of London fields." It is not our purpose to refer to the early writers, such as José Antonio Campos, he of wit and sparkling episode, who gave such pleasant and enjoyable lessons in his journals with his pointed stories, applied to the social and political sides of life; nor to Camilo Destrujo, who over half a century ago was the author of many bibliographical histories, such as *La Entrevista de Bolívar y San Martín en Guayaquil*, short stories, biographies, and treatises; nor Celiano Monge, antiquarian and a patient investigator of history; nor Roberto, a keen writer who put so much spirit into the pages of his *García Moreno* and the play *6 de Agosto* and the *Life of Eloy Alfaro*. Our purpose is to mention the names of the present period, as represented by the promising youth of the present day.

Gonzalo Zaldumbide, who showed his love for fine analysis in the *Life of D'Annunzio*, has essayed higher criticism. With poetic sentiments and the outlook of a philosopher he has discussed, in *Elogio de Henri Barbusse* the work of that author, especially *Los Suplicantes*, and *El Infierno*. His desire was to show "a manner of seeing life and the world so that they might reveal to man all the astounding grandeur which ordinarily he fails to see in it"; to enter into the mystery of things and of human nature. His *Egloga Tragica* is a psychological study of Indian nature, of the wild instinct of the savage against giving his affections to the white man, the master, or approaching him. Such are the pictures he draws, and he writes charming hymns to nature, also love stories. His admiration for France is immense; he takes care that the winged nation's happy influence shall be felt, for it is the country of liberty and refined art. His critical mind is devoted to Ecuador and South America and the presentation of its legends.

Nicolás Jiménez, modestly and with the power of concentration, has triumphed with his calm reflective study of Dr. González Suárez. This biography was much applauded. The perspicacity with which he studied the subject's heart and displayed its secrets is remarkable, even to portraying the soul. He yearns for the coming of a book which will picture us in our true state, so we may profit by seeing ourselves as others see us. He has written several critical sketches with fairness and good judgement, having reviewed the work of G. Martínez Sierra, and also of Juan Ramón Jiménez.

Julio E. Moreno reviewed the much-praised work of Dr. Remigio Toral, finding many lessons in sincerity and art. Of exceptional talent, his probing criticism sees the clear vision of men and their reaction to events, lessons which his philosophy makes of use. His work in public instruction has not left him time to devote himself entirely to literature.

Marcos B. Espinel, a consul for many years, has written accounts of the war. Homero Viteri is painstaking and energetic and works for the advancement of public instruction. His long and detailed monograph on the development of public instruction in Ecuador is more than an ordinary thesis; it is a complete investigation of history and teaching which should be of great use to the country. He undertook to show the great necessity of introducing into the course of philosophy and literature easy and suitable lectures. He is fond of historical studies, particularly the prehistoric phases of our own country, and is not unknown in the cultural movement of the country.

Luis N. Dillon, with the energy and activity of an American, has written of important reforms for public instruction. As head of that department he has set teaching on the right path. In the magazine of the Sociedad Figaro there have appeared fine bits of his writing. He has founded magazines and written for numerous papers.

Carlos Tobar y Borgoño in the midst of his public duties, his codification of the International Code of Private Law and national problems in engineering, takes time to cultivate the amenities of letters. He has written interesting tales, such as *Y fué General*, telling of the old days of the South American independence; and his lifelike sketches, such as *Pedro de la Cruz*, are interesting and original studies of character. He lately delivered an address full of hope, ideals, and resolution to the students when the Universidad Central opened its doors with him as rector.

Luis Robalino Dávila maintains an interest in the coming importance of his country in the concert of nations from northern Europe. He is a novelist and journalist, and is now devoting himself to consular subjects and international themes, which may be of use to his country.

José Rafael Bustamante, a soldier-writer of promise, since his novel, *Para Matar el Gusano*, has done nothing in letters, but the country expects more from him.

Luis Eduardo Bueno, an unconditional admirer of Montalvo, as he frankly admitted on reproducing a letter of *Cosmopolita* in defense of Don Antonio Flores, likes to assay literary values. His criticisms are reasonable and analytical. He has published several books of social and literary criticism, and written on the drama and the novel.

César Alfonso Pastor is wandering in French cities. He is much interested in science, but is not unmindful of literature. He speaks

of the need of dreaming and keeping one's spirit fresh. He describes scenes in young Bohemia, and sends chronicles of his travels. He has analysed the philosophy of Ortega and Gasset and published an essay and a pamphlet, "La educación democrática."

Eduardo Mera has devoted himself with enthusiasm to the description of customs. His language has great charm, and "Serraniegas" is a collection of gems of description of the country and of nature well observed. He is writing a novel called "Al pueblo de los Andes".

Isaac Berrera is editor of the magazine *Letras*. He is fond of writing criticisms and follows closely not only Latin American culture, but that of France, of which he is a decided admirer. He has written articles of various kinds, but mostly political and critical sketches. He has published a biographical book on Rocafuerte and a dramatic work "La melancolía de una tarde."

Victor Félix Toscano writes on educational themes. He has taken up the methods of several subjects with the criticism of a teacher of correct diction. He is well prepared not only in Spanish but in the philosophy of the language and the psychology of the student.

Reinaldo Cabezas Borja has delivered some lectures. In July he devoted one to the laborer, "La suerte de los Débiles." His thesis on the founding and evolution of the penal code was favorably commented upon in foreign countries. He has lately written a book, "Introducción para un Estudio Crítico del Código Penal Ecuatoriano," in which he suggests education as a remedy for crime, among other reforms in accord with the laws and customs and state of advancement. He also gives a draft of laws for the government of the penitentiary of Quito.

Daniel Hidalgo, occupied with sociological problems, tells of the development of such questions in Ecuador, the evils of militarism, and other social wrongs. He has studied the constitution of the country and has recently given a lecture on exportation and trade.

Augustín Cueva, a profound sociologist, has shown the peonage and miserable condition of the Indian. He is very enthusiastic over the university extension course, which will spread education over all parts of the Republic.

THE SCIENCES.

The science of archaeology is represented by Jacinto Jigon y Caamaño, who devoted his fortune to this pursuit. He has published some very valuable works on prehistoric periods of Ecuadorian life, descriptions of ancient Indian treasures, and descriptions of the early handiwork of the Guayas; also notes on the Incas and American archaeology. He has collected some of the best works of art, thus encouraging national art, and possesses a collection of pre-Colombian treasures and a fine Spanish library. He hopes to inaugurate a

museum and a club for public lectures. He is director of the *Boletín de la Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Estudios Historicos Americanos*, and president of the association.

Carlos M. Larrea is another archæologist whose works deserve attention. The introduction and notes to the unpublished work of Miguel de Estete on the discovery and conquest of Peru are his.

J. Gabriel Navarre has compiled the epigraphs of Quito, a work which is well done and useful, containing a collection of ancient and modern inscriptions in churches, convents, pictures, and all kinds of monuments throughout the city of San Francisco de Quito, with a short historical introduction.

J. Jorge Lanivar Ugarte has also assembled copies of inscriptions on the monuments of Quito.

Julio Tobar Bonoso has written on the second elections of 1875 and a biography of Dr. Pedro José de Arteta.

Juan Félix Proaño has cleared up several historical and prehistorical questions, in particular that of the Indians of Rio Bamba.

Francisco de Paula Soria, who has engaged in civic and educational pursuits, has prepared a synopsis of the volcanoes of Ecuador. In his unpublished work, "Cenesis of the School of Alexandria," he goes to the Orient, not omitting China, Persia, and India.

Guillermo Destrüge has written *Correlación de las Fuerzas Naturales*, which will soon be in its second edition.

Carlos T. García has devoted himself to teaching. He is director of *El Magisterio Ecuatoriano*.

Carlos A. Roland is a chemist, whose last textbook, *Apuntes de Química Médica*, is highly recommended.

With his own funds Julio E. Rueda maintains the *Revista Comercial*, which is a great aid to trade and does us credit outside the country.

Alfredo Flores Caamaño has made some historical corrections. In Europe he published a voluminous book on Mejía and his oratory. He has an historical work which has not yet been published.

Luis G. Tufino writes on astronomy; Rafael Andrade Rodríguez on trigonometry. Nicolas F. Lopez, in addition to his military notes, has published articles of an international character. His last lecture was on Pan Americanism. Angel Polibio Chávez has written on the subject of the urbanity of young ladies; and his *Nociones de Pedagogia* received the gold medal in the last exposition at Guayaquil.

Angel Isaac Chiriboga has written on the subject of explosives, with chapters on military hygiene and other subjects useful to the soldier. Gustavo Lemos R. has written on grammatical changes and the simplification of spelling.

Luis F. Andrade Moreno sees the method of rooting out of Ecuador civil revolts by means of organization of "Obligatory military service."

Carlos Matamoros, jr., of the normal school, who studied in Quito, has published *Exposiciones Pedagógicas en Guayaquil*.

MEXICAN MINES AND MINING¹ :: :: :: ::

FROM time immemorial Mexico has enjoyed an envied fame because of her excellence over all other countries in her seemingly limitless possessions of mineral wealth; and ever since the days of Cortez the cupidity of men the world over has been aroused by the wondrous tales dealing with these hidden treasures. The estimated value of Mexico's total mineral output fairly staggers one's imagination, and yet these resources, instead of being exhausted at the present time, appear greater than ever and are providing alluring fields for investment, as well as for practical application of the most scientific equipment of the up-to-date mining engineer. During the year 1918, according to official reports of the Mexican department of industry, commerce, and labor, the total value of the mined products in the country amounted to \$180,000,000, United States currency; the total number of mines in operation were 33,186; and the number of concessions granted totaled 2,287.

As a silver-producing country without parallel Mexico claimed special attention for many decades; but the rare exploits of the Spanish cavaliers, whose horses were said to be shod with the precious white metal, have been overshadowed by recitals of the discovery of some of Mexico's most noted mines, the princely returns of the most bountiful bonanzas, and the frequent metamorphosis of the penniless prospector into a millionaire mine operator.

In the year 1548 some muleteers are reported to have pitched their night camp on the hills that mark the present site of Guanaajuato, where, according to their practice, they built several bonfires. The following morning one of the party chanced to disturb some of the embers of these fires and noticed that the heat had melted the virgin silver out of the rock. An exploration of the neighborhood followed and the foundation of one of the most celebrated mining camps of Mexico's colonial period was the result.

It is said that the owner of the far-famed "Quintera Mine," Señor Almada, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, overspread the bridal chamber in his palacio with countless silver bars, and lined with the same chaste metal the path from the house to the church, thereby enabling the bridal party to tread upon fabulous wealth as it proceeded to the altar.

¹By Luther K. Zabriskie, Consul of the United States of America at Aguascalientes, Mexico.



"EL ZOPOLITE" FOUNDRY, TEPIC, MEXICO.

In the State of Tepic are found pure gold-bearing, gold-silver, and gold-copper veins, besides varied other mineral deposits. Among other resources of this territory are manufacturing. The foundry shown in the picture is located near the city of Tepic.

In various parts of the Indian-inhabited regions of the Republic prospectors and miners were forced to abandon many rich mines. These are being rediscovered from time to time, and in the case of innumerable so-called worked-out mines it has been found that the methods employed by the early Spaniards were so crude that the discarded tailings, when worked over by modern processes, yield returns almost equal to those secured by the original operators.

Mining has always been the most lucrative source of Mexican revenue, and, despite the troublous periods of the country's history, giant strides have been taken in the development of not only her silver-producing resources, but other precious and near-precious mines as well, until now Mexico stands forth as the second greatest copper-producing country in the world and holds fifth place as a gold producer. The amount of money invested in the mines and smelters of Mexico exceeds \$250,000,000, and fresh capital is still clamoring for investment in both the ancient and the newest mining districts. As a country of profitable investments Mexico must very soon assume a foremost place, and under favorable conditions, as a consequence of this influx of capital, the United States of Mexico can not fail to attain an important sphere as one of the leading nations of the world.

For the most part the immense wealth of Mexican mines is due more to the abundance of ores rather than to their rich values. The mines are generally located in sierras or mountain ranges, and the vein courses branch out to all points of the compass. The major part of the silver and gold ores are discovered in veins whose extent varies to a marked degree. For example, the Veta Madre in Guanajuato is said to run from 9 to about 50 meters in width; the Mellado vein has a width of over 100 meters in certain places, the workings measuring 16 kilometers and the greatest depth being 630 meters; the width of the San Rafael vein varies from 16 to 32 meters; and the Coronas and the Coronas y Borda veins are from 8 to 10 meters wide and are worked to a depth of 200 meters.

Owing to improvements in the processes for the treatment of gold-bearing ores a steady increase in the production of this metal in Mexico can be noted. Gold is found here in alluvial deposits, in pure gold-bearing veins, mixed with silver, mixed with silver and copper, and mixed with silver, copper, and lead.

The gold placers of Mexico have not attained a great commercial importance, but the most noteworthy occur in the States of Durango, Guerrero, Sinaloa, and Sonora, and the Territory of Lower California. Pure gold-bearing veins are found in the States of Chihuahua, Michoacan, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Sonora, Zacatecas, and the Territories of Lower California and Tepic; gold-silver veins in the States of Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Mexico, Michoacan,



LORETO SMELTING WORKS, PACHUCA, MEXICO.

In excess of \$25,000,000 is invested in mines and smelters in Mexico, and fresh capital is clamoring for opportunities. At present the cyanide process has superseded the old methods of obtaining precious metals from the ores, and modern machinery has been installed in practically all Mexican mines.

Oaxaca, Queretaro, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Zacatecas, and the Territories of Lower California and Tepic; gold-copper veins in the States of Chiapas, Guerrero, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, and Veracruz, and the Territory of Tepic; gold-silver-copper veins in the State of Sinaloa; and gold-silver-copper-lead veins in the State of Zacatecas.

Silver deposits are to be found in practically every Mexican State, though the most important silver camps are located in Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, and Zacatecas. Silver mines are also worked in the States of Durango, Jalisco, Mexico, Morelos, Oaxaca, Pachuca, Puebla, Queretaro, and Sonora, and the Territory of Lower California. As a rule, the Mexican silver ore is found mixed with copper, lead, gold, or quick-silver. Some of these mines turn out ore that contains from 7 to 20 kilograms per ton, but the largest silver production comes generally from low-grade ore, and much that is treated contains only from 400 to 800 grams per ton.

Copper is mined in various States, notably in Sonora and Michoacan and the Territory of Lower California, the ores appearing in Michoacan being a combination of sulphides of copper and iron in the proportion of 34.60 to 30.51 per centum. The usual yield in the Inguaran mines is said to average 35 per cent of copper, the profit being about \$5 per carga of 300 pounds. The profit on the same carga in the Oropeo mines runs from \$12.50 to \$18.50, while in the Churamaco mines the profit ranges from \$22 to \$30. An abundance of native copper is found in the State of Mexico, as well as in Jalisco and Chihuahua.

Large deposits of lead, which is frequently mixed with silver, gold, copper, and zinc, exist all over the Republic. The chief silver-lead mines are in Chihuahua, Colima, Durango, and Zacatecas; and silver-lead-copper mines are found in San Luis Potosi and Sonora. Important silver-lead and silver-lead-zinc mines have been found in Nuevo Leon; and in addition there are well-defined lead deposits in Aguascalientes, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Tamaulipas, and Tlaxcala. The great camps of Almaloya, Niaca, Santa Eulalia, and Sierra Mojada are situated in the central plateau country, whence comes the main output, although the lead production from the scattered mines in the northeastern States is large. In the production of lead Mexico takes third place, and is outranked in this respect by the United States and Spain.

The Cerro de Mercado, in the State of Durango, is an enormous mountain of iron, about 1,900 yards long and 900 wide, with an elevation of about 700 feet above the surrounding country. Expert calculations place the contents of this hill at about 460,000,000 tons



COPPER MINING IN MEXICO.

Silver, lead, and copper mines are most plentiful in Sonora. Graphite is also to be found there and is being especially exploited. Upper picture: General view of the country near Cananea, showing the smelter of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Co. Center: Another view of the same company's operations. Lower picture: Several mining villages of the region.

of ore, whose assayed yields amount to from 70 to 75 per cent of pure iron. A cubic foot of the metal is estimated to weigh 291½ pounds. Iron deposits have also been found in many other States, and some of them appear to be very large. These appear in the form of oxides, a portion being magnetic iron and in combination with other metals. Meteoric iron is likewise found in various parts of the Republic. Immense deposits of various kinds of iron exist in the States of Jalisco and Guerrero, also in Hidalgo and Oaxaca, where the ores generally yield from 50 to 70 per cent, the poorest producing from 20 to 25 per cent.

Zinc blende, combined with silver ores, shows up all over Mexico in vast quantities; while calamine, the carbonates and silicates of zinc, also exist here. Frequently the ore runs as high as 50 per cent zinc.

Some supplies of tin, appearing in the form of black oxide and yielding from 35 to 75 per cent of tin, have been discovered in the States of Aguascalientes, Durango, and Guanajuato. Smaller quantities exist in the granite of the Sierra de la Estanera in Jalisco, as well as in the States of Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, and Sonora.

Rich deposits of manganese occur in the States of Durango, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Mexico, Puebla, and Zacatecas, and in the Territory of Lower California; but on account of the small local consumption and the difficult transportation facilities for shipping this metal abroad these mines have been somewhat neglected. During the years 1918 and 1919, however, enormous quantities of high-grade manganese were mined in Zacatecas and shipped to the United States at a highly profitable figure, and the production is still being continued on a large scale.

Mexico holds seventh place in the production of graphite. This metal is being actively exploited, especially in the State of Sonora, where extensive and valuable deposits have been found.

Quicksilver is common to many States, and during the years 1918 and 1919 a considerable impetus was given to this branch of the mining industry by successful workings in Aguascalientes and Zacatecas.

Bismuth has been found in various forms, principally in the Cristo mine in the State of Zacatecas, where can be seen the native sulphate of bismuth. In the State of Jalisco the tellural variety exists and contains 48.50 per cent of bismuth; while in the State of Guanajuato the selenite form is found which yields, according to assays, from 60 to 70 per cent bismuth.

In several places, more especially in the States of Guerrero and Hidalgo, discoveries have been made of platinum, which usually lies in ferruginous clay.



SAN RAFAEL MINING WORKS, HIDALGO, MEXICO.

Probably the richest mining section in Mexico, Pachuca District, Hidalgo, was first worked by the Spaniards when they arrived in the country and is still yielding silver, gold, and lead. San Rafael is a comparatively new silver district, but is showing abundant returns.

The important antimony mines of the Republic are located in the States of San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Zacatecas, and Guerrero and are large producers.

Nickel, cobalt, osmium, sodium, and other such metals have been found in Mexico, but not in worth-while quantities. However, there are many rich coal fields, and abundant supplies are evident in Coahuila, Puebla, Michoacan, and Sonora; while immense petroleum deposits exist in Oaxaca, Tamaulipas, Tabasco, and Veracruz.

Considerable quantities of sulphur have been found in the States of Durango, Michoacan, and San Luis Potosi, and the Territory of Lower California, as well as in the crater of Popocatepetl, State of Mexico; but its distribution in these deposits is so irregular the exploitations have been difficult, and those made up to the present day have not been very successful.

Beautiful specimens of onyx and marble are quarried in the States of Oaxaca and Puebla, same being noted for their transparency, variety of coloring, and the facility for carving into thin slabs, as well as for the brilliancy of the finished product when polished. Several marble outputs are noted in the district of Galeana, in the State of Chihuahua, one variety being as white as snow, with a very fine grain; another is partially transparent and is tinted in delicate shades; while still another variety contains a manganese hue, with softly blended markings of white, gray, and blue. Enormous deposits of marble are still untouched in the State of Nuevo Leon, and lesser quantities are found in several districts of Oaxaca and in a dozen other States.

The special prominence given to the mining activities in Mexico has slightly tended to obscure the wealth of the country in precious stones. Many kinds of precious and semiprecious stones are found in the following places: Opals of excellent quality, in porphyry, in various localities in the States of Guerrero and Queretaro; the emerald, the dichroite, and beryl in Hidalgo; different varieties of the garnet in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora; sapphires and topazes in Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, and Guerrero; obsidian in Michoacan, Veracruz, Jalisco, Queretaro, and elsewhere; diamonds in Guerrero; rubies in Lower California and Durango; and jaspers, cornelians, agates, and other precious stones are found in different parts of the Republic. Pearls and pearl shells abound in certain spots in the Gulf of California, and the privilege of diving for pearls is given by the Government to parties under contract.

The salt that originates in Mexico has a splendid reputation. The largest deposits are those of Peñon Blanco, in San Luis Potosi, and the vast deposits in the island of Carmen, in the Gulf of California, whose quantity of salt is practically inexhaustible, and whose largest excavation measures about 3 miles in length by 2 in width. This



"CERRO DEL MERCADO," THE IRON MOUNTAIN NEAR THE CITY OF DURANGO.

About 1,900 yards long and 900 wide, with an elevation of 700 feet above the surrounding country, it has been calculated that this hill contains about 460,000,000 tons of ore, assaying at from 70 to 75 per cent pure iron.

salt is in the form of crystals and contains pure salt as high as 98 per cent. The salt, indeed, is of such purity it can be shipped direct from the mines without any preparation whatsoever.

The official statistics covering the production of minerals in the Mexican Republic during the years 1914 to 1918, inclusive, as published by the bureau of mines of the department of industry, commerce, and labor in May, 1919, are given as follows:

	Kilograms.				
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Gold.....	8,635	7,358	11,748	23,558	25,314
Silver.....	810,647	712,599	926,142	1,306,987	1,942,968
Lead.....		6,703,206	19,970,986	64,124,752	98,837,154
Copper.....		205,978	28,411,248	50,985,923	70,223,454
Antimony.....			828,767	2,646,544	3,268,546
Tin.....			292	9,214	13,537
Tungsten.....			12,250	187,637	149,486
Zinc.....		5,806,028	37,449,226	14,757,333	20,698,995
Graphite.....			470,343	420,046	6,190,849
Molybdenum.....					27,371
Mercury.....				33,132	163,598
Manganese.....				73,387	2,878,353
Aluminum.....					54
Arsenic.....				1,284,820	1,881,011

As previously indicated the Mexican mines represent great values, as a rule, because of the enormous quantities of their ores and not because of their superior richness; and when labor was cheap the final balances of many mines possessing even low-grade ores showed a goodly profit. The cost of mining labor has doubled and trebled and in some instances quadrupled within the past 20 years, and this circumstance added to the taxations, higher freight rates, and excessive costs of fuel and other necessities have had a rather detrimental effect in the working of low-grade mines, although the present high prices for silver and copper if continued may have a tendency to equalize matters.

The present tax on oil lands in Mexico amounts to 5 pesos (\$2.50, United States currency) per pertenencia (2.47 acres) per annum, and the taxes on mining lands are: Pertenencias (2.47 acres), 1 to 5, each 6 pesos per annum; pertenencias, 6 to 50, each, 9 pesos per annum; pertenencias, 51 to 100, each, 12 pesos per annum; pertenencias, 101 and over, each, 18 pesos per annum.

The existing taxes on silver, gold, copper, and lead in ores smelted to bullion within the country are as follows:

Silver and gold: Federal tax, 7 per cent on gross value; plus Federal, 0.5 per cent (about) on gross value, in paper; plus stamps, 0.5 per cent (about) on gross value; plus State tax, 2 per cent (about) on gross value; total 10 per cent of total silver and gold contents, whether the metals are exported or sent to the mint in Mexico City. If sent



Photo by Brown Bros.

ONE OF THE GREAT OIL WELLS OF TAMPICO, MEXICO.

Mexico's greatest mineral product is oil. Reports concerning the production of petroleum in 1919 show a total output of 80,557,229 barrels. The value of the export of this product was 186,443,975 pesos, Mexican gold. Twenty-seven new wells were drilled in 1919, yielding a total daily output of 462,550 barrels.

to the mint, there are further melting, assaying, refining, and minting charges.

Copper in bars or matte, assaying over 50 per cent copper, over 300 gross silver per ton, or over 5 gross gold per ton; at 23½ cents, New York electrolytic quotation: Federal tax, 5 per cent on gross value; plus (for paper currency); 0.35 per cent on gross value; plus stamps, etc., 0.35 per cent on gross value; plus State taxes, 2 per cent on gross value; total, 7.70 per cent on gross value.

Lead: Federal tax, 2 per cent on gross value; plus (for paper currency), 0.15 per cent on gross value; plus stamps, etc., 0.10 per cent on gross value; plus State tax, 1 per cent on gross value; total, 3.25 per cent on gross value.

Before titles to mining properties are issued to foreigners they must agree to consider themselves as Mexicans in matters relating to the property rights, and they must further agree not to invoke for the same or for that which relates to them, the protection of their governments, under the penalty that in case they fail to keep this agreement they will lose their rights in the property acquired by virtue of the agreement to the benefit of the nation.

As will be observed from the statistical table herein given there has been a steady and notable increase of mineral production in Mexico since 1914; and it is believed that the 1919 mining figures will completely overshadow all the others. Discoveries of new mineral deposits and uses for which the metals may be put are occurring right along; old capital is being turned over and new capital is coming in for the development of these hidden resources, and with the return of stable conditions a new era must ensue in Mexican mining, which is likely to furnish the basis for the brightest chapter on the subject that has ever been written.



THE TRADE BALANCE¹ ∴

THE financial events and processes of the war, especially the large direct Government loans made by the United States and Great Britain to the allied continental countries, including the loans made by the United States to Great Britain and loans made by certain neutrals to the belligerents of one or both sides, have had an overpowering influence on international commerce, finance, and exchange which extends to the present time. Governments in effect, in the international field, have substituted themselves for private initiative and enterprise, and in doing so more or less have paralyzed or destroyed the ordinary agencies and blocked up the ordinary channels of commerce. The ground purpose is not to be censured, for that purpose was the preservation of the civilization of the world; but we may question whether or not the end might not have been better served and at a less cost by more conservative and less destructive methods; and for a stronger reason we may doubt the advisability of continuing war methods now that the war is over. The ordinary agencies and devices of commerce and of finance were, so some thought, as well suited to the purposes and conditions of war as they were of peace. All that was necessary was that they should be controlled and directed to meet the exigencies of the former as they have been evolved to meet the exigencies of the latter.

The present unsatisfactory condition of foreign money exchange is due to two causes: The first of these is direct Government loans above mentioned, and the doubt whether there has been an end to these loans and to the artificial exchange status created thereby. Private capital must know to what extent the Government will continue to muddy the credit waters. The second is a more or less justifiable incertitude as to just how near to bankruptcy the belligerent governments have arrived, but especially as to how and when, if at all, they may be expected to reduce expenditures and retire any considerable part of their enormously inflated paper currencies.

Will the Governments—will Great Britain, France, and the United States—return to before-the-war sanity, or will they persist, still obsessed by the lingering belief in the superefficiency of over-all control as practiced in Germany, in projecting and continuing themselves in positions in which no government has ever been anything but grossly inefficient? The British Government has answered this

¹ By William C. Wells, chief statistician, Pan American Union.

inquiry sanely in one particular. It has withdrawn Government support from British exchange in New York.

It is assumed by many persons that the present "favorable" trade balance of over \$4,000,000,000 a year, representing the excess of commodity sales over purchases, is an obligation of foreign countries to the United States which must be paid in cash or otherwise, or be funded in loans by the United States to these countries, or somehow accounted for. It was upon this theory that the Government made direct loans to the allied countries in order to take care of their "unfavorable" trade balances during the war. Upon this theory is predicated the idea that this great balance will exhaust, if it has not already exhausted, the ability of foreign countries to continue purchases in the United States unless there be some adjustment of the obligation represented by the trade balance. If, after having sent all the commodities they are able to send and which the United States will receive, there remains due from England, France, and the others such a balance as this, then it is assumed the United States must capitalize the balance as a loan or cease to do the business. The argument would be logical enough were it not that the assumptions are incorrect.

International trade balances when commerce functions in the usual way do not need to be paid or funded as loans because they do not of themselves represent indebtedness or in fact necessarily any obligation. A country may continue indefinitely, if the commercial situation be left to itself free of extraneous interference, with a prodigiously large "favorable" trade balance without exhausting the credit or the cash of its customers; and as a corollary a country may continue indefinitely with an equally large "unfavorable" balance without exhausting its own credit or cash. In fact, a continuing "unfavorable" trade balance, except during the period of actual war, is always the accompaniment of national growth, and is frequently the accompaniment, as before the war in England, Holland, France, and Belgium, of rapidly increasing cash and credit reserves.

A trade balance is not a true balance, or any balance at all, because it is derived from the addition and subtraction of incongruous units.

For the year December 1, 1918, to November 30, 1919 (the armistice was signed Nov. 11, 1918), the customhouse value of United States imports was \$3,734,570,000 and exports \$7,808,053,000. These figures are supposed to show a trade balance favorable to the United States of \$4,073,483,000.

During the period United States imports from Europe alone amounted to only \$679,053,000, while the exports to Europe were \$5,117,186,000; so that the favorable balance in respect to Europe was greater than that of the whole—viz, \$4,438,133,000. The

European balance was partially offset by an unfavorable balance of \$364,650,000 to other sections of the globe.

The balance in respect to Great Britain was \$1,997,815,000; imports, \$275,637,000; exports, \$2,273,453,000. In respect to France it was \$786,953,000; imports, \$110,295,000; exports, \$897,248,000. These two countries account for nearly 70 per cent of the total favorable trade balance of the United States in the year immediately following the close of the war.

Manifestly if England and France, not to mention Italy and Belgium with proportionately equally heavy balances against them, did pay from December, 1918, to December, 1919, over \$2,750,000,000 to the United States, there would be records of such transfers of cash or securities. If they contracted loans to cover any such indebtedness the issue of these loans would be fully known. There was some transfer of cash and securities back and forth, and there is a credit in English and French banks due to Americans, but nothing was added to these credits and no loans during the year that will account for \$2,750,000,000 of added indebtedness or any considerable portion thereof. It is absurd to say that Frenchmen and Englishmen yet owe these billions. If so, to what individuals do they owe them and what the evidences of the debt? Any increase of indebtedness occurring in the year following the signing of the armistice, which could not have been large outside of the unpaid interest on direct government loans, is accounted for otherwise than as arising from any favorable or unfavorable trade balance. There are those who, still clinging to the notion that a trade balance is and always must be settled for, believe in offsets which are supposed to go to pay a part or even the whole of the balance. These offsets are such as interest on loans, profits of investments, cash carried by travelers, emigrants' remittances, freights, insurance, and the like, more or less imponderable items not stated, or capable of being stated, in exact trade statistics. There is a large flow of liquid credits to Europe on these accounts, and it does influence money exchange to a high degree; but it does not go to pay any debt which Europe is thought to owe the United States on account of the trade balance. In these cases Europe is not giving but is receiving, and receiving not as loans or investments but as payments or gifts. These items may and no doubt do have some influence on the volume of trade, but the balance is struck after this influence is accounted for. The error in this view of how trade balances are settled for is the same error that runs throughout the whole—the assumption that the balance represents an obligation.

No one can state in general what a trade balance in its credit aspect is in reality, except to say that in its chief phase it is an unsubstantiality resulting from the juxtaposition of elements not compara-

ble and not related. As an index of international obligations, and therefore a base of cash and credit operations, it is worse than useless. We must go below that trade balance into the particular commercial transactions themselves in order to understand what financial obligations result therefrom.

If it be true that the United States and also the Latin American countries are now conducting a business with Europe which creates obligations of overwhelming magnitude that can only be adjusted on a long credit basis, then this fact must be ascertained from an examination of the particulars of the business. It can not be assumed from its volume or the resultant trade balance. We can not here examine all the transactions; many of them are very intricate; each is more or less involved with others; and often the facts are not ascertainable by any outside investigator. Worse than all, those participating in the transaction more often than not are like the soldier in battle—they see only that which is immediately before their eyes. Bankers, exporters, merchants, manufacturers, and other producers and traders are very apt, in drawing conclusions about international trade to which they each contribute a single element, to judge as did the seven blind men of Hindoostan, each of whom touched but one part of the elephant and consequently rendered different verdicts as to what the beast was like. One thought he was like a rope; this one had felt the tail. Another that he was like a pillar; this one had clasped a leg. Another that he was like a spear, that was the tusk; another a fan, that was the ear; another a wall, the side; or a snake, the trunk. It is necessary to know all the details of all the transactions in order to appraise the precise extent of financial obligations created by the whole. It is impossible to know all these things; the elephant is too big and all of us are to an extent blind and over-given to generalizing. But we can discover sufficient of the particulars to show that very frequently they offset each other in a financial sense, so that what appears in a national trade statement as a summary should be stated in a national obligation statement as a cancellation. We can also discover the larger processes of financial interchange, and especially cash (gold, silver, and bullion) interchange; and, what is even more valuable, we have the past history of industrial development from which we may judge whether or not like conditions in the past have produced the results now apprehended.

A few illustrations may be pertinent. The United States imported from Mexico in 1919 some two billions of gallons of crude mineral oils worth \$25,000,000. There was an "unfavorable" trade balance in respect to Mexico of nearly the same amount. The superficial observer would state the facts thus:

On balance struck the United States owed Mexico \$25,000,000 on account of excess of purchases over sales for the year.

This balance has been or must be paid to Mexico by a transfer of cash or other valuable consideration, or it must be funded into a Mexican loan to or fixed investment in the United States.

The balance and consequently the obligation of debt would not have existed except for the imports of oil.

The statement is incorrect in every part. The oil exported by Mexico to the United States was from wells owned or leased by foreigners, chiefly citizens of the United States. The importers in the United States did not buy the oil in Mexico and they never owed anyone in Mexico its price. The Mexican exporter and the American importer were in most cases the same individual or corporation. Incidentally, Mexico derived profit from the extraction of the oil in taxes, royalties, wages, and in industrial development, the latter many times the value of the oil extracted. But Mexico derived no profit from the exportation of the oil, except in the view that exportation was necessary in order to maintain production. Mexico would have had a largely enhanced profit if it had been otherwise industrially developed to the point of consuming its own oil, in which case there would have been no "favorable" trade balance.

Apply this example to Great Britain. A very large proportion of British imports are of the same or of a similar kind as American imports of Mexican oil. They involve no liability, or at the most, in cases not exactly parallel, only a slight liability of debt or obligation. They are not cases in which Britain is buying abroad goods for which it must pay abroad to the value which its customhouse, or the customhouses of the exporting country places upon the goods. The British "unfavorable" trade balance derived from the inclusion of such import values is to that extent not unfavorable and not a true index of Britain's foreign obligation.

Another example, which for clearer comprehension we will reduce to its simplest form:

A Boston merchant adventurer, as they were called a hundred years ago, freights a ship for the South Sea Islands and the Orient with a cargo of trade goods valued, when it leaves the Boston dock, at \$100,000. The customhouse enters on its ledger \$100,000 as exports. Six months later the ship returns with a cargo of hides, skins, silk, and spices worth \$200,000. This is entered on the other side of the ledger as imports and the two entries show an "unfavorable" trade balance of \$100,000. Must we jump to the conclusion that the Boston merchant has purchased goods abroad for which he has incurred an obligation of \$100,000 in excess of what he sold abroad? Quite the contrary; the exports paid in full for the imports. The transaction was a trading one, from which a profit of 100 per cent was derived. The "unfavorable" trade balance was the measure

not of decrease but of increase in national wealth. If the ship had been lost at sea so that there would have been no import entry the "favorable" trade balance resulting from the export entry of \$100,000 would have been the measure not of national enrichment but of national impoverishment.

Most trade is or can be reduced to barter. No matter how complex the threading may be it works more or less to a straight line. Do ut des. Britain's trade tentacles are far flung throughout all the world. Everywhere there is buying and everywhere there is selling. The resultant profits, it may be in credits, more often it is in commodities, by direct or by indirect channels, reach the central storehouse, which is Britain itself. They come, not earmarked with debt or obligation, but as the reward of British skill and enterprise free from all gauge. They go to swell Great Britain's "unfavorable" trade balance, but upon such balances did it and France, Holland, and Belgium grow fat. Trade balances tell nothing of this tale.

So much for the character of the trade itself.

A true balance of obligation (we will later try to point out how this is arrived at), when all other means prove inadequate, must be paid, immediately in gold and silver or mediately by funding into loans. The latter is only a postponement of the former.

For the year 1919 the United States imports and exports of gold and silver (coin bullion and ore) were:

	Imports.	Exports.
Gold.....	\$76,534,046	\$368,144,545
Silver.....	89,389,536	239,001,061
Total.....	163,923,582	607,145,596

[Excess of exports over imports, \$443,222,014.

The United States, with the greatest "favorable" trade balance in the world, and possibly with the greatest true balance, lost in one year over \$440,000,000 in gold and silver. The logic of the trade balance is supposed to be that the country is absorbing or is about to absorb the liquid assets of all the world. Instead, it appears to be losing its own.

It may be objected that these figures reflect an artificial condition of government control of gold and silver exports. True, they do. The United States and about every other country still exercises control, in various degrees up to the point of absolute prohibition, over gold and silver exports. The figures represent with a single exception what the Government of the United States has done to maintain the parity of the United States dollar exchange in certain countries; \$94,114,189 of gold was exported to Japan, \$56,560,000 to Argentina, \$40,045,266 to Hongkong, \$39,109,769 to China, \$34,300,660 to

India, and \$29,778,000 to Spain. The silver exports were to India, China, and Hongkong chiefly. These countries were among those with which the United States had "unfavorable" trade balances—i. e., from which the United States imported commodities of greater value than it exported. It was assumed that the trade balance was an obligation of debt which must be paid by exporting gold, and that by paying the debt the dollar would return to parity. Well, it hasn't.

It can not be shown, as we have above attempted to demonstrate, that an unfavorable trade balance is a liability. It is equally apt to be an asset. Nor can it be shown that the transfer of gold and silver to meet an obligation, due or not due, supposing that such in reality exists, will restore the value of a paper credit when that credit is impaired (although only to a slight degree) by a suspicion of insolvency.

At this point it may be worth while to call attention to a more correct use of terms when speaking of foreign money exchange. We say British pound exchange in New York is \$3.40 (par \$4.865), or American dollar exchange in Buenos Aires is \$0.94 (par \$1.00). In the latter case for clearness the corresponding United States values are given instead of the actual Argentine values. This does not mean that the British pound, the coin, the sovereign, is worth only \$3.40 in New York, or that the American gold dollar is at a 6 per cent discount in Argentina. The gold sovereign and the gold dollar are worth as much anywhere in all the commercial world which measures values in gold, as they were ever worth; and so are French, Italian, German, and all other gold coins. So they will remain unless governments begin to clip the coinage, a favorite "get-rich-quick" device of some ancient and medieval rulers, a suggestion of which for present use has quite recently been made, apparently in all seriousness, in the United States.

The sovereign and the gold dollar are always at par. They are themselves the par. What is depreciated is a paper credit. A man in his own country may not be conscious of any difference in value between a gold dollar and a paper dollar, or between the pound note and the sovereign; even a rise in commodity prices may not convey this consciousness to him; but when he goes abroad he finds the foreigner draws a sharp line. He finds that funds in bank in his own country are not considered the same as gold dollars and sovereigns, but as payable in paper currency. He finds that the foreigner discounts such funds to the extent that he doubts the purpose or the ability of the holder of the funds to pay in gold. The doubt is not diminished, rather it is increased, by loud protestations of solvency and palpably artificial devices, such as government transfer of gold and government purchase of exchange. The British Government was wise in withdrawing support from exchange. The foreigner's

doubt is to be removed only by considerations that are satisfactory to the foreigner himself. He can not be argued with, he can not be bullied, he can not be bamboozled; he must be shown. The only showing he will accept is a return to specie payments within the country whose solvency he doubts. Paying specie abroad to hand-picked countries, even although his be one of them, while denying or withholding it from other countries and at home, does not operate to remove the doubt. Rather it increases it, for these things are well-recognized squirmings of about-to-fail debtors.

United States commodity imports for the 10 years immediately preceding the war amounted to \$14,730,000,000 and exports to \$19,470,000,000. The favorable balance of trade was therefore \$4,740,000,000. For the last year of the series, the year ending June 30, 1914, the imports were \$1,893,926,000 and the exports \$2,364,579,000; balance, \$470,653,000.

Except for four years (those ending June 30, 1888, 1889, 1894, and 1895) there have been favorable balances of trade since 1876. Prior to 1876 the balances were generally unfavorable. Beginning with about 1897 the excess of exports over imports has been very large. Altogether, from 1876 to 1914, there was a balance close on to \$10,000,000,000. As against Europe alone the balance was much greater. According to the accepted logic of the trade balance Europe must have paid this great sum to the United States in some form or the United States must have loaned it to Europe. As a matter of fact, well known, Europe never made any American borrowings; on the contrary it made loans and invested capital in the United States. Furthermore, Europe never paid any such debt in cash.

On the contrary, since 1800 and up to 1914 there was a large excess of both gold and silver exports over imports. On the side of silver every year from 1864 to 1914, and every year since, shows an excess of exports. On the side of gold there have been a number of years in which imports were in excess, but the aggregate, up to July 1, 1915, shows a large excess of exports. For the 10 years before the war the account stands thus:

July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1914, coin, bullion, and ore: Gold imports \$758,338,352; gold exports, \$734,734,900; silver imports, \$413,286,718; silver exports, \$596,567,761.

Excess of imports, gold, \$23,603,452.

Excess of exports, silver, \$183,281,043.

Excess of exports, gold and silver, \$159,677,590.

It is to be assumed that no one believes that the enormous gold import balance in the second and third years of the war, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1917 (\$1,089,014,554; there was an export balance for the first and fourth years of \$91,783,348) went to pay any debt which Europe might have owed the United States before the war began.

Gold and silver furnish the only means of payment of all final obligation balances after all other payments and credits are exhausted and after all postponements have been made and accounted for; in short, they are the sole tenders that acquit the ultimate balance remaining after all other balances have been discharged.

But gold and silver serve other purposes. They are the acquittances of intermediate balances, and they are the mediums of commercial exchange and the measures of value of commodities; and either may be, and is, according to whether we be in New York or Hongkong, the measure of value of the other. Last of all, they are themselves commodities—the raw material of many arts and crafts.

The relative gold and silver imports and exports of the United States might be conditioned upon three separate and distinct uses. First, as representing payments of ultimate balances of indebtedness; second, as representing the balance of international coinage needs, the United States being a large user of the metals for coinage and a large producer since 1850; third, as representing the balance of manufacturing needs in the arts and crafts. The writer believes the third to be unquestionably the chief factor in the balance of gold and silver exports and imports since 1850 and up to 1915. In other words, the excess of imports over exports, or the reverse, was a simple commodity excess like copper or iron, not influenced in any large degree by coinage needs, and in practically no degree whatever by debt obligation, which last in fact did not exist.

The error made by those who have advanced beyond the point of conceiving the trade balance to be a final balance which must be settled as a debt, is in conceiving it as the point of departure from which the true obligation balance is to be computed or estimated by including further entries of debits and credits, such as services, interest payments, investments, travelers' cash, emigrants' remittances, etc. All of these things are real enough, but they can not be imposed upon the trade balance, because they measure obligation and payment and it does not. The trade balance is a measure (as such inexact, but not unuseful) of the kind, degree, and magnitude of national development and industry and does not touch debt obligation or payment in any vital point. The fundamental error is in viewing exports and imports as the complementary parts of a single whole.

The import and export trades are separate and distinct. Only by secondary processes are they connected or provocative the one of the other, and each has its credit and its debit side. The excess of one over the other means the degree of industrial development, by comparison, of manufacturing; the industry that creates values chiefly by applying skill and labor to raw material, with what may be called the extractive industries of mining, agriculture, grazing, lumbering, etc., that create values chiefly through making available the resources

or the products of nature. In one case the country is using up or exporting labor and skill which repeats or recreates itself, while in the other case it may be using up or exporting its capital reserves to a wasteful degree. A large exportation of the products of the extractive industry does not mean a corresponding increase in wealth, and may even mean a net loss, while a large importation of products of extraction, even although it be chiefly food, must mean, if continued under normal conditions, a corresponding or greater increase in wealth.

The true balance results from the balancing, debits and credits, of two separate accounts in the ledger—the import account and the export account. This is true in the large economic sense, and it is also true in the narrower sense of international financial obligation.

It is easier to understand that there are two accounts, instead of one, and that each must be balanced before the combined balance can be struck, if we remember that all selling is either active or passive. Likewise and reciprocally all buying is active or passive. Generally, although not at all times, nor in all cases, the products of manufacturing industry are actively sold, and the products of extractive industries passively sold. Active selling, in the international field, is where the seller creates the channels and puts in force the agencies that lead to, or near to, the final buyer. Active buying is the same in reverse. In active buying and selling at every step from the point of impulse (forward or back) there is the occasion and the opportunity for profit. These steps are numerous, complicated, and involved. We may think of the operation as that of a simple line, but it is in reality a mesh of entangled and crossing lines; but, like a great net stretched over a sloping roof, the drain of profit is always in one direction, from the passive to the active.

Countries like England are in the channel between two such slopes. Profit flows down alike from what it buys and from what it sells, because England's trade, both exports and imports, is active. Such a country, as long as this condition exists, and no matter what may be the relative size of the two roofs, will grow richer and the more rapidly as the imports more largely exceed the exports. Such a country will not have any balance of obligation against it. The balance will be the other way. But a country whose trade is passive is one on the hip of the roof. Wealth is fished up from the interior, but profits on both sides drain away. Such a country may grow richer if the interior source of wealth be great enough and its own activities be sufficient; but its main hope is in leveling the two sides, and finally in tilting them inward. No country, as long as it remains on the hip of a steep roof is ever going to have any large balance of obligations due to it, no matter in how great a proportion its exports

the type of countries in deep

channels, and Egypt of those on high peaked roofs. Between the two types there are those with every angle of slope. It is not a question of the absolute development of manufacturing industry as between countries. The manufacturing industries of the United States in the aggregate far exceeded (before the war, and greater now) the like industries of England, France, and the others; but the magnitude of its manufacturing industries in comparison with its extractive industries was not as preponderant; and on the whole the United States was a passive trader.

But the war changed everything. To a degree, yes. The greatest change was in the relations of governments to industry and commerce. France, England, Italy, and the United States in turn, each as it came into the struggle, rushed blindly to the over-all control policy. This was a war, not of governments and rulers, but of peoples arrayed against each other, in which all material and all forces must be marshaled. True. Then why push aside the greatest force, the most perfect and most powerful engine of modern civilization—individual initiative and energy already coordinated into system—in order to substitute bureaucracy in an untried field? There may have been a reason. Perhaps the bureaucrat alone was free from the suspicion of unpatriotic motive. But why now continue?

The German system was not efficient in time of peace, as anyone who makes a careful study of German before-the-war commerce can discover; and it was only seemingly efficient in war, and that in the first two years, although Germans had been trained and accustomed to the system for 30 years and more. Germany broke down because it could not—no country can—mobilize its full strength under direct and all comprehensive government control. There has never been any advancement that was not due directly to individual enterprise and skill. The hand of the government, of any government, when it reaches beyond its own proper sphere is the hand of palsy. To provide panem et circenses has been the aim of many governments from republican Rome to bolshevik Russia; it has been the bane of all.

Left free, the air itself is scarcely more liquid than international trade. Credits on lightning wing pass over land, under sea, or through the clouds, adjustments come with the speed of Phoebus, and the surety of Moera.

Direct government loans retard the readjustment and lead to waste.

The wrack of war was in all conscience dreadful enough, but the unsound policies of war are yet more dreadful.



BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK IN THE UNITED STATES :: :: :: :: ::

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK is a part of the distinctly American type of education which is provided for in the national system of extension work in agriculture and home economics conducted cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture, the State agricultural colleges, and other State and local agencies. It attempts to do for the boys and girls of the farm what the county agricultural agent work and the home demonstration agent work do for the adult farm people. It undertakes to cultivate love of country life, strengthen the school work, set higher standards of achievement, increase productive capacity, and promote character building. Through it over 2,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years are now being taught self-support, self-reliance, love of nature, dignity of labor, and the value of personal accomplishment.

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who was the founder of agricultural extension work in the United States, declared that "efforts having for their purpose the general uplift of humanity to accomplish the greatest measure of good must begin at the bottom and work up." He realized that one of the quickest ways to reach the adult farm people and permanently improve farm practices and conditions was through the young people. He therefore strongly encouraged the organization of extension work for farm boys and girls. The best way to conduct this work appeared to be through clubs organized for the purpose. The work began in a small way, with contests, usually between school children, in the growing of crops and the raising of poultry, without either regular supervision or financial aid; but it was taken up so eagerly and enthusiastically not only by school children but by those not in attendance at the schools, that it soon overwhelmed the modest beginnings of the pioneers and came to the attention of State and national leaders in agricultural education, who saw in it an effective way to reach the farms and farm homes, and therefore were led to aid it in every possible way.

When the cooperative extension act, making permanent provision for extension work in agriculture and home economics in the different States, was passed by Congress in 1914, boys' and girls' club work had developed to such an extent and its value had become so firmly established that it was embodied in the national system of extension



Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A GIRL'S CANNING-CLUB DEMONSTRATION.

These girls have raised on their assigned tenth of an acre the products which are being preserved, the work all being done under the supervision of the Government agent. In 1919 over 400,000 enrolled in these clubs, canning over 25,400,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables. In the North and West reports from 78,927 members showed 133,067 glasses of jellies and jams and the saving of 40,784 pounds of fruits and vegetables by the drying process.



Courtesy States Relations Service, Department of Agriculture.

BOYS CORN CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Of all the clubs for the young people, the corn clubs have proved the most popular. Each member must prepare and cultivate the soil and reap the harvest by himself under the supervision of the Government agent. Thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-four club members who enrolled and sent in reports raised 313,778 bushels of corn with an estimated value of \$453,158. Upper picture: Members of a corn club receiving instruction. Lower picture: A young prize-winning farmer standing in his field.

work. At the time of the passage of the bill the Hon. A. F. Lever, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, said:

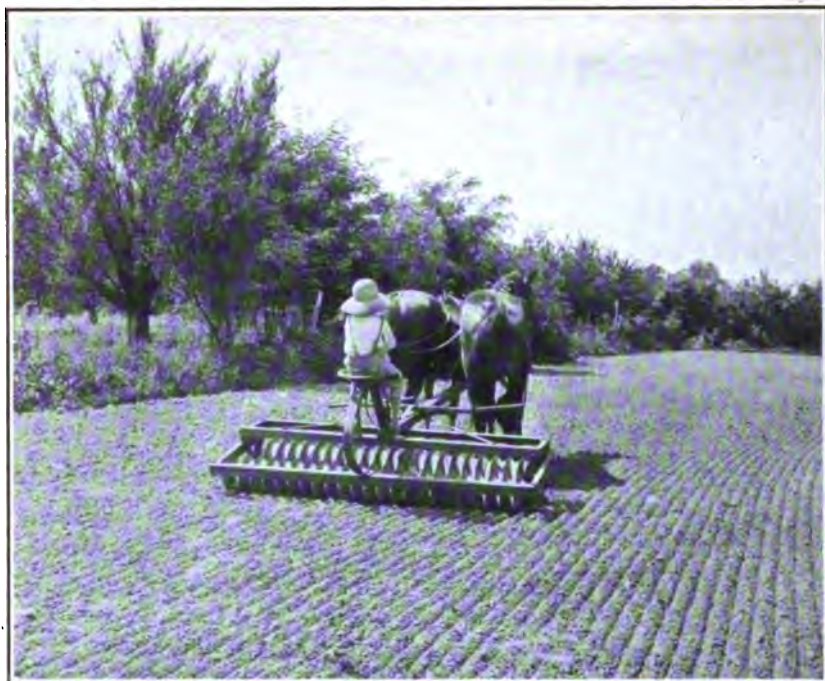
If rural life is to be readjusted and agriculture dignified as a profession as it should be, the country boy and girl must be made to know in the most positive way that successful agriculture requires as much brains as does any other occupation in life. * * * The farm boy and girl can be taught that agriculture is the oldest and most dignified of the professions and with equal attention and ability can be made as successful in dollars and cents to say nothing of real happiness as any of the other professions.

When the club work was undertaken the problem of keeping the boys and girls on the farms had become a serious one. The young people were not interested in work which was merely drudgery and from which they gleaned nothing but weariness of body and loneliness of spirit. They followed the lure of the cities in search of opportunity, companionship, and rewards for their labor. But after the boys' and girls' club movement began to spread, all of this was brought to them, as well as other things which the crowded city could not give—the clear air of the hills and meadows, the joy of growing things, the delight of reaping the harvests, and, in addition, the practical returns in the shape of prizes and of real money all their own. There was never any endeavor to make work of their play. It made of the farm and home duties an interesting game and dignified the most commonplace task.

A primary object of club work is to make each boy and girl a producer with a personal sense of ownership and responsibility. They are therefore given plats to tend or animals to raise or other definite kinds of productive work. With small undertakings the ambition to do greater and better things is stimulated.

A regular program is arranged for their guidance, and that sort of club formed which is most likely to be of practical value in the particular locality. There are more than 20 different kinds of clubs in successful operation, among which are bean, corn, home garden, potato, tomato, sorghum, sugar beet, dairy, pig, poultry, rabbit, calf, bee farm, baby beef, sheep, home craft, garment making, millinery, bread, and, of course, canning and drying clubs.

The definite and practical method of organizing a club is, of course, through a school or other community gathering, since its chief values lie in competition and cooperation. The determination to start the club is followed by a decision as to what is best adapted to the locality and best suited to the abilities, tastes, and opportunities of the children. When this question has been settled the teacher or leader then enrolls the members, secures all possible literature and information on their club work that is available, and when the club is ready to start, with its organization complete and its officers elected from its own membership, the county agent or county school superintendent is notified, the club's name and purpose entered on the



Courtesy States Relations Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

PREPARING A SEED FOR CRIMSON CLOVER.

This little farmer has learned that crop rotation is of the greatest importance in maintaining soil fertility and is preparing to plant crimson clover following a wheat crop. Too frequent plantings of the same crops cause impoverishment of the land.



Courtesy States Relations Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A BOY'S ACRE OF PEANUTS.

Peanut growing is well adapted to club work and the number of peanut clubs is greatly increasing in the South. This shows an example of clean cultivation of which the young owner was very justly proud.

roster of the State agricultural college, and the club is then placed in direct line to receive its proportion of beneficent help from both State and Federal Governments.

The oldest and by far the most widespread is the corn club. The members of such a club enter into competition in corn growing on an acre of ground, on their fathers' farms, as a rule. Prizes are provided and the basis of award is the largest production at the lowest cost, with the best exhibit of 10 ears, and the best written account of the year's work. Definite instructions in preparation of the soil, planting, cultivation, etc., are given to the members. They are taught valuable lessons about the handling of the soil, selection of good seed, improvement of varieties, use of fertilizers, cost accounting, etc. Similar clubs have also been organized for the growing of home gardens, potatoes, cotton, grain, and apples, as well as for the raising of pigs, sheep, calves, and poultry.

The girls' club work was first begun with the home canning club. The girls are enrolled to plant and cultivate a garden of one-tenth of an acre. The most important part of the training, however, is the canning of products of the garden for home and market. Prizes are awarded on the basis of the quality and quantity of the products of the garden and the variety, quality, and quantity of the canned product, the profit shown by cost accounting, and the written account of how the crop was made. A uniform club label is provided and a standard weight and grade of canned product is fixed for marketing purposes.

During 1918 the club girls put up more than 12,000,000 cans of fruit and vegetables, besides large quantities of dried, preserved, and pickled products. They also produced large quantities of fruits and vegetables for sale in local markets.

Other clubs have been formed to teach gardening and canning and drying of vegetables and fruits for home and market, and thus promote the utilization of the surplus and waste products of the farm and garden; to teach profitable farm poultry raising; to provide a means for young people to earn money at home; and to pave the way for practical demonstrations in home economics and stimulate cooperation among members of the family and the community.

The club work is supervised by representatives of the State agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture. Generally each club is under the patronage of a committee of at least two public-spirited citizens, for the business men of the country have come to realize and to appreciate keenly the value of these clubs and have interested themselves in helping the boys and girls to help themselves. Bankers in many communities have loaned money for the purchase of pigs or poultry, taking the notes of the club members as security—a lesson in itself of infinite value to developing characters. Thousands of dollars are annually spent by bankers and



Courtesy States Relations Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A SOUTHERN BOY AND HIS CORN CROP.

The proud possessor of this corn pile grew 200 bushels on his acre showing the value of applied energy. With the proceeds from such a crop, the boy is able to secure educational and other advantages he might not otherwise have found available.



Courtesy States Relations Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

CHECKING THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE PLOT PREVIOUS TO HARVESTING.

The land on which the crops are raised must be carefully measured and the crop weighed in the presence of two disinterested witnesses. One boy's plot in Delaware in 1918 produced 63.4 bushels to the acre on a shelled-corn basis, allowing 15 per cent for crib moisture. In 1917 this same boy had cleared \$183.21 from his club work and invested the amount in a pure-bred Holstein heifer and calf.

business men in promoting boys' and girls' club work because of the direct benefit to be gained from this work by the community as a whole.

The club members themselves are made to feel responsibility in every way for the success of their venture. Their officers are elected from their own membership. Each boy or girl is required to do everything in connection with his or her particular task just as far as strength will permit, but the cooperation of the parents is sought and encouraged. Exhibits of club products, accompanied by reports and a written account showing the history of the work, must be made. Such exhibits are made on a given day, and generally either at the community or county fair or at some other convenient place. It is generally a time of great joy for the boys and girls and pride for the parents, for in not a few instances the young people win the prizes over older competitors. Then, too, the State agricultural colleges make it a rule to offer things of real value to the aspirants, such as higher educational courses in agricultural schools and colleges, farm implements, trips to various parts of the country, pure-bred live stock, and other useful and valuable gifts. State and county fair associations have provided substantial financial aid in order to obtain exhibits and to secure demonstrations by club members.

It is impossible to cover here the whole scope and influence of this movement, for it has developed until it is as wide as the Nation and as diverse as its interests. Club work seeks to serve these varied interests through the spirit of youthful energy intelligently organized and directed. The material benefits resulting from this work are very great. The club boys and girls are demonstrating the practical utility of new knowledge relating to agriculture and home economics, not only for their own benefit but also for the benefit of the communities in which they live, the State, and the Nation, and are giving concrete expression through the club activities to the value of organization, team work, industry, and thrift.

The club work is a productive agency of great economic importance. The value of club products aggregates several million dollars annually. Meat production has been stimulated and improved by various live-stock clubs, such as pure-bred heifer and pure-bred pig clubs; and pure-bred stock raised and introduced by club members is being very generally used as a foundation for pure-bred herds. This effort to do away with scrub stock has the hearty cooperation of live-stock breeders' associations, as well as bankers and other business men. Often the pure-bred pigs raised by the club members are sold to neighboring farmers, thereby spreading the influence of better stock throughout the community.

A striking instance of the influence which this work has had on the general farming conditions is reported from the State of Utah where, two years ago, the State club leader purchased eight carloads



Courtesy States Relations Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE BOY AND HIS PURE-BRED CALF.

Calf clubs are divided into the beef-calf clubs and the dairy-calf clubs. Girls as well as boys have been successful in this line of work. Nine hundred and eighty-five members of beef-calf clubs reported 589,123 pounds of beef at an estimated value of \$10,231, and 2,252 members of the dairy-calf clubs reported ownership of 2,474 calves, valued at \$167,737.



Courtesy States Relations Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

INSPECTING A MEMBER'S PIGS.

work has been of more economic value than the raising of pigs. Available figures show that pig-club members who sent in reports raised a total of 4,423,881 pounds of pork at an estimated ton of \$947,570.

of pure-bred gilts which were distributed to boy and girl club members. This stimulated the hog industry to such a degree that there are now twice as many farmers in that State raising pure-bred hogs as before, and in addition about 2,000 boys and girls have made a start in hog farming and are firmly anchored to the farms by profitable ownership. In the great sheep-raising regions where so many baby lambs used to perish every year because the shepherds could not care for them, the children were given the opportunity of trying to raise them. So successful have they become that it is now a regular industry and two girls in Wyoming have flocks of their own which make them almost independent.

As a result of successful club work farm and home surroundings are being improved, conveniences increased, and means provided for educational and other advantages not previously attainable; but, great as these material benefits of club work are, its paramount influence is in character building and training for citizenship. Through its voluntary service it develops initiative, which is the beginning of leadership; and it develops community leadership not only in the boys and girls themselves but also in the adults. There are innumerable evidences that better community spirit and higher ideals of citizenship are developed through club work. One club girl when asked what she liked best to do replied that she preferred to teach others what she had learned in the club because it gave her an opportunity to help pay back to the community in service what had been given her through the club work. A club boy refused an offer from a commercial firm of \$10 a bushel for his pure-bred seed corn, and instead offered it to the farmers of his community in 75-cent lots (enough to plant an acre), with the result that he lost \$5 a bushel, but gained the satisfaction of having performed a service to his community.

In 1917, when the boys and girls as well as others were called upon to increase the production of food, feed, and material for war needs, they enrolled in club work in large numbers and made a generous response. And not only that, but boys' and girls' clubs support orphans in France and Belgium, and an Armenian orphan is lucky enough to have the honor of being brought up and educated on the proceeds from the fruit and vegetables raised in club gardens in Nevada.

Interest in American methods of conducting such work has spread to other countries. Clubs for raising sheep have been started in some sections of Canada following the visit of a Canadian representative to Washington for details of the plan in use in this country. Club work with the children has been introduced into both Hawaii and Guam, and is immensely popular; while in the Philippines there are 1,165 agricultural clubs, with a membership of 18,160 boys and



Courtesy States Relations Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

SUCCESSFUL CLUB MEMBERS AND THEIR PRIZE WINNERS.

At State fairs the young cattle raisers often carried off the prizes for which older people had entered into competition. This line of club work has been productive of permanent industrial success in a number of instances, notably in the case of two club members who started 12 years ago in Iowa and who now own a herd of pure-bred Polled Herefords famous throughout the Middle West.



Courtesy States Relations Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

BOYS CLUB PRIZE WINNERS.

These boys have earned scholarships in their agricultural college as rewards for their excellence in club work. Such recognition and honor is a powerful stimulus to the club work, as well as a most valuable aid in fitting them for their futures.

girls, cultivating about 270 acres of land, which is planted to vegetables and corn. In 1918 they owned 58,700 chickens, 2,750 hogs, and cared for 27,592 fruit trees. The movement has also spread to Japan, where the natural love of growing things is being most profitably developed in the coming generation of Japanese.

It is difficult to deal with a subject of such great import and possibilities. Boys' and girls' club work, however, seems to be an established educational institution in the United States and is looked upon as one of the finest methods of character building that has yet been devised. The movement has spread into the cities, where the children with less space take to the plan with even greater enthusiasm. Nothing more worth while in organized effort to improve life's opportunities, increase home comforts, and instil the desire to aid and the joy of possession in growing humanity has come to light in these modern days.

FOREIGN BANKS IN CHILE¹

UP to 1888 the banking business of Chile had been carried on solely by capitalists and Government initiative. All the banks founded in Chile were either stock companies organized by Chilean capitalists or by foreigners located in the country, or were the venture of some Chilean banker.

To establish a bank in Chile in accordance with the terms of the banking law of 1860 it was necessary to file with the ministry of the treasury an application stating the name of the bank, the city or cities where it was to be established and the amount of its capital. The Government, on its part, had to verify the bank's paid-up capital. Under these conditions the foreign capitalist who wished to invest his money in the banking business of Chile must either acquire shares in the stock banking companies of the country or found a new bank in accordance with the terms of the law.

The first bank established in the form of a foreign stock company was the Bank of Tarapaca and London, founded in London, in 1888, by a group of capitalists connected with the nitrate enterprises of Chile. The main purpose of the bank was to operate as banker for the nitrate business, then almost entirely confined to the Province of Tarapaca. This bank has now become a part of the Banco Anglo Sud Americano.

After 1895 foreign banks began to establish agencies in the country without submitting their capital to Governmental scrutiny. Making use of article 468 of the Chilean Commercial Code, some foreign banks

¹ By Guillermo Subercaseaux. From the *Revista Economica Argentina*, Buenos Aires.

secured the authorization of the Government to establish their agencies in the country. The article states that "foreign stock companies shall not establish agencies in Chile without the authorization of the President of the Republic." As a matter of fact, this provision of the code did not apply to banks which were controlled by a special law, but referred to other kinds of foreign commercial or industrial companies. It was in the foregoing manner that the Banco Alemán Transatlántico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank) was established in Chile early in 1896. The Banco de Chile y Alemania (Bank für Chile und Deutschland) was founded soon afterwards. The third of the German banks, Banco Germánico de la América del Sur (Deutsche Süd-Amerikanische Bank) was established in 1911.

These three German banks established in South America have noteworthy characteristics. All three were founded by large German banking institutions like the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, the Nord Deutsche Bank of Hamburg, the Disconto Gessellschaft of Berlin, the Dresdener Bank of Berlin and the Schaffhausenscher Bankverein of Cologne. All these large German banking houses, instead of seeking authorization to establish branches in the countries of South America, have considered it more expedient to form new companies, supplied with a relatively small capital, to attend to the main bank's foreign business. No doubt this has been a very wise method of procedure, for if any of these German banks, established in Chile, Argentina, or other South American countries, so mismanaged their affairs that they failed, this would not affect the capital of the great banks of Berlin, Hamburg, or Cologne.

As a rule the German banks have been well managed; the directors have almost always been competent and well trained in the banking business. In spite of the great fluctuations in international exchange in Chile, they have been astute enough to obtain profits which permitted of dividends to the stockholders and an increase of capital. These pilots have known how to shape their course in the stormy sea of our paper money. The Banco Alemán Transatlántico alone, according to its statement for the 31st of December, 1912, with a paid up capital of only 25,500,000 marks, had deposits to the value of 132,539,473 marks. These figures are sufficient to show the profitable business this bank was doing.

Lately other foreign banks have established agencies; the Banco de Londres y Río de la Plata, founded in 1862 in Argentina and Uruguay, by English capitalists, has also opened branches in Chile and there have lately been established in Valparaíso and in Santiago, branches of the National City Bank of New York. The English, the Germans, and the Americans have all adopted different methods in the banking business in South America.

The great English banks have not established branches in our country. The task of founding banks to operate in our markets and maintain relations with those of England has been undertaken by

English capitalists and business men who have founded banks specially for their own needs. English banks of this kind in Chile are the Anglo Sud Americano, and the Londres y Rio de la Plata.

The large German banks have seen fit to extend their activities to other countries, but they have organized separate banks to operate in these countries instead of establishing branches. It appears they do not care to assume entire responsibility for these subsidiary banks.

The National City Bank of New York, when it proposed extending its operations into these markets, established therein direct agencies, carrying full responsibility for the bank itself. This method has the advantage of giving more solidity to the bank operating in a new country. It is true that there is danger of mismanagement or dishonesty on the part of some high-ranking official, who might compromise the bank, but this difficulty is obviated by careful selection of the personnel who direct the foreign branches of the bank.

The French capitalists followed a still different course, acquiring shares in a stock company already established in Chile, under the name of the Bank of the Republic. This bank failed, and in its place was established the Banco Francés de Chile, also formed as a Chilean stock company, whose controlling stock is in the hands of French capitalists.

Having given the foregoing facts permit me to comment upon the influence of foreign banks from the point of view of Chilean economic interests.

When the announcement was made in Chile of the founding of foreign banks, especially the German banks founded during the crisis of 1895, the news caused a favorable impression. The public imagined that each of these institutions would act as a communicating channel to bring the surplus of European capital to the country. As the interest on money had been very low in European markets and very high in those of Chile, it was hoped that placing the two markets in communication would produce an equalization of interest on money which would be of benefit to the nation. Thus each foreign bank established in the country was very well received by the public.

Unfortunately this supposition was not correct; such happy prospects have never been realized. The foreign banks have operated not as the public imagined, as channels to bring about an equalization of interest on money between Europe and South America, but rather like suction pumps that in the form of profits withdraw a good sum of money annually.

Foreign banks, for the most part, have not brought in foreign capital for loans in the country. The capital with which they have been established had been comparatively small; their principal business has been to receive deposits from the public and use the deposits

in making loans and discounts, obtaining thus a profit equal to the difference between the interest paid to depositors, and the interest charged to creditors.

Why is it that the foreign banks have conducted their business thus? For two reasons: First, because since our money system is paper, whose value suffers great fluctuations from time to time, it is not possible to offer sufficient guarantees to induce foreign capital to venture on loans. What inducement is it to a foreign capitalist to receive 9 or 10 per cent interest on his money in Chile if the principal runs the risk of suffering much greater loss? How can a foreign bank, in such unstable conditions, loan in Chile, funds received as deposits in Europe? This weak condition of our money market can only be remedied by reforming the monetary system. For while we retain the system of paper money with the fluctuations of international exchange, foreign capital will not venture to place loans nor invest in such securities as bonds and bank shares. The only way to invest capital free from the dangers involved by the fluctuations of exchange is in the establishment of industrial enterprises, such as the nitrate plants, Peruvian bark plantations, or stock raising.

The second reason why the foreign banks have not acted as channels to bring foreign capital into the country is the nature of the banking operations themselves. Really, the business of the banker lies not so much in the interest obtained on his own principal, but on the gains made on the deposits of the public. Banking operations consist mainly of operations with other people's money. For this reason the less the capital of the bank in comparison with the deposits, the greater will be the profit obtained.

It has already been noted that the Banco Alemán Transatlántico, in its operations in Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, and Bolivia had, in 1912, over 132,000,000 marks in deposits, with only 25,000,000 marks capital. This same bank, in its operations in Chile before the war, had, according to statement, more than 50,000,000 pesos in deposits and only 5,000,000 pesos capital.

According to the statement of December 31, 1913, before the war, there were six foreign banks (the Anglo Sud Americano, the Alemán Transatlántico, the Chile y Alemania, the Germánico de América del Sur, the Londres y Río de la Plata, and the Mercantile of Bolivia) which had capital and deposits as follows:

	Pesos paper.	Pesos gold of 18d.
Deposits.....	94,604,919	28,060,408
Paid-up capital.....	16,639,207	8,267,973

Reducing the gold pesos to paper at the exchange rate of 12 pence, it shows that with a capital of about 29 million paper the banks have held deposits to the amount of 136 million.

The national banks on the same date showed the following deposits and capital:

	Pesos paper.	Pesos gold.
Deposits.....	316, 055, 823	33, 041, 352
Paid-up capital.....	142, 271, 047	502, 000

Reducing the gold pesos to paper at the exchange rate of 12 pence, it shows that with a capital of 143,000,000 the national banks have received deposits to the amount of 365,000,000 pesos, in round numbers.

Before the establishment of foreign banks the profits made by the banking houses on deposits at a low rate of interest, which deposits were later placed as loans at a higher rate, remained in the country. But with the establishment of foreign banks at least a part of these profits pass out of the country.

When foreign capital establishes industrial enterprises (such as the copper-production plants established with American capital in Chile, or an iron and steel plant) the result is a great benefit from the country's point of view, since neither the capital nor the men are forthcoming in Chile who are capable of establishing such industries. It is a different matter when it comes to the question of business organizations of a simple kind where foreign capital is not needed, such as savings banks or insurance companies.

Moreover the lack of reciprocity must be noted between the liberal policy of the South American Republics in receiving foreign banks and the restrictive policy of many European nations in receiving South American banks. The Banco de Chile, which has a branch in London, attempted to establish a branch in Paris, but met with so many difficulties and such a high tax that it was obliged to abandon the idea of a branch in the French capital.

So far I have given only the disadvantages of the coming of foreign banks, but I will now show the other side of the picture and the part they have played in our economic development. In favor of the foreign banks in Chile it is only fair to say that for the most part they have been well managed, having trained and responsible persons in charge, and consequently have attained good results, thus often giving a lesson to the national banks whose personnel has not always been competent. In this sense the influence of foreign banks could not be otherwise than beneficial.

From the point of view of international commerce, and, generally speaking, of economic relations between the South American States and European countries, the foreign banks have been a great factor. The German banks developed trade relations between Chile and Germany, and facilitated the development of certain German enterprises located in Chile. In addition, they have taken up the business of credit with the Government of Chile, negotiating loans by placing bonds in German markets. These banks also negotiated with the government for the deposit of the greater part of the conversion

funds in the great banking institutions of Germany. The English also developed trade between Chile and Great Britain.

The National City Bank of New York began operations in Valparaiso, and has now opened a branch in Santiago. This institution will be the one to strengthen trade relations between the United States and the Republics of South America. A well-directed bank, as this no doubt will be, can develop Pan American commerce to a great extent. Suppose, for example, that a merchant or manufacturer who has no foreign credit wishes to buy foreign goods, or to have machinery specially made, the National City Bank, assured of sufficient security, takes charge of giving the order, and when completed, transports the merchandise to Chile and turns it over to the merchant who ordered it.

The export trade in metals, nitrate, and agricultural products and other articles of Chilean origin which would find ready sale in the markets of the United States and Europe may also be aided by the foreign banks which have agencies in Chile, as well as by Chilean banks having agencies abroad.

The economic relations between countries are day by day developing. The modern economic world differs from the old one in the development of international economic relations. Where before it was possible for a people to live in a certain isolation, to-day there is a complicated net of economic relations which binds them all one to another so that none of them can live in satisfactory conditions without the assistance of the rest. Under these conditions it is not strange that the banking business has become to a certain extent international. In order to meet these conditions in the most satisfactory manner the banks have been obliged to extend their field of action to different countries.

I believe that the lesson in political economy to be deduced from the foregoing facts is that foreign banks in receiving deposits of our capital and putting this money out at interest, as well as foreign insurance companies which cover the risks with premiums paid by us are of no benefit at all; on the contrary, they relieve us of a considerable part of our revenue. Only occasionally and with the right of reciprocity should we accept them. But as means of facilitating foreign trade, developing the expansion of credit between country and country and placing their own money as loans, foreign banks can not but be considered a benefit.

In regard to banks and insurance companies of the South American Republics we might well adopt special standards. The South American Republics, in order to strengthen intereconomic relations and working for the purpose of a higher common economic development, could afford to grant ample reciprocal facilities for the establishment of banking houses and insurance companies. In these cases, as in commercial relations, we could well afford to reciprocate by doing away with restrictions, creating for ourselves an exceptional opportunity. This would be the most practical interpretation of Pan Americanism.



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DR. ANTONIO BUERO, MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF URUGUAY.

Dr. Buero, statesman, journalist, orator, and jurist, was born in Paris of Uruguayan parents. He was educated in France, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, and was graduated from the University of Uruguay as doctor of laws. After serving the Government in several administrative posts he was elected to the house of deputies, where he rendered distinguished services. As chairman of the committee of foreign relations of the house of deputies he reported upon highly important diplomatic questions in a style that attracted attention for its elegance and learning. He was one of the most eloquent orators of the house of deputies, and was a member of the national constituent assembly which drafted the new constitution now in force in the Republic. He has an enviable record as minister of foreign relations. He was one of the delegates of Uruguay to the Peace Conference, and was selected to speak before that body and to sign the treaty of peace which terminated the war with Germany. During his stay in France he was invited to visit several European countries and received a number of decorations. He has been a special ambassador to Great Britain, a professor of international law and of literature, and is a member of various learned institutions. He is the author of important works, among which is the volume entitled "El Uruguay en la Vida Internacional" (Uruguay in International Life). On returning to his country from Paris he was invited to officially visit the United States, where he remained several days in January last, having been entertained officially and socially not only in Washington, but in other North American cities.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

Press reports state that a French company with a capital of 15,000,000 pesos has been organized to exploit the QUEBRACHO FORESTS in the Province of Santiago del Estero. Sawmills and tanning factories are to be erected and railway lines built from these forests to the main line of the Northern Railway.

The FOREIGN COMMERCE of the Republic for the first half of 1919 amounted to 623,337,999 gold pesos, of which 341,829,883 gold pesos were exports and 281,508,116 gold pesos were imports. During the same period of 1918 this commerce was 591,592,678 gold pesos, made up of exports 381,696,567 gold pesos, and imports 209,896,111 gold pesos. The exports during the first half of 1919 consisted of stock products, 227,082,452 gold pesos; agricultural products, 100,537,912 gold pesos; forestal products, 7,557,072 gold pesos; and other products, 6,652,447 gold pesos. During the first 10 months of 1919 the exports of frozen meats were 1,814,794 wethers, 5,179,225 quarters of frozen beef, and 78,884 quarters of chilled beef. During the period referred to the packing houses in the Republic slaughtered 2,539,322 head of cattle.

A résumé of the ARGENTINE RAILWAYS in 1919, just published by the General Bureau of Railways, contains the following data: Length of lines in operation, 35,257 kilometers, of which 10,717 kilometers have a gauge of 1 meter, 2,839 kilometers a gauge of 1 meter 43.5 centimeters, and 21,701 kilometers a gauge of 1 meter 67.6 centimeters. These railways had 2,356 stations, 3,824 locomotives, 3,240 passenger coaches, 2,910 box cars, and 79,446 freight cars. During the year referred to 38,973,050 tons of freight and 68,547,200 passengers were transported, producing a gross revenue of 183,426,002 gold pesos. The expenditures were 141,296,478 gold pesos, and the net earnings 42,129,524 gold pesos.

The COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION CONVENTION between the Argentine-Brazilian Board of Trade of Buenos Aires and the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro has been ratified by the Argentine and Brazilian Governments. Under this convention each board will establish an arbitration and expert committee to settle commercial controversies in the country in which it has jurisdiction. The convention prescribes that controversies arising under Argentine-Brazilian contracts shall be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the terms of the convention.

During the first 11 months of 1919 TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS and sailing vessels with a capacity of 2,589,365 net tons cleared from Buenos Aires loaded with Argentine products. Among these were 15 Belgian vessels, 77 Brazilian, 7 Chilean, 26 Danish, 57 Spanish, 43 French, 56 Dutch, 303 English, 55 Italian, 19 Japanese, 131 United States, 111 Norwegian, 2 Portuguese, 32 Swedish, 1 Chinese, 1 Greek, 1 Peruvian, and a number of other nationalities.

The estimated area under CEREAL CULTIVATION in the Argentine Republic during the present year is as follows: Wheat, 7,606,549 hectares; flax, 1,748,764 hectares; oats, 1,063,119 hectares; and barley and rye, 96,606 hectares. During the previous year the area sown to wheat was 9,357,287 hectares; to flax, 1,537,644 hectares; to oats, 1,185,879 hectares; and to barley and rye, 14,152 hectares.

An AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY for the protection of farmers has been organized in Buenos Aires. The society proposes to build warehouses at shipping points in agricultural sections, lend money on crops, negotiate direct sales, furnish agricultural machinery and packing material, insurance against hail and fire, and negotiate with railways for lower freight rates.

Under an executive decree of December 3, 1919, the executive power accepts ad referendum, from the national congress, the convention made by the minister of public works with the legal representative of the Trans-Andean Argentine Railway for the fusion of the administrative offices of the sections of the CHILEAN-ARGENTINE TRANS-ANDEAN RAILWAY between Mendoza, Argentina, and Los Andes, Chile, which provides for the cooperative operation of these lines. In accordance with this convention the National Government will place at the disposal of the Argentine Trans-Andean Railway, Argentine internal 5 per cent bonds, with 1 per cent amortization, payable semiannually, up to the sum of 2,500,000 Argentine gold pesos, to be expended under the authority of the executive power. The operation of the road, expenditure of money, etc., will be in accord with arrangements agreed upon by the Argentine and Chilean Governments.

BOLIVIA.

On November 10, 1919, the first section of the RAILROAD FROM POTOSI TO SUCRE was opened for traffic. This work is being carried on in accordance with the law which calls for the connection of Bolivian railroads with the capital, and the other sections are being constructed as rapidly as possible.

In November, 1919, the ministry of fomento accepted the bid made by Señor Victor A. Peña for the CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE across La Paz River in the limits of Obrajes.

In November, 1919, the New York firm of Richmond, Levering & Co. made a proposition to the Bolivian Government to develop the

NATIONAL OIL LANDS. They propose to invest some \$10,000,000 in the enterprise without guarantees on the part of the Government.

A recent municipal ordinance calls for **MILK INSPECTION**. No person shall be allowed to sell milk without its being inspected and passed by the inspectors, who will be under the National Institute of Hygiene.

In December, 1919, the President accepted a bid made by Señor Augustín Wilde, of Argentina, to furnish 3,000,000 liters of **ALCOHOL**, for which the Government will pay £1 sterling, 1 shilling, and 9 pence for each case containing 22.71 liters.

The telegraph administration of Italy recently notified the Government that **CABLE SERVICE** has been reestablished over Italian lines for Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey. The Bolivian general directorate of the mails ordered the resumption of mail service with Germany on the same footing as before the war.

The Bolivian senate has approved the draft of a law authorizing the President to start **RUBBER FACTORIES** in the country.

The American merchants of La Paz held a meeting on December 12, 1919, to organize the **AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF BOLIVIA**. The governing board was elected as follows: Mr. George Easley, president; Mr. L. M. Salisbury, vice-president; and Mr. Victor L. Tyree, secretary and treasurer.

BRAZIL.

The **DESTINATION OF BRAZILIAN EXPORTS** during the six months from January to June, 1919, was as follows:

Coffee.—Total, 7,424,816 bags of 60 kilograms (132½ pounds). The chief countries of destination were: United States, 2,866,006 bags; France, 2,502,897 bags; Belgium, 309,082 bags; United Kingdom, 312,417 bags; Denmark, 234,934 bags; Sweden, 232,129 bags; Spain, 201,831 bags; Italy, 189,720 bags; Norway, 109,107 bags. The chief ports of shipment were: Santos, 5,862,636 bags; Rio, 1,063,186 bags; Victoria, 233,334 bags; Bahia, 143,268 bags; Pernambuco, 110,080 bags. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was an increase of 2,939,000 bags.

Cacao.—Total, 32,385 tons (2,204.6 pounds). The chief countries of destination were: France, 13,309 tons; United States, 11,448 tons; United Kingdom, 2,934 tons; Denmark, 1,473 tons; Belgium, 1,093 tons; Netherlands, 970 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Bahia, 28,283 tons; Para, 2,707 tons. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was an increase of 11,813 tons.

Beans.—Total, 25,407 tons. The chief countries of destination were: France, 16,473 tons; Italy, 4,652 tons; United Kingdom, 4,052 tons. The principal ports of shipment were: Santos, 20,306 tons; Puerto Alegre, 3,239 tons; Rio, 1,693 tons. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was a decrease of 13,663 tons.

Sugar.—Total, 25,407 tons. The chief countries of destination were: Argentina, 5,722 tons; United Kingdom, 4,358 tons; Uruguay, 2,386 tons; Italy, 2,100 tons; Spain, 2,100 tons; Portugal, 1,579 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Pernambuco, 15,387 tons; Maceio, 2,217 tons. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was a decrease of 20,677 tons.

Rice.—Total, 6,510 tons. The chief countries of destination were: Argentina, 3,393 tons; Uruguay, 2,214 tons; France, 814 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Puerto Alegre, 2,706 tons; Pelotas, 1,349 tons; Santos, 1,411 tons. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was a decrease of 5,369 tons.

Indian corn.—Total, 2,754 tons. The chief countries of destination were: United Kingdom, 2,653 tons; Portugal, 99 tons. The principal ports of shipment were: Fortaleza, 1,030 tons; Ilha do Cajuerio, 623 tons; Para, 535 tons; Maranhao, 314 tons. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was a decrease of 5,284 tons.

Mandioca meal.—Total, 18,199 tons. The chief countries of destination were: United Kingdom, 8,389 tons; France, 6,556 tons; Portugal, 2,427 tons; Uruguay, 387 tons; Argentina, 286 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Rio, 9,183; Fortaleza, 2,597 tons; Maranhao, 1,620 tons; Para, 1,413 tons; Pernambuco, 1,314 tons. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was a decrease of 9,776 tons.

Yerba maté.—Total, 36,618 tons. The chief countries of destination were: Argentina, 21,906 tons; Uruguay, 12,555 tons; Chile, 1,125 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Paranagua, 14,681 tons; Sao Francisco, 6,580 tons; Foz do Iguassu, 3,902 tons; Antonina, 3,366 tons; Livramento, 3,597 tons; Uruguayana, 1,638 tons; Puerto Alegre, 1,206 tons. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was a decrease of 223 tons.

Cotton.—Total, 1,784 tons. The chief countries of destination were: United Kingdom, 987 tons; France, 610 tons; Portugal, 187 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Fortaleza, 748 tons; Pernambuco, 281 tons; Maranhao, 267 tons; Rio, 262 tons; Natal, 168 tons. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was an increase of 236 tons.

Rubber.—Total, 16,449 tons. The chief countries of destination were: United States, 9,682 tons; United Kingdom, 4,366 tons; France, 2,345 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Para, 9,087 tons; Manaus, 6,788 tons. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was an increase of 6,731 tons.

Carnauba wax.—Total, 3,326 tons. The chief countries of destination were: United States, 1,554 tons; United Kingdom, 926 tons; France, 683 tons; Italy, 121 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Fortaleza, 1,749 tons; Ilha, 826 tons; Rio, 302 tons; Pernambuco, 260 tons; Bahia, 102 tons. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was an increase of 707 tons.

Tobacco.—Total, 20,508 tons. The principal countries of destination were: France, 8,101 tons; Belgium, 4,123 tons; Argentina, 1,968 tons; Spain, 1,645 tons; Italy, 1,308 tons; Uruguay, 1,370 tons; Denmark, 990 tons; Netherlands, 520 tons; United Kingdom, 317 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Bahia, 17,701 tons; Rio, 1,124 tons; São Francisco, 1,052 tons. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was an increase of 7,587 tons.

Lumber.—Total, 49,532 tons. The chief countries of destination were: Argentina, 28,523 tons; Uruguay, 14,683 tons; United States, 2,596 tons; Spain, 2,549 tons; Portugal, 1,045 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Paranagua, 24,532 tons; São Francisco, 9,653 tons; Livramento, 4,571 tons; Pará, 3,672 tons; Santos, 2,588 tons; Foz do Iguassú, 1,736 tons; Uruguayana, 1,007 tons. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was a decrease of 58,174 tons.

Oil fruits.—Total, 37,371 tons. The chief countries of destination were: United States, 18,563 tons; United Kingdom, 16,614 tons; Spain, 1,084 tons; Belgium, 725 tons; Portugal, 367 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Manaus, 10,998 tons; Pará, 8,708 tons; Maranhao, 3,080 tons; Santos, 5,352 tons; Pernambuco, 3,026 tons; Ilha, 2,741 tons; Rio, 1,210 tons. Compared with the first six months of 1918 there was an increase of 29,160 tons.

Oils (vegetable).—Total, 1,077 tons. The chief countries of destination were: Spain, 337 tons; France, 203 tons; Italy, 210 tons; United Kingdom, 128 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Santos, 390 tons; Rio, 372 tons; Pernambuco, 191 tons; Pará, 77 tons. Compared with the first six months of the year 1918 there was a decrease of 2,061 tons.

CHILE.

In July, 1919, the TRANSFERS OF REAL PROPERTY in Chile represented a value of 13,471,925 pesos, 2,117,700 pesos of which were for rural property, and 11,354,225 for urban property.

In November last the Grapegrowers' Association of Chile made its first shipment of Chilean WINES to Mexico, and proposes to continue similar shipments not only to Mexico but to Central America, Cuba, Ecuador, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Brazil.

In November, 1919, the EXPORTS OF NITRATE amounted to 2,204,097 Spanish quintals, and the production of nitrate to 2,714,461 Spanish quintals. During the first 11 months of 1919 the exports of nitrate aggregated 13,501,894 Spanish quintals.

The ASSOCIATION OF MILLERS of Chile, organized in 1917, was recognized by the Chilean Government in December last as a juridic entity.

The Government has contracted for the construction of the Relbun BRIDGE, on the road from Chillan to Yungay, for the sum of 25,000 pesos. The work is to be completed within four months.

Borguez & Co. have established a line of CHILEAN STEAMERS to ply between Chile and Europe. The first of these vessels sailed from Valparaiso for Spain on December 7, 1919.

The Chilean Government has bought in Germany and England six REVENUE CUTTERS which will form the nucleus of a fleet of these vessels.

In November, 1919, the public SLAUGHTERHOUSE killed 47,060 beeves, weighing 5,094,200 kilos.

COLOMBIA.

According to law 48 of November 4, 1919, the national congress ordered the CANALIZATION OF THE MOUTH OF THE ATRATO RIVER, setting aside the sum of 10,000 pesos (peso equals \$0.9733) for the preliminary surveys and 80,000 pesos for the execution of the work.

According to a contract made by the ministry of agriculture and commerce on behalf of the Government with James Deitrick, of New York, the latter is to build and operate for five years a PACKING HOUSE in a seaport of the Department of Magdalena, or in the Commissariat of la Goajira. The plant is to be equipped to handle no less than 30,000 beeves and 2,500 carcasses of mutton and pork per year, and is to contain the necessary equipment to utilize the residue of the slaughtered animals. The slaughtered animals are to be subject to official veterinary inspection. Railroads, street railways, roads, docks, electric plants, a telephone system, and wireless station are all to be installed in connection with the business. The Government on its part concedes exemption from several export and import taxes to the contractor, and exempts him from the slaughter tax for 20 years, counting from the first slaughter of animals for the export of frozen, preserved, and packed meats.

The congress of 1919 passed several laws governing RAILROADS, among which were law 58 changing article 4 of law 69 of 1915 concerning the construction of the railroad from Cúcuta to the Río Magdalena, and appropriates 5 per cent of the gross profit of the Atlantic customs instead of 4 per cent, as formerly, for the construction of the road or for the canceling of a loan contracted for that purpose, in addition to the 30 per cent of the gross profit of the customs of Cúcuta; and law 59, which declares the necessity and public utility of a railroad leaving Cartagena and running through the sabanas of Bolívar, to end at the most convenient point within the limits of the Department of Antioquia and to join with the lines running or to be run by this department connecting with those of the interior of the Republic.

A sum of 300,000 pesos was appropriated for the ERECTION OF LIGHTHOUSES and buoys and for the provision of launches for use in the ports of the Atlantic and Pacific.

A new section known as the **DEPARTMENT OF CATTLE AND MEAT INSPECTION** has been created in the ministry of agriculture and commerce. This section will make a study of all sorts of contagious cattle diseases and their remedies, and inspect cattle and meat products intended for export to countries which demand certificates of inspection.

On November 19 the President signed law 73 of 1919, passed by Congress on the same day, changing law 65 of 1917 and renewing the work of extending the **CENTRAL HIGHWAY OF THE NORTH** from the point where work was suspended within the limits of the municipality of La Paz, in the Province of Norte de Boyaca. This highway is to pass as close as possible to the capitals of the municipalities of Sativanorte and Susacon and the city of Soata, using the stretches already constructed to the south and the north of the city.

On December 22, 1919, the **RAILROAD OF TOLIMA** was opened to traffic as far as the station of Picalaña about 10 kilometers from the city of Ibague, leaving but a short distance to complete before the railroad enters that city.

The National Government has authorized the director of the National Astronomical Observatory, as chief of the central meteorological office, to initiate **METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE** in different parts of the country where conditions warrant it.

According to a statement of the work on the **RAILROAD OF CARARE** the surveys and plans for the section of the line from Puerto Berrio to Velez as far as 18 kilometers below San Francisco on the Carare River have been completed. This line will connect the Departments of Santander and Antioquia, and will be about 140 kilometers long, as according to the estimates of the engineers the distance from Puerto Berrio to Carare is 60 kilometers and from Carare to Velez 80 kilometers.

Newspaper notices state that in Cumbita, between the Provinces of Barbaçoas and Tuquerres of the Department of Nariño, a mine has been discovered which contains **ALUMINUM, MARBLE, AND PLATINUM**, as well as mineral coal. It also states that in this part of the country there are plants not heretofore known in the flora of the country, some of them when applied to the skin causing a depilatory caustic effect, and others which furnish indelible dyes in different colors suitable for the textile industry and the manufacture of aniline dyes. The Government has sent samples of all of them to a laboratory in London.

COSTA RICA.

Presidential decree of November 27, 1919, gave A **WATER CONCESSION** to Señor Eusebio Rodríguez Quesada to furnish hydraulic pressure of 21 horsepower to run a sugar mill, an electric plant, and a machine to manufacture starch. The concession specifies that 280

liters of water per second may be taken from a branch of the Rio Sarchi in San Pedro de la Union.

On December 9, 1919, the President authorized the MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Prussia, Germany, to operate in Costa Rica.

CUBA.

Commerce of Cuba, fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.—The following tables show the imports and exports of Cuba for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, in comparison with the year preceding:

IMPORTS.

	1917-18	1918-19
United States.....	\$228, 101, 754	\$235, 628, 661
Germany.....	284	
Spain.....	11, 604, 820	13, 331, 728
France.....	6, 874, 981	8, 264, 853
United Kingdom.....	12, 508, 056	9, 349, 063
Other countries of America.....	21, 905, 975	22, 516, 920
Other countries of Europe.....	3, 095, 982	2, 186, 480
All other countries.....	18, 442, 354	24, 309, 462
Total.....	302, 624, 175	315, 587, 167

The chief items in imports from "all other countries" are represented by jute bags and bagging from India.

EXPORTS.

	1917-1918	1918-1919
United States.....	\$278, 703, 600	\$350, 327, 887
Germany.....		
Spain.....	4, 198, 741	6, 045, 196
France.....	8, 965, 321	11, 323, 841
United Kingdom.....	76, 722, 355	96, 813, 956
Other countries of America.....	9, 729, 109	9, 258, 748
Other countries of Europe.....	347, 034	2, 346, 594
All other countries.....	1, 118, 125	1, 105, 641
Total.....	379, 784, 285	477, 221, 863

The Department of Agriculture recently notified the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation that it had decided to establish a BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL INFORMATION in European and American countries. The purpose of the bureau will be to establish cordial commercial relations between Cuba and the other countries. The first bureau will be established in France.

During 1918 the total number of CIGARS EXPORTED was 44,054,469, as against 44,446,020 exported the previous year, showing a slight decrease in the export of manufactured tobacco.

According to newspaper reports THREE NEW INDUSTRIES are to be started in Cuba. They will be an oxygen factory, a dye manufactory, and a manufactory for automobile engines.

The latter part of December the President of the Republic appointed Dr. Rafael M. Angulo y Mendiola to study the question of a

NEW SYSTEM OF COLONIZATION and submit plans for the carrying out of a system suited to the needs of the country in this respect. The Government will aid him in securing all the necessary statistics.

The Central and South American Cable Co. has begun to lay a **CABLE** between Rio de Janeiro and Habana, which will give direct service between the cities.

The Brazilian Lloyd Co. has established a regular **LINE OF STEAMERS** between Brazil and Cuba.

On January 3 of the present year the total **SUGAR EXPORT** to the United States of the new crop was 165,872 tons, as against 87,176 on the same date in 1919, and 92,064 in 1918. There were 825,767 tons exported to Europe during 1919, as against 995,864 tons in 1918.

On January 6 of the present year there were 153 **SUGAR MILLS**. The Palma was the first to commence grinding, beginning on November 15.

The Compañía Naviera of Cuba has just bought two **NEW STEAMERS**, which it will add to those already in service. The company is to refit these new steamers with oil-burning engines.

As the use of oil as fuel is increasing in Cuba the Texas Co. is building **OIL TANKS** in various parts of the island. The company has already built a tank of 64,000 barrels capacity in Cienfuegos, and has purchased land for the building of another tank in the same locality; in Antilla a 64,000-barrel tank is being constructed; in Nuevitas a 64,000-barrel tank and a 55,000-barrel tank; in Isabel de Sagua, a tank of 37,000 barrels; in Regla, two tanks with a capacity of 64,000 barrels each; in Matanzas one with a capacity of 64,000 barrels, and another for 55,000 barrels.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The Military Government issued an order on October 1, 1919, authorizing the Compañía Anónima Tabacalera to use **WATER FOR IRRIGATION** for 40 hectares of land planted in tobacco. This water will be taken from the River Yaque del Norte in no less quantity than a liter per second for each hectare.

The Military Government on November 11, 1919, authorized the proprietors of Cristobal Colon sugar plantation to bring into the country 300 **IMMIGRANTS** as laborers from the neighboring islands of St. Kitts, St. Martin, Antigua, and the Virgin Islands.

According to an order of the Military Government issued November 16, 1919, the **IMMIGRATION** of any laborers not of the Caucasian race is prohibited except through the ports and frontier posts prescribed by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

According to newspaper notices the Royal Holland Mail established a **MONTHLY STEAMER SERVICE** between Amsterdam

and St. Thomas and the Dominican ports of Sanchez and Puerto Plata, stopping at various ports in Haiti, Jamaica, and Guatemala. The Columbus Steamship Co. advertises a regular steamer service between New York and Dominican ports.

ECUADOR.

The department of promotion has bought abroad for the CONSTRUCTION OF CANALS AND ROADS large quantities of explosives, which it will sell at cost to owners of plantations who need them.

Newspaper reports state that an American geologist has lately discovered rich GOLD MINES in the Corderilla de Nabon of the Province of Azuay.

A New York steamship company has recently signed a contract with the Ecuadorian Government to establish a DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS from New York to the ports of Ecuador.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Chamber of Commerce of Ecuador have concluded a convention regarding ARBITRATION OF COMMERCIAL CONTROVERSIES which may arise between Ecuadorian and American merchants, the terms being the same as those of the other conventions lately concluded by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States with the Chambers of Commerce of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Panama.

A law passed by Congress and signed by the President on October 22, 1919, authorizes the construction of a HIGHWAY from Quito to Santo Domingo de los Colorados, in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the directorate general of public works.

GUATEMALA.

A COMMUNITY WHEAT MILL has just been put in operation in the neighborhood of the town of Jutiapa. This mill will be of great service in grinding the next wheat crop of that region.

According to press reports the Pan American line of San Francisco has established a REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE between United States ports and Pacific coast ports of Guatemala.

On December 21, 1919, the HIGHWAY recently constructed between the towns of Yepocapa and Santa Lucia was opened to public service. On the same date the road between Carcla and Lanquin was opened to traffic.

The construction of a TELEGRAPH LINE from San Joaquin to La Reforma, via La Conquista, a town of the Department of San Marcos, was recently begun.

HAITI.

In a recent issue of Le Moniteur, the Haitian official newspaper, there were published the by-laws of a new company incorporated under the name of UNITED WEST INDIES CORPORATION.

This firm, which has an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, will establish and operate large plantations in different parts of the Republic.

HONDURAS.

The Honduran Government has received a communication from the general post office of the United States proposing an international AIR MAIL SERVICE. If this service is established the mails will be carried by airplane from the United States to Tegucigalpa, La Ceiba, and other ports of the northern coast.

At the beginning of the present year the figures relating to the TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE were the following: There were 1,015 kilometers of telephone lines and 7,287 kilometers of telegraph lines; 512 telephones were in use and 271 telegraph offices under the administration of the Government.

MEXICO.

Under the name of the Sociedad Cooperativa Constructora de Caminos y Explotadora de Automoviles, a company has just been organized in the City of Mexico which will devote itself to the CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD which will also be adaptable to the use of automobiles. This road will extend from the town of Tezuitlan, in the State of Puebla, to Nautla, an important petroleum center in the State of Vera Cruz. The projected highway is important, since it will establish communication facilities which have not heretofore existed, and will be used for transporting the products of the region in which is situated Papantla, which produces great quantities of vanilla.

Work has been commenced on the construction of a ROAD which will connect the north and south districts of lower California. This will open up the natural resources of that important region, the wealth of which has scarcely been known owing to the lack of road facilities.

By a contract entered into with the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Mr. Francisco G. García has secured a concession for a period of 10 years for the establishment of PACKING HOUSES FOR FISH PRODUCTS in such places as he may select in Lower California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan, Guerrero and adjacent islands; and he is also entitled to pack, dry, preserve, or conserve in any manner all kinds of animal and vegetable products.

In accordance with the report made by the Department of Agriculture and Public Works the land leased to farmers during 1919 amounted to 30,000 hectares, most of which was located in the States of Tabasco, Quintana Roo, Sonora, Chiapas, and Lower California.

A Mexican magazine has announced that a strong company organized by capitalists of the State of Jalisco is carrying out THE EX-

PLOITATION OF THE ISLANDS OF LAKE CHAPAIA on a large scale, since traces of petroleum were found on some of these islands. It is also thought that some of the lands on the borders of the lake contain oil deposits.

By a presidential decree of the 17th of last January the terms are stated under which **PROVISIONAL PERMISSION FOR BORING PETROLEUM WELLS** will be granted to such companies as may apply for it. This permission will only be valid until such time as congress shall draft a law in harmony with article 27 of the constitution. In such permission all wells are included—those in the process of drilling as well as those already completed.

The value of the **SILVER EXPORTS** to the United States during the first 10 months of 1919 amounted to 102,467,604 Mexican pesos, or \$51,233,802, which shows a considerable increase over 1918, during which year the silver exports amounted to only 86,913,618 Mexican pesos, or \$43,471,809.

The data just published by the petroleum section of the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, concerning the **PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM** of the Mexican Republic in 1919, show a total output of 80,557,229 barrels, or 12,807,191 cubic meters, against 63,828,326 barrels or 10,147,588 cubic meters in 1918, showing an increase of 16,728,903 barrels, or 2,659,603 cubic meters, in favor of 1919. The export of this product in 1919 reached a value of 186,-443,975 pesos, national gold, against 140,557,553 pesos, gold, in 1918, furnishing taxes to the national treasury amounting to 15,824,812 pesos, gold, in 1919, as against 11,120,398 pesos, gold, in 1918, representing an increased valuation of 45,888,422 pesos, gold, and a consequent increased taxation of 4,704,414 pesos, gold. The great activity in prospecting and exploiting Mexican petroleum in 1919 is shown by the establishment of 27 new wells, which yielded a total daily production of 462,550 barrels.

The above data indicate the wonderful development of the petroleum industry of the country, showing not only the increase in production, but also the number of newly drilled wells with their productive capacity.

On the 31st of December, 1918, there were in existence the following constructions for the **STORAGE OF PETROLEUM**: Eight hundred and thirty-seven steel tanks, with a capacity of 3,857,383 cubic meters; 1 concrete tank with a capacity of 39,750 cubic meters; 15 earthen reservoirs with a capacity of 3,506,658 cubic meters; and one cement reservoir, with a capacity of 136,740 cubic meters; and during the year 1919 there were constructed 45 steel tanks with a capacity of 268,438 cubic meters, and 3 concrete tanks with a capacity of 3,968 cubic meters. At that time there were existing 84 pipe lines with a total length of 1,205,387 meters and a conducting

capacity of 268,380 cubic meters; last year there were constructed 29 pipe lines with an extension of 215,583 meters, and a conducting capacity of 188,836 cubic meters. Summing up, it will be seen that the storage tanks at present existing in Mexico represent a total capacity of 7,812,937 cubic meters, while the number of pipe lines for the shipping of oil amounts to 113, with a yielding capacity of 1,429,920 cubic meters, and a conductive capacity of 457,216 cubic meters.

NICARAGUA.

The Government has ordered from abroad A DECAUVILLE RAILWAY OR ELEVATOR, which will be used to go down to Lake Asososca situated at the end of the Parque de Piedrecitas of the city of Managua. The descent will be vertical to the lake, where baths will be installed.

According to information given by the Ministry of Promotion to the press, the Government has resolved to construct an AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY running through the Departments of Chinandega, Leon, Neuva Segovia, Matagalpa and Estelí, setting aside for the purpose the sum of 250,000 córdobas, and expects to finish the work in a year.

The COMPAÑIA MERCANTIL ULTRAMAR, organized by the management of the National Bank in conjunction with several New York bankers for the purposes of importing and exporting, has installed its offices in Managua. It will use the San Juan del Norte route, as advised by experts of the United States merchant marine. For this purpose the rivers San Juan del Norte and Tipitaba are to be dredged, so that San Juan del Norte may be used as a port where large warehouses will be constructed. The canalization will be begun in the near future and the dredges and equipment have already been ordered by the company from the United States. The Tipitapa River presents some difficulties, as it is on different levels, but the lock system will be used which will enable shipping to reach Managua Lake.

The press states that the Government has made a contract with a firm of Barcelona, Spain, which has large cotton plantations in Morocco, to develop the CULTIVATION OF COTTON on a large scale in the country, and to establish industrial colonies of Spanish laborers. Each Spanish colonist shall have the right to 35 hectares of unclaimed land but shall not be free to lease to others until 10 years after the adjudication of the land, or before if he has cultivated it. The contract will last 25 years, and the firm agrees to invest not less than \$250,000 in the enterprise and furthermore not to turn the contract over to any other foreign company.

In the latter part of December, 1919, a GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION arrived in Nicaragua from the United States to investigate the

regions around the San Juan, el Rama, and other rivers of that part of the country between the port of Graytown and Punta del Mono, for possibilities of oil.

The National Government has resolved to open to shipping, under the name of PUERTO CHAMORRO, the port of Nacascolo, which has a harbor deep enough to permit vessels of large draft to anchor and can be easily rendered a healthful port.

The ministry of promotion has engaged an engineer from the United States to sound the Estero Real to determine if it has sufficient depth of channel for boats of 3,000 or more tons, in order to carry out plans for the CONSTRUCTION OF A PORT to develop the commerce of the country.

In February the DOCKS OF PUERTO DIAZ were opened for public service.

On December 27, 1919, THE AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY between Managua and Matagalpa was opened by the President and party, who left Managua in 20 automobiles.

PANAMA.

According to newspaper reports four of the principal importers and exporters of the city of Colon have rented land from the railway company on which to erect WAREHOUSES.

Owing to the methods prescribed by the Government for the production of articles of prime necessity, and the prices reached by some of the articles both within and outside of the country, the CULTIVATION OF RICE of late years has increased considerably, so that last year the crop was sufficient not only for the needs of the interior provinces, but also for the markets of Panama and Colon, competing favorably with foreign grain. The Revista Comercial of Panamá says that with the use of modern methods in sowing and in cleaning the grain, this product could easily be increased sufficiently for exportation, as the country has land suitable for its cultivation and the Government is disposed to render all sorts of assistance to the proprietors. The Revista figures that the country imports annually, on an average, 120,000 quintales of rice for home consumption at an approximate cost of 1,000,000 balboas a year (balboa equals \$1).

PARAGUAY.

On November 11, 1919, the President authorized the Compañía Minas e Viacão de Matto Grosse to establish a NATIONAL COASTWISE TRADE SERVICE which it will carry on with its own vessels.

In the three-year period of 1916 to 1918 the total value of the COMMERCE WITH UNITED STATES was 5,981,106 pesos gold (peso gold equals \$0.9648). Of this sum 1,728,288 pesos gold represent the exportation and 4,252,818 pesos gold the importation. In 1916 the exportation amounted to 426,457 pesos; in 1917 to 370,011 pesos; and

in 1918 to 931,820 pesos. In 1916 the importation was 873,204 pesos; in 1917, 1,562,478 pesos; and in 1918, 1,817,137 pesos.

The Hispano-Britanic Association of Madrid recently sent a communication to the Government of Paraguay asking for **SAMPLES OF PARAGUAYAN PRODUCTS** for commercial advertising in Europe. The association proposes to exhibit the samples in its building in Madrid.

On December 1, 1919, the President in a decree recognized the incorporation of the stock company "Compañía Internacional de Productos," and has approved the by-laws of the company.

During the nine-year period from 1910 to 1918 the production of **SUGAR** in the country amounted to 9,803,681 kilos as follows: 1910, 834,000 kilos; 1911, 478,000 kilos; 1912, 849,000 kilos; 1913, 1,461,000; 1914, 2,559,000 kilos; 1915, 1,533,377 kilos; 1916, 788,570 kilos; 1917, 732,914 kilos; and in 1918, 567,820 kilos. In this same period the importation of sugar amounted to 15,906,335 kilos, which added to the amount produced, made a total of 25,710,016 kilos of sugar consumed in the country during nine years.

During the month of October, 1919, the total value of the **FOREIGN COMMERCE** of Paraguay was 1,688,564 pesos gold (pesos equals \$0.9648), of which 974,261 pesos represented the exportation and 714,303 the importation. During the first 10 months of the year 1919 the foreign trade reached a total of 13,568,819 pesos, of which 5,727,063 represented the importation and 7,841,756 pesos the exportation. In the corresponding period of 1918 the foreign trade amounted to 9,344,009 pesos of which 4,401,327 pesos represented the importation and 4,942,682 pesos the exportation.

PERU.

During the third quarter of 1919 the **PERUVIAN IMPORTS** by Ecuador through the port of Guayaquil amounted to 229,033 kilograms of merchandise, which were packed in 7,407 packages, representing a value of £P. 4,528.

By a presidential decree issued on the 20th of November, 1919, the establishments of the Republic engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages were required to register the **TRADE MARKS** designating the products of their respective plants. This decree will be in force from the 20th of May of the present year.

The President issued an order on December 3, 1919, providing that the customhouse shall not permit the **EXPORT OF SUGAR** except when the exporter shall have proved that he has delivered to the **Campania Salinera del Peru** such quantities of sugar as shall have been ordered for home consumption. By another decree bearing the same date the exportation of raw cotton has been restricted, as well as cotton seed, the oil and meal made from such seed, and none of these products shall be exported without the consent of the Government.

A NEW STEAMER has just been added to the Peruvian merchant marine by Messrs. Atardi & Co., the vessel to be devoted to the Peruvian coastwise trade.

According to press reports the Peruvian Government recently authorized the Western Union Telegraph Co. to install a CABLE STATION at Pimentol. This station will be an auxiliary to the cable which it is proposed to establish between Panama and Arica.

During the five months between July and November, 1919, the total value derived from the FOOD PRODUCTS by the Government amounted to 2,010,220 soles, distributed as follows: Sales made during July, 287,240 soles; sales for August, 336,004 soles; for September, 364,417 soles; for October, 456,760 soles; and for November, 565,799 soles.

During the six years from 1912 to 1917 the total value of the PERUVIAN FOREIGN TRADE amounted to £P. 115,389,024, £P. 74,050,435 representing exports, and £P. 41,338,589 imports, giving a balance of trade in favor of Peru of £P. 32,711,846.

SALVADOR.

In a short time it will be possible to motor from San Salvador to the beach at Toluca, as work is being hurried to finish the AUTOMOBILE ROAD between these two points. The road has been completed beyond the town of Panchimalco and will soon reach the village of Rosario de Mora.

On December 11, 1919, work was commenced on the ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY of Santa Tecla, which will connect that city and the capital of the Republic.

A stock company known as the COMPAÑIA NACIONAL DE ESPECTÁCULOS has been formed in San Salvador, with a capital of 400,000 colones (colón equals \$0.50), to develop a chain of theaters and amusement places in Salvador and other countries of Central America. Its headquarters will be in San Salvador, and it has already purchased the principal theaters of San Salvador and of Santa Ana.

The directorate general of small industries recently founded in San Salvador is now preparing to introduce the industry of HAT MAKING into the country and to utilize the vegetable fibers, especially that of the palm, which grows so abundantly throughout all the Republic. The same office is also trying to increase the manufacture of hydromel (fermented drink of diluted honey), since this industry should give large profits, as it is easily and cheaply carried on.

According to newspaper notices the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. will establish a DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS between Salvadorean ports and Havre, London, and Rotterdam. It will also accept freight via London for Goteborg, Malmo, Stockholm, Norokoping, Halmstadt, Kalmar, Oscarshamn, Bremen and Christiania; and via Rotterdam for Hamburg, Copenhagen, Dantzic and Helsingfors.

The President has established a new **TARIFF OF DOCK FEES** for the loading and unloading of vessels in the port of La Libertad, which replaces the one used by the company who managed the docks of this port.

URUGUAY.

An executive decree of November 7, 1919, authorizes Miquelera & Umerez to manufacture **SALT** by artificial evaporation, for a period of nine years, on the coasts of Maldonado and Rocha.

The Government has appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Alberto Boerger, Jose A. Otamendi, and Juan Puig y Nattino to investigate and report upon the best manner of increasing the **CULTIVATION OF POTATOES** in the Republic.

According to newspaper reports the **FOREIGN COMMERCE** of Uruguay during the first nine months of 1919 amounted to 160,311,191 pesos, made up of exports 108,578,938 pesos, and imports 51,732,253 pesos.

Press reports state that the Central and South American Telegraph Co. will lay a new **CABLE** between Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, via Santos. The cable line constructed by this company between Buenos Aires and Montevideo has been opened to service.

VENEZUELA.

A Caracas newspaper states that the Maracaibo Oil Exploration Co., American owned, has acquired **LARGE CONCESSIONS IN OIL LANDS** in Venezuela, which are located in the jurisdiction of the districts of Perija, Paez, Miranda, Mara and Sucre in the State of Zulia. The company proposes to invest \$2,000,000 or more if the development of the fields warrant it. These oil concessions are about 1,850 miles from the port of New York.

On December 17, 1919, the **WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL CLUB**, founded by the Protective Society of Womens' Work, held an exposition in Caracas of work done by women. The exposition was attended by Caracas society.

A new **MINERAL SPRING** was lately discovered near Valencia which has valuable medicinal properties.

The **FISH CO. OF PUERTO CABELLO** has begun construction in this city of a three-story building, of water-proof paper boards of the kind manufactured in Hanover. The company is to establish a truck service for the delivery of fish.

The Compañia Mercantile has been founded with a capital of 600,000 bolivars (bolivar equals \$0.1930) for the establishment of a **SUGAR PLANT** with modern improvements, to operate on a large scale. Venezuela is rapidly developing into a great sugar country and contains many sugar plantations. The new company will be known as "Central El Avila," and its headquarters will be in the

jurisdiction of the District of Sucre, between Dos Caminos and Petare.

On December 19, 1919, in Caracas, in the building belonging to the inspector general department of the army, an **INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION** was held. It was initiated by the newspaper *La Hacienda*, and various awards were made for the best exhibits. Natural, industrial, and artistic products of the country were exhibited.

On December 19, 1919, a stretch of 12 kilometers of the **HIGHWAY** from Rio Caribe to Yaguaraparo and the highway from Barquisimeto to Carora were thrown open to the public.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

In 1919 the amount collected in national currency as a **TERRITORIAL TAX** was 19,266,945 pesos; for licenses, 11,371,447 pesos; and for stamped paper, 28,196,779 pesos, or a total of 58,835,171 pesos. These taxes in 1918 amounted to 50,962,936 pesos.

According to data compiled by the compensating board of Buenos Aires **CHECKS** drawn in 1919 amounted to 33,664,014,773 pesos, as compared with 26,926,528,459 pesos in 1918.

The net earnings of the **CENTRAL CORDOBA RAILWAY** for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, were £519,716, or £95,228 more than those of the fiscal year 1917-18. The gross earnings of this railway in 1918-19 were £2,332,217.

The **AGRARIAN PLEDGES** or mortgages recorded during the first nine months of 1919 represented a value of 182,901,911 pesos, currency, distributed as follows: Stock pledges, 98,832,670 pesos; general pledges, 76,264,358 pesos; and pledges on agricultural machinery and implements, 7,804,883 pesos.

According to the balances of **STOCK COMPANIES** doing business in the Republic, compiled up to October, 1919, the total capital of said companies is 1,505,063,928 pesos, currency, and their earnings 18.74 per cent.

Figures have been compiled showing that the **CUSTOMS REVENUES** of the Argentine Government in 1919 by ports were as follows: Buenos Aires, 158,371,092 pesos gold and 4,342,063 pesos currency; La Plata, 11,273,961 pesos gold and 950,356 pesos currency; Rosario, 10,231,443 pesos gold and 442,931 pesos currency; Campana,

6,543,853 pesos gold and 71,698 pesos currency; Zarate, 5,809,686 pesos gold and 16,297 pesos currency; Bahia Blanca, 3,242,790 pesos gold and 50,232 pesos currency; Santa Fe 694,290 pesos gold and 54,534 pesos currency; and San Nicolas, 318,032 pesos gold and 29,530 pesos currency.

In 1919 the INTERNAL TAXES amounted to 80,841,502 pesos currency as compared with 67,643,652 pesos in 1918.

BOLIVIA.

The following CREDITS FOR PUBLIC WORKS have been approved by Congress: three thousand five hundred bolivianos (boliviano equals \$0.3893) for the construction of a home for indigents and repairs to the municipal palace in the municipality of Uyuni; 5,000 bolivianos for the construction of the highway from Achacachi to Sorata; 1,000 bolivianos for the automobile road from Tarija to Villazón; 30,000 bolivianos for the work of straightening the course of the Rocha River from the city of Cochabamba; 200,000 bolivianos for the Yungas Railroad; and 150,000 bolivianos for the construction work of the railroad from Potosi to Sucre.

In a meeting of the stockholders of the CLUB OF LA PAZ held on November 29, 1919, it was decided to increase the capital of the club to 410,000 bolivianos by the issue of bonds of 1,000 bolivianos each, and to erect an appropriate clubhouse.

On January 5 the National Congress authorized the circulation of GOLD AS A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE in the country. Another decree dated January 12, authorized the acceptance of the American dollar as legal tender at the rate of exchange of 2.57 bolivianos. This rate was fixed to aid the banks to keep their reserve in coin and American gold.

BRAZIL.

According to official data the PUBLIC WEALTH of the State of Rio Grande do Sul amounts to 4,963,804 contos (paper conto, about \$275), made up of the following items: Stock, 1,323,914 contos; aviculture, 18,900; commerce, 373,789; territorial wealth, 1,330,190; industrial wealth, 421,573; and real estate, 1,495,438.

The following banks have organized a CLEARING HOUSE in Rio de Janeiro: Bank of Brazil, Bank of Commerce, London & Brazilian Bank, French & Italian Bank for South America, National City Bank of New York, Mercantile Bank, and the Portuguese Bank of Brazil.

CHILE.

On September 30, 1919, the condition of the SAVINGS BANKS of Chile was as follows: The National Savings Bank had 614,486 depositors, as compared with 573,375 on the same date of 1918, and deposits of 140,938,081 pesos, as compared with 113,523,391 pesos on September 30, 1918. The Santiago Savings Bank had 276,921

depositors on September 30 last, as compared with 257,293 on the same date of the previous year, and deposits of 57,971,749 pesos, as compared with 47,577,572 pesos on September 30, 1918.

The statement of the 27 BANKS doing business in Chile showed that on September 30, 1919, the total deposits in currency amounted to 855,482,057 pesos, and in gold to 187,284,990 pesos.

At the beginning of December, 1919, the Chilean Government approved the by-laws of the NEW BANK entitled "Banco Proveedor de Chile." This bank proposes to give special attention to the purchase and sale of real estate, the placing of long-time real property mortgages, and the liquidation of same by small monthly installments.

In November, 1919, the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS were as follows: Export duties, 3,270,911 gold pesos; imports, 3,185,660 gold pesos; and other receipts 278,829 gold pesos; or a total of 6,735,400 gold pesos. During the first 11 months of 1919 the total customs revenues amounted to 63,240,749 gold pesos.

COLOMBIA.

Law No. 108, of December 19, 1919, provides that the TREASURY CERTIFICATES issued last March are to be amortized with the entire revenue from the sealed paper and national stamp tax, which was intended for the cancellation of the debt. A committee has been appointed, composed of the minister of the treasury and four managers of banks of the capital to attend to the amortization.

Law No. 80 of November 21, 1919, provides that the payment of CONSULAR FEES shall be made in Colombian money, or in the currency of the country where the consulate is located, reckoning the rate of exchange by the pound sterling in coin in each place.

The latter part of December, 1919, \$500,000 COINED GOLD for the branch of the Banco Mercantil Americano arrived in Medellín.

COSTA RICA.

An executive decree of December 27, 1919, permits the free IMPORTATION OF SILVER in bars, ingots, or in any other unmanufactured form, and in coin having a fineness of not less than that established by law for national silver coin. Imports of coin, either foreign or national, of a lower fineness are prohibited.

The municipality of the canton of Atenas has been authorized by the President of the Republic to collect a quarterly TAX of 25 colones on warehouses.

In October, 1919, the RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS amounted to 25,055 colones, 14,214 of which were collected at the San Jose office.

CUBA.

During the month of October, 1919, the RECEIPTS OF THE CUBAN RAILROAD CO. amounted to \$1,069,773, as against

\$753,182 in the same month of 1918, showing an increase of \$316,591. In the period between July and October, 1919, the receipts of this company amounted to \$4,141,606, which, compared with \$3,721,860 collected in the corresponding period of 1918, shows an increase of \$419,746.

About the middle of December the BANCO NACIONAL DE COMERCIO decided to establish a bank in Limonar, Province of Matanzas. This branch will be the first established by the bank in the interior of the Republic.

According to the law passed December 16, 1919, a SUBSIDY was granted to the ELECTRIC TRACTION & LIGHT CO. of Sancti Spiritus. The subsidy will be \$12,000 for each kilometer of the electric railroad constructed by the company from Sancti Spiritus to Santa Lucia, via Guayos, Neiva, and Cabaiguán. The same law states that the company shall transport free of charge the mails and parcels post and reduce the base rate of freight 50 per cent on small fruits.

The general treasury in December, 1919, submitted a statement to the Department of Hacienda, showing the AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY on that date to be \$12,208,736.

During the month of December, 1919, the total REVENUE FROM THE CUSTOMS OF HABANA was \$3,147,088, as against \$2,614,048 collected in the corresponding period of 1918, showing an increase of \$533,040. The customs of Guantanamo during 1919 collected \$418,151, as against \$214,819 for 1918.

For the year which ended September 30, 1919, the gross PROFITS OF THE CUBAN AMERICAN SUGAR CO. amounted to \$50,767,164; for the preceding year they were \$40,089,312.

THE PROFITS OF THE BANCO ESPAÑOL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA for the last half of 1919 were \$1,624,980. The bank decided to add \$1,300,000 of this sum to the reserve fund, raising that fund to \$4,000,000.

In a meeting held on January 12 by the governing board of the Habana bourse it was decided to ISSUE BONDS to the amount of \$51,000. The bonds will bear 6 per cent interest and the issue will be subscribed by the members of the bourse.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

On October 27, 1919, the Military Government voted a credit of \$150,000 to be charged to the GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ADMINISTRATION of the general accounting of the treasury to be used for the purchase of Government office supplies.

On October 31, 1919, the Military Government abolished the INTERNAL TAX on articles imported to the Republic, to be effective from January 1, 1920.

The Government has just voted the following credits for PUBLIC WORKS: \$1,500 for completing roads and bridges in the vicinity

of hill El Número; \$47,000 to complete and equip the agricultural experiment station at Jaina; \$175,000 to pay part of the cost of the dredging of the port of San Pedro de Macorís; \$300,000 for the completion of the main highway between Santo Domingo and Monte Cristi; \$18,000 for the construction of a fire-protection system in the dock and Government storehouse in the city of Santo Domingo; \$48,000 for the construction of a customs warehouse in Santo Domingo; \$50,000 to construct a customhouse in San Pedro de Macorís.

On November 26, 1919, the Military Government authorized the printing of TELEGRAPH STAMPS to the value of \$52,000. They will be printed in the following values: 1,500 stamps of \$5 each, 2,500 of \$2, 5,000 of \$1, 20,000 of \$0.50, 100,000 of \$0.10, 200,000 of \$0.05, and 500,000 of \$0.01.

The Military Government promulgated the BUDGET LAW FOR 1920, in which it calculated the receipts for the year at \$8,329,800 and the expenditures at \$8,287,970, leaving a surplus of \$41,830.

The total value of the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for December, 1919, was \$419,750. The customs receipts for the year amounted to \$4,457,313, which, compared with the collection of 1918, show an increase of \$138,498.

ECUADOR.

On November 17, 1919, the President signed a law passed by congress authorizing a SPECIAL ISSUE OF 1-CENTAVO STAMPS to be used on all pieces of mail within the country and on outgoing foreign mail. The revenue from these stamps is to be used for the construction of post offices and telegraph offices in the principal cities of the country. The law states that the first post office shall be built in Quito, the next in Guayaquil, and the others in the different capitals of the provinces. The President is empowered to contract a loan of 400,000 sucres (sucre equals \$0.4867) for the work; and the law further provides that the taxes defined in article 1 of legislative decree of October 2, 1914, shall be used as follows: (a) The product of the bonuses shall be used for the payment of international postage, and (b) the rent from post boxes shall be used as common funds.

The law containing the BUDGET OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES for 1920, signed by the President on October 14, 1919, estimates the revenues for the year at 19,995,660 sucres, and fixes the expenditures at the same figure, as follows: Legislation and government, 227,260 sucres; interior and police, 3,814,408 sucres; foreign relations, mails, etc., 1,450,440 sucres; public instruction and beneficence, 3,501,980 sucres; war and navy, 4,937,215 sucres; treasury and public credit, 2,184,302 sucres; public debt, 3,638,800 sucres; miscellaneous expenses, 241,255 sucres.

Presidential decree of November 29, 1919, authorizes the ministry of the treasury, through the section of specie and issues, to restamp the ADDITIONAL STAMPS of legislative decree of October 28, 1919.

The Official Register of November 20, 1919, publishes the entire text of the LAW OF LIQUOR TAX on brandy, alcohol, and other national and foreign-made beverages, codified by the minister of the treasury in conformity with the authorization contained in article 25 of the legislative decree of October 28, 1919, whose terms are in effect since the 1st of January of the present year.

GUATEMALA.

The executive power recently made available the following sums for PUBLIC WORKS: One thousand eight hundred pesos for the repair of the revenue office building at Amatitlan; 6,480 pesos for official mail bags to be used in the diplomatic and consular service of Guatemala; 3,394 pesos for tools for the Altos Railway; 10,200 pesos for the repair of public roads in the Department of Guatemala; and 9,900 pesos for the repair of roads in the Departments of Jalapa and Progreso.

The President has authorized the treasury department to expend the sums necessary for the construction of the LOS ALTOS RAILWAY.

HONDURAS.

By a decree issued early in January of the present year the President of the Republic ordered that the VALUE OF THE LEGAL SEALED PAPER fixed for the four-year period ending January 1, 1920, continue in effect until the end of the present economic year.

The following data concerning the NATIONAL TREASURY was taken from the President's message, read before congress at the opening session: The total revenue for the economic year of 1918-19 was 5,294,097 pesos (peso, \$0.9271), as against 4,805,781 pesos collected in 1917-18, showing an increase over that year of 488,316 pesos. The expenditures estimated for the year 1918-19 were 5,507,661 pesos and the expenditures actually made were 5,288,471 pesos, leaving a balance of 279,190 pesos. In 1917-18 the total expenditures were 6,042,779 pesos, which, compared with the expenditures of 1918-19, shows a decrease of 814,308 pesos in the latter year. The internal debt on August 1, 1918, was 3,446,622 pesos, silver, and during the economic year 1918-19 376,252 pesos were added, bringing the total to 3,822,874 pesos. During the same period 399,882 pesos of this debt were amortized, leaving a balance 3,422,992 pesos for the economic year 1919-20.

MEXICO.

A Mexican magazine reports that according to the last estimates the NATIONAL DEBT amounts to 425,739,801 pesos, the interest on which amounts to 113,170,976 pesos, making a total indebtedness of 538,910,877 pesos.

On the first of last January a presidential decree was declared in force by which the system of progressive rates of taxation on

EXPORTS OF COPPER, either in concentrated ingots or metal, was fixed. The same decree states that the governments of the States shall not, under any circumstances whatever, impose taxes on any industries, no matter what their character may be.

On the first of last January there was also declared in force a presidential decree bearing date of December 29, 1919, by virtue of which the **EXPORT OF PETROLEUM** is taxed 10 per cent on the net value per ton. In accordance with this same decree, such petroleum as is used in national vessels, and samples of petroleum and its by-products to the value of not more than 10 pesos, are exempt from the special stamp tax. The treasury department shall every two months fix the value of crude and refined petroleum as well as the value of kerosene and gasoline, taking as a basis the prices quoted in the city of New York during the previous month.

By a presidential decree of the 7th of last January a **NEW BRONZE COIN** was established which has a nominal value of 20 centavos. This coin shall be accepted by the State in payment of taxes, duties, services, etc., in unlimited quantities at par with gold, and its coinage shall be governed by the law of March 25, 1905.

On the 17th of last January a law was approved which provides that the President, in accordance with article 27 of the federal constitution and a law of January 6, 1915, shall indemnify the owners of lands awarded, or restored, or which may hereafter be awarded, to villages, settlements, congregations, communities, etc., whenever deemed proper. In order to cover such indemnities a federal debt has been created, to be called **THE PUBLIC LAND LAW**, to be guaranteed and paid by means of a bond issue up to the amount of 50,000,000 pesos, bearing an annual interest of 5 per cent, payable to bearer annually, over a term of 20 years.

By a presidential decree of the 10th of January last, the monetary commission is authorized to issue **PAPER NOTES** with a nominal value of 50 cents and one peso, national gold. These notes will only be considered as fractional currency, based on national gold money deposited with the monetary commission, and they shall, therefore, only be issued after the delivery to the commission of an amount of gold equal to the amount applied for in notes. Said commission shall not be entitled to issue for the time being more than 15,000,000 pesos in notes of 50 cents, nor more than 10,000,000 pesos in notes of \$1.

NICARAGUA.

Cable reports from Managua to the press of the United States state that the Government has contracted a **LOAN OF \$10,000,000** to improve the roads through the principal departments and to construct a railroad east from Matagalpa to the Atlantic coast. According to the report, an American railroad construction company

has contracted to build this railroad in three years, and to begin at both ends and work toward the middle, starting from the sabanas of Matagalpa and from the port of Prinzapolka on the Atlantic. According to the plans the new railroad will join the 60-mile railroad which runs along the coast from Prinzapolka to the Laguna de Perlas.

The President in his message read before congress December 15, 1919, showed the improvement in the ECONOMIC SITUATION of the country and of the internal revenue. On October 31, 1919, there were 3,559,100 córdobas (córdoba equals \$1) in circulation as against 2,960,012 córdobas in 1918; and the reserve fund deposited in New York in 1919 was \$1,875,120, as against \$1,300,000 in 1918, showing an increase of 599,088 córdobas in circulation and \$575,120 in the gold reserve. More than 50 per cent of the money in circulation has been backed by gold which is more than required by the present monetary law and is a percentage large enough to bring the national money up to par with American gold. Bills of exchange on the United States are being quoted with a premium which represents the banking commission only. The sound financial condition of the country is shown again in the fact that the guaranteed bonds of 1918, which constitute the internal debt of the nation, were quoted in 1918 at 35 per cent and at the close of 1919 were quoted at 60 per cent of the face value.

In regard to the EXTERNAL DEBT the treasury certificates, which in 1917 were reduced to 311,128 córdobas, in 1919 were entirely canceled, and the treasury certificates held over from 1917, which with those of 1918 amounted to 263,986 córdobas, were reduced to 196,986 córdobas, and a large part of the consolidated certificates, or the interest due on the bonds of 1909, was covered before maturity.

PANAMA.

According to official figures the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY for the four months period from July 1 to October 31, 1919 were as follows: Receipts, 1,632,133 balboas (balboa equals \$1), and the expenditures 1,207,212 balboas, showing a surplus of 424,921 balboas.

PARAGUAY.

Presidential decree of October 10, 1919, changed the CUSTOMS VALUATIONS as follows: Foodstuffs and goods stored will be appraised with an increase of 60 per cent on the taxes paid up to the present; liquors, 100 per cent; tobacco and manufactures thereof, 60 per cent; hides and skins, 30 per cent; articles of saddlery, 60 per cent; shoes and materials, 50 per cent; furniture, 50 per cent; jewelry, 20 per cent; musical instruments, 40 per cent; hats, hard-

ware, ship-building necessities, electric apparatus and lights, arms, pottery and china, glass, drugs, notions, ready-made articles, and clothes and textiles are increased 60 per cent. The changes made by the decree will go into effect on October 1 of the present year.

The directorate of the treasury has been authorized by the President to ISSUE BONDS to the value of 650,000 pesos (peso equals \$0.9648) in accordance with article 42 of law 96 of September 25, 1914. The issue of bonds for 500,000 pesos authorized by presidential decree of March 13, 1919, has been canceled and in its place the issue of bonds to the value of 350,000 pesos has been decreed.

During the month of December, 1919, the President authorized the following credits: Eighty-two thousand pesos for repairs on the building of the administration of justice; 50,000 pesos currency for repairs to the vessel *Mercedes*; 20,000 pesos gold to make the first payment for the purchase of the *Quinta Caballero*.

PERU.

By a governmental decree of the 26th of November, 1919, it was provided that permission for the COINAGE OF PESOS REPRESENTING ONE-FIFTH OF A PERUVIAN POUND should be granted only to those banks now in existence in the country which apply for it in order to meet the demands of the monetary circulation. All previous permissions granted expired on the 31st of January, 1919.

During the period from the 1st of July, 1918, to the 30th of June, 1919, the COLLECTIONS OF THE PERUVIAN CORPORATION (LTD.), amounted to 12,419,155 soles, against 12,524,030 soles which were collected during the year 1917-18, showing a decrease of 104,865 soles.

Under a law of December 15, 1919, the President was authorized to provide for a LOAN for such an amount as might be necessary to install works of sanitation in the city of Lima. The loan is to be guaranteed by the following national and municipal incomes: That of the potable water service of the city; of the excise taxes derived from the sewer system and paving; of the subsidy of the departmental board; and the balance derived from the budget of Lima.

At a session held on the 19th of December, 1919, the SOCIETY OF PUBLIC CHARITY of Lima approved the tentative budget for 1920, which estimates receipts of £178,481 Peruvian and expenditures of £174,323 Peruvian, plus £4,158 for unforeseen expenses.

According to newspaper reports the Peruvian Steamship Co. recently secured the CANCELLATION OF THE PARIS LOAN which had been contracted in 1909. This loan amounted to 350,000 Peruvian pounds, and the proceeds were applied to the steamers *Mantaro*, *Panchitea*, and *Urubamba*. The balance amounted to £300,680, which has just been entirely settled.

SALVADOR.

The Salvadorean press announces that in accordance with the new monetary law established the NEW BANK NOTES of Salvador will be printed in the United States, and the banks have agreed with the Government in regard to the legends to be inscribed thereon. In accordance with the aforesaid law the bills now in circulation which have the value of coined silver, colones (colón equals \$0.50), will be exchanged for bills which have the value of coined gold, in the ratio of 50 cents American gold for each Salvadorean colón.

During the third quarter of 1919 the total revenue from the SEALED PAPER AND STAMP TAX was 133,113 colones, as against a total of 100,373 colones in the corresponding period of 1918.

The ministry of the treasury and public credit has published a table of the IMPORTATIONS OF COINED GOLD FROM 1904 to 1919, showing that in 15 years \$4,283,540 were imported in 5, 10, and 20 dollar gold pieces; 6,811,000 colones in pieces of 50 centavos and 100 centavos made of 90 per cent silver; 1,050,000 colones in 5, 10, 20, and 25 centavo pieces of 83.5 per cent silver; 85,080 colones in 1-centavo nickle pieces; 111,000 colones in 3-cent nickle pieces; and 400,000 colones in 5-centavo pieces. Changing the 4,285,540 dollars to colones at 100 per cent gives a total of 8,567,080 colones, which, added to the 8,457,080 colones representing the other importations gives a grand total of 17,024,160 colones, or the total value of the money imported by the country during the past 15 years. Of the 7,861,000 colones imported in coined silver as above noted 3,216,530 colones have been exported since the monetary law went into effect, 2,729,730 colones being exported by the banks and 486,800 colones by individuals.

The printers' union of the National Printing Office, founded recently in San Salvador, has established a COOPERATIVE SAVINGS FUND and mutual aid for its members. According to the statutes of the society not only printers of the Government printing office but all the printers in the country may be members.

URUGUAY.

In November, 1919, the TAXES ON CIGARS and cigarettes amounted to 138,673 pesos, as compared with 103,421 pesos during the same month of 1918.

A branch of the ROYAL BANK OF CANADA was opened in Montevideo on December 4, 1919.

In November, 1919, the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS totaled 1,360,138 pesos, or 559,144 pesos more than those of the same month of 1918.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the RAILWAY RECEIPTS were 10,156,034 pesos, as compared with 8,624,732 pesos collected during the previous fiscal year. The gross earnings of the Central Railway were 875,000 pesos; of the Eastern Railway, 128,175 pesos; and of the Northern Railway, 105,890 pesos.

In November, 1919, the BANK of the Republic had a capital of 16,741,060 pesos; gold coin amounting to 53,627,758 pesos; silver coin, 2,434,180 pesos; deposits in account total current, 31,640,340 pesos; and savings accounts, 16,701,790 pesos. The total capital of Uruguayan and foreign banks on the date mentioned was 33,870,072 pesos; the total coined gold, 60,557,072 pesos; the total account-current deposits, 68,957,858 pesos; and the total savings accounts, 48,289,763 pesos.

VENEZUELA.

The BANCO DE VENEZUELA in the statement issued on October 31, 1919, has passed the 100,000,000 bolivar mark, (bolivar equals \$0.1930), which marks an epoch in the banking history of the country. This bank began operations in 1890 with a capital of 8,000,000 bolivars and its first statement shows the handling of 16,784,919 bolivars. It has at present a capital of 12,000,000 bolivars, and, according to the last statement, issued October 31, 1919, it handled 102,612,841 bolivars, showing that in the 29 years of its establishment its capital has increased 4,000,000 bolivars and its business 85,827,922 bolivars. An interesting feature of the statement is the increase in the amount of accounts current. The statement of December, 1890, showed a total of 3,583,395 bolivars in total accounts current, and the statement of October, 1919, showed 12,591,283 bolivars. Cash on hand in December, 1890, amounted to 4,153,736 bolivars, while in October, 1919, it amounted to 50,650,488 bolivars, of which 45,157,345 were in gold. This bank has about 30 branches throughout the Republic.

The Caracas newspapers state the National City Bank of New York has opened a BRANCH in Ciudad Bolivar, which is the commercial center of Guayana and other rich regions of the Republic.

The receipts of the COMPAÑIA VENEZOLANA DE NAVEGACION for the first six months of 1919 amounted to 1,189,515 bolivars, as against 729,831 bolivars in the corresponding period of the previous year.

According to official figures the FOREIGN DEBT of the Republic of Venezuela, which on December 31, 1918, amounted to 96,456,796 bolivars, on June 30, 1919, was reduced to 93,952,410 bolivars, showing that in the first six months of 1919, 2,504,385 bolivars were paid.

According to a table published by the Bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce of Caracas to show the increase of the ISSUE OF BILLS by the Banco de Venezuela and the Banco de Caracas in the last 20 years, the Banco de Venezuela, the most important of the Republic, which in 1900 only had bills to the value of 1,667,600 bolivars in circulation, at the end of 1910 had increased the circulation to 3,780,000 bolivars, and at the end of 1919 had bills to the amount of 21,096,000 bolivars in circulation. The Banco de Caracas, which

in 1900 had a circulation of bills to the value of 1,003,760 bolivars, in 1910 had increased the issue to 1,824,400 bolivars, and at the close of 1919 to 5,200,000 bolivars. The congress of 1918 modified the banking law so as to permit banks to issue bills to three times the amount of their capital provided that the amount of the same in excess of double the capital shall be represented by gold in the reserve.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BOLIVIA-COLOMBIA.

On November 13, 1919, the Congress of the Republic of Colombia approved the GENERAL ARBITRATION TREATY concluded in Bogota between Bolivia and Colombia on November 13, 1918.

COLOMBIA.

By a decree of November 3, 1919, promulgated on the 4th of the same month; the Colombian congress authorized the executive power to adhere, in the name of the Republic, to the League of Nations of the Versailles Peace Conference.

UNITED STATES-GUATEMALA.

The CONVENTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOLD FUND IN CUSTODY between the United States and Guatemala was signed in Guatemala City on December 4, 1919. This treaty is similar to the one recently made by the United States with Paraguay.

HAITI.

The Swiss Federal Council, under date of December 1, 1919, notified the Department of State that one year having passed without any objection being offered on the part of the contracting powers, the adherence of the Republic of Haiti to the GENEVA CONVENTION of July 6, 1906, for the amelioration of the condition of the sick and wounded in armies in the field, has become final.

PANAMA.

The national assembly of Panama approved on January 8 last the Versailles TREATY OF PEACE signed on June 28, 1919, by the representatives of Panama and other allied nations, and the representatives of Germany.

PARAGUAY.

On November 18 last a **TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION** was signed at Asuncion by the representatives of the Governments of Paraguay and Japan. Under this treaty citizens and subjects of the contracting countries enjoy the same privileges as those of the most favored nations, in so far as concerns work, residence, industry, and manufactures, and have the same rights to trade and negotiate in all articles of lawful commerce in the respective countries as citizens of said countries have. Citizens and subjects of the contracting nations have the same rights, liberties, and exemptions as citizens and subjects of the most favored nation concerning the ownership and transmission by inheritance of personal property, and may acquire and possess real property in accordance with the laws of the respective countries. Products or articles imported shall pay the lowest duties applicable to similar articles imported from other countries, and it is agreed, as to industry and commerce, that the privileges and exemptions which may be granted to citizens or subjects of any other State shall apply to the contracting nations. The treaty is to remain in force one year after it has been denounced by either of the contracting countries.

PERU.

On November 3, 1919, a **PARCEL POST CONVENTION** was signed in Lima between the representatives of Panama and Peru. Under this convention parcels without a declared value, weighing not more than 5 kilos and whose greatest dimension does not exceed 60 centimeters, are mailable to either of the contracting countries. The convention is to remain in force until one year after it has been denounced by either of the contracting powers, or until the Republic of Panama adheres to the convention of Rome of May 6, 1906.

URUGUAY.

According to information from the Swiss Federal Council the Republic of Uruguay formally deposited on November 25, 1919, its ratification of the **GENEVA CONVENTION** of July 6, 1906, for the amelioration of the condition of the sick and wounded in armies in the field.



LEGISLATION

COLOMBIA.

On December 30 last the new law concerning DEPOSITS OF HYDROCARBONS, comprising subterranean deposits of mineral oils, such as petroleum, natural gas from same, bitumen, asphalt, fossil wax, and resins, was promulgated. This law is not applicable to asphalt deposits whose output is for the manufacture of substances for use in Colombia.

The law divides the Republic into three zones. The first zone covers deposits not over 200 kilometers distant from the sea, and places a minimum tax of 10 per cent on the gross output of same. The second zone comprises deposits more than 200 kilometers and not over 400 kilometers from the sea, the minimum tax on the output being 8 per cent, and the third zone comprises deposits situated more than 400 kilometers from the sea, the gross output of which is subject to a tax of 6 per cent. In contracts made in accordance with this law the minimum tax is to be increased one unit for every 10 years of exploitation. Leases of deposits of hydrocarbons on Government lands, and on lands which have been redeemed or acquired by the State, are subject to an additional tax of 10 cents per hectare the first year; 20 cents per hectare the second year; 50 cents per hectare the third year; and \$1 per hectare the fourth and subsequent years until the expiration of the lease. Lands other than those mentioned in the foregoing are not subject to these additional payments per hectare, but only to the zone taxes.

Foreigners interested in the exploitation of hydrocarbons must expressly declare that they subject themselves to the provisions of law 145 of 1888 concerning foreigners and their naturalization, and to such other provisions as may be added thereto. The right to exploit deposits on government lands, or on lands which may be redeemed or acquired by the State, may be granted, in accordance with the provisions of this law, to any natural or juridic person capable of contracting. With the approval of the Government the concessionaire may transfer or sublet the lease, and if this be to a foreigner he must agree to the law concerning foreigners.

Prospecting on adjudicable government lands is free, but a permit must be obtained to prospect on nonadjudicable government lands and on redeemed lands or which may be acquired by the Government. Persons desiring to acquire for exploitation the deposits covered by this law shall apply to the department of public works. If there is only one applicant the contract may be made with him

provided the treasury board and the board of ministers agree thereto. If there is more than one applicant the one who discovered the deposit, if there be such, shall be preferred, otherwise the Government may select the one it deems most desirable.

Legitimate rights acquired before the passage of this law are not affected by contracts made under it, and the State is not responsible for any damages or limitations in the enjoyment of a lease arising from the legal exercise of such rights. The lease forbids, among other things, a transfer or sublease to foreign governments, or the acceptance of such as partners, under the penalty of a forfeiture of the contract ipso facto. The State reserves to itself the exploitation of substances such as radium or helio-radium.

On November 19, 1919, a LAW CONCERNING STRIKES was promulgated. Under this law employees, workmen and laborers, on the one hand, and employers on the other, may select arbitrators or form arbitration courts for the settlement of their disputes, and the decisions of these are final. Government employees who leave their employment under the pretext of a strike shall suffer the penalty prescribed in the penal code for abandonment of work, plus an increase of one-fourth. The regular courts shall render but one decision on the controversies and doubts which may arise from the interpretation which the parties may give to signed proceedings for the termination of strikes. Owners of factories, or of industrial or agricultural enterprises, shall not close same without giving at least one month's notice to their workmen, except in case of force majeure or unavoidable circumstances. Foreigners who take part in mutinies, or riots, under the pretext of a strike, in addition to their legal responsibilities, shall be expelled from the country. Port and frontier officials shall prevent entry into the national territory of foreigners who have not authentic passports, viséed by the proper consuls, and who may be suspected of constituting a danger to the order or security of the Republic.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

On December 9, 1919, the Military Government promulgated a law concerning the FORESTAL SERVICE of the Republic.

A SANITATION LAW, which repeals former laws and orders contrary thereto, was promulgated on October 13, 1919. A department of sanitation and charity is established and is placed in charge of this branch of the Government's activities.

PERU.

The President of the Republic, under date of December 10, 1919, issued a decree concerning the ADMISSION OF FOREIGNERS, which decree regulates the one of June 9 of the same year. The section of passports and the general police bureau are charged with

the examination and approval of the passports of foreigners who enter the Republic. No foreigner can land in Peru without a passport containing the usual data, accompanied by a photograph and signature of the bearer. Passports must be legalized by the proper Peruvian legation, or, in the absence of a legation, of the consulate at the port of embarkation. Port captains and maritime officials will prevent the landing of foreigners who have been expelled from Peru and who desire to return to the Republic.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA.

On December 22, 1919, the municipal council of Buenos Aires passed an ordinance providing for the establishment of a PRACTICAL SCHOOL OF AVICULTURE annexed to the zoologic garden. The plan of work, curriculum, etc., are to be formulated and submitted to the mayor for approval. During the apprentice period pupils of the school are required to give their services to the school gratuitously. On the completion of the course a diploma of practical aviculturist will be given.

The national board of education has approved the rules and regulations of a special course of PHYSICAL EDUCATION. Provision is made for the installation of physical-exercise grounds near the public schools, the equipment of same, and the appointment of teachers.

The INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL of the nation in Buenos Aires recently graduated 16 technical mechanics, 14 electric engineers, 9 technical constructors, and 12 industrial chemists.

On December 21, 1919, a meeting of the professors and pupils of the NATIONAL COLLEGE of Buenos Aires was held in the national capital. It was decided to definitely annex this college to the National University. The National College has been in existence since the colonial period.

In January and February last the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION met in five summer camps not far from Buenos Aires. Games, sports, scientific excursions, fishing, swimming, music, etc., were the principal features of the meetings.

BOLIVIA.

Mr. Sturgis E. Leavitt, the professor commissioned by Harvard to arrange the plan for the INTERCHANGE OF PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS with Bolivia, has arrived in La Paz.

The latter part of December a **BOARDING SCHOOL** for young ladies was established in La Paz. The principal of the school is Señora Esther V. de Perou, who has made the following conditions for entrance into the school: The student must present a certificate of satisfactory conduct, morality, and aptitude from the school previously attended; must be vaccinated and free from contagious diseases; and must have a guardian who has an interest in the welfare of the student.

CHILE.

On November 30, 1919, a **REFORMATORY SCHOOL** for girls was opened in Santiago.

The President has approved the curriculum and rules and regulations of the **TECHNICAL SCHOOL**. The course of study is now three years. Graduates from this school will be given employment as assistants to government engineers engaged in the construction and inspection of engineering works.

A communication from the Bureau of Public Works states that up to December 5, 1919, the sum of 10,474,171 pesos had been invested in the **ERECTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS**.

The Chilean Government has sent N. Alliende Castro to the Argentine Republic to study the **SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND CRAFTS** of that country, and to study and report upon the weaving industry in Salta.

Congress has appropriated 100,000 pesos for the completion and equipment of the **ANATOMY BUILDING** of the medical school, and 2,000,000 pesos for the construction of the building for the school of engineering and architecture in Santiago.

In December last the **UNIVERSITY OF CONCEPCION**, which was recently founded in the city of Concepcion, held its commencement exercises. Among the subjects taught are advanced English, dental surgery, pharmacy, and industrial chemistry.

COLOMBIA.

Law No. 51 of November 5, 1919, concedes a subsidy of 10,000 pesos in installments of 500 pesos for the establishment of a **COURSE IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES** in the University of Nariño in accordance with the needs of the department. The monthly subsidy received by this college from the treasury has been raised to 500 pesos. This same law also subsidizes the following colleges: Colegio de San Pedro Claver of Bucaramanga, 4,500 pesos; Colegio de Ocaña, 720 pesos; Colegio de San José, of Pamplona, 720 pesos; Colegio de San José of Guanentá, 720 pesos; Colegio de Varones de Vélez, 720 pesos; Colegio de Varones de Zapateca, 600 pesos; and the Colegio Municipal de Señoritas de Málaga, 600 pesos.

In view of the fact that the **ARTS AND CRAFTS SCHOOL OF CUNDINAMARCA** has over 300 pupils and can not admit more for

lack of space, congress passed a law on November 27, 1919, appropriating the sum of 30,000 pesos for the subsidy created by article 6 of law 31, 1917, for the construction of a building for the school in the capital of the Republic.

COSTA RICA.

In a communication sent on January 2 last by the secretary of public instruction of Costa Rica to the assistant secretary of public instruction of Nicaragua concerning expenditures for PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN COSTA RICA, the statement is made that the annual disbursements by the State for this purpose is now 1,540,000 colones. The board of education and the school directors supply money for desks and instruction materials, equipment for indigent children, school kitchens, etc., out of funds at their disposal and from their own revenues. One of the most important of these is the building fund known as the national educational fund, which at present amounts in cash to more than a quarter of a million colones.

In accordance with a decree of December 13, 1919, the executive power DONATED A BUILDING in the national capital, belonging to the State, to the board of education of San Jose to be used exclusively for schools.

CUBA.

The department of public instruction is preparing a new ENGLISH COURSE for the public schools, which will begin in the second grade and continue up to the eighth grade.

The SECOND CONGRESS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS, which took place on December 29, 1919, in Santiago de Cuba, discussed educational matters and methods of improving the course of study.

On January 13 of the present year the department of public instruction authorized the establishment of a PRIVATE SCHOOL in the town of Cartagena, Province of Santa Clara. The name of the school will be El Amparo.

About the middle of January a CONSULAR SCHOOL was opened in the National University, where those who desire to enter the consular service may learn all the necessary subjects, such as commerce, Cuban laws, economics, etc. All consuls will be obliged to take this course.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The university council on December 10 passed a resolution stating that UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS in courses for special students should take place in July or October, and after passing the examination in a course the students, special or registered, should not be allowed to present themselves for examination in the next higher course until the end of a civil year.

On December 22, 1919, there was a MEETING OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS in the city of Santo Domingo. The object

of the meeting was to arrange the work for the school year of 1920 and the national budget for public instruction.

The municipality of Sabaneta, Province of Monte Cristy, has asked for bids for the construction of two schoolhouses, to be built of concrete according to the plans held by the municipality.

The department of health and public charity recently ruled that to be admitted to the PHARMACY COURSE the candidate must be examined in the following subjects: Elementary grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, botany, toxicology, general geography, general and national history.

ECUADOR.

Congress has authorized the governing boards of the NATIONAL COLLEGES (Bolivar College at Ambato and Maldonado College at Riobamba) to proceed with the construction of the buildings for these institutions and to provide them with the furniture, laboratories, and equipment necessary for teaching, and assigning the necessary funds therefor.

Through the Ecuador legation in Paris the directorate general of promotion of agriculture has engaged a FRENCH PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE and viticulture for the agricultural experiment station at Ambato.

A NIGHT SCHOOL FOR WORKMEN has been founded in Quito, and named after the distinguished philanthropist, Hector Vaca.

The tax of one-half centavo per kilogram gross weight imposed on articles exported through the customs of Puerto Bolivar is to be used for the repair of the building of the COLLEGE OF THE 9th OF OCTOBER of Machala, and for the purchase of equipment for the courses of physics and natural sciences.

According to a contract made by the ministry of public instruction, Carlos Rintelen, a German, is engaged to teach the course of ELECTRIC TRACTION in the school of sciences in the Universidad Central.

GUATEMALA.

On November 30, 1919, construction was begun on the PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS at San Joaquin Villa Canales. The cornerstone was laid by the President of the Republic with appropriate ceremonies.

A LICEO FOR GIRLS has just been established in the city of Guatemala under the direction of Miss Ofelia Rodríguez Cerna. The curriculum comprises moral, intellectual, physical, and religious instruction.

HAITI.

The secretary of public instruction has decreed the establishment of a course in DOMESTIC SCIENCE which will be given in the Elie-Dubois School. All girls over 13 years of age may be admitted to this course, which will extend over a period of two years.

HONDURAS.

The departmental government of Tegucigalpa recently ordered the taking of a SCHOOL CENSUS in the municipalities of the department, and preparations have already been begun.

The director of the NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS has announced the requirements for a pupil to obtain a scholarship as follows: The student must be between 14 and 18 years of age; he must have passed the five grades of primary instruction; he must have certificates of good conduct and health and physical fitness; he must pass a written and oral examination in the elements of arithmetic and the Spanish language; students who win scholarships will be lodged in the institution and their allowance will pay for their maintenance.

MEXICO.

The general board of public education has just drafted and approved a new CURRICULUM for the National Preparatory School of the City of Mexico.

The opening of the new CLASSES IN MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY TRAINING, AND AGRONOMY took place on the 14th of last January at the department of agriculture, the director of that institution presiding. Nearly 200 students have enrolled in these classes.

At the request of the governor of the State of Michoacan the State legislature voted an appropriation of 10,000 pesos to be applied by each Indian town of that State for the purpose of sending a child to the schools of Morelia, all of the expenses to be paid from this fund. This measure has produced excellent results, many pupils already having arrived, some enrolling in the primary grades and others in the free University of San Nicolas of Hidalgo.

NICARAGUA.

The President of the Republic has given instructions to the Nicaraguan consuls in the United States to see that Nicaraguan medical students give special attention to the STUDY OF SANITATION of cities so that the country may profit thereby.

Presidential decree of November 14, 1919, makes some changes in the rules governing the COURSE OF MEDICINE as laid down April 19, 1917, in order to perfect the clinical course, stimulate a desire to study medicine, and prevent the illegal practice of medicine in the Republic.

PARAGUAY.

In a meeting held about the middle of November, 1919, the teachers' association decided to organize a CORPS OF AUXILIARY TEACHERS from the advanced pupils. The members of this corps after some years of experience in teaching may take the place of teachers when the latter are pensioned or retired.

Presidential decree of November 24, 1919, approved a **NEW CURRICULUM FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS** of the primary and elemental grades. The objects of this new plan of studies is to divide the subjects so that there may be a suitable distribution and correlation of courses.

In a meeting held on December 17, 1919, the national council of education decided to adopt, as a **NATIONAL TEXTBOOK** for six years, the work of Señor Fermín Domínguez, called "Poesías Escolares."

By a decree issued the middle of December, 1919, the ministry of justice, culture, and public instruction assigned to the **SCHOOL COMMITTEE** of the Gen. Díaz ward of the capital the sum of 30,000 pesos, currency.

An American missionary society has just bought a piece of ground to build a **SCHOOL** for 150 pupils. The school will be contained in two buildings, together worth \$114,000, and all equipment and fixtures will be purchased in the United States.

PERU.

The Government of Peru has just issued the necessary provision for the construction of several **EDUCATIONAL CENTERS** in the Department of Cuzco, for which an appropriation of 40,000 soles has been made.

The Government of Argentina recently offered additional **SCHOLARSHIPS TO YOUNG PERUVIAN MEN** who might be desirous of following up their studies in the Argentine Republic. The scholarships in question will be granted for the agricultural schools of Casilda, Tucuman, Cordoba, and Mendoza.

The President issued a decree on the 13th of December, 1919, relating to **STUDENTS RECEIVING A PENSION ABROAD** which contained the following provisions: (1) Pensions will be understood to be for the term of one year and for such extension of time as may be agreed upon; (2) the quarterly report made by consuls designated for the purpose will be taken into consideration when a continuation of the pension is requested; (3) the student who receives a pension is required to render service for a term equal to that during which the pension was received, in such trade or profession as may be acquired; and in order to guarantee the compliance with the foregoing clause the parents or attorneys shall deposit a bond for reimbursement to the State of the amount of the pension received in case of the failure of the student to render such service.

By a decree under date of September 20, 1919, the President ordered a contract to be entered into with a group of instructors for the establishment of a **SCHOOL FOR POLICE**, created by the law of August 17, 1919. These instructors are to be engaged in Spain, and will be composed of a director, an assistant director, two vigilance

captains, two safety captains, and two captains of the Benemérita Española.

The Peruvian Government has just designated Dr. Humberto Negrón to study the EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS employed in the principal European countries, the application of which might be useful for the educational advancement of Peru.

SALVADOR.

The national committee of physical culture, whose President is Dr. Alfonso Quiñones Molina, will promote sports and carry out a course of physical culture for the physical development of the students, and is now constructing a MODEL GYMNASIUM in San Salvador for the purpose.

At the suggestion of the university council the President of the Republic has changed article 11 of the RULES FOR EXAMINATIONS in the School of Medicine, and article 11 of the rules for examination in the School of Chemistry and Pharmacy as follows: Article 11. Marks shall be expressed by figures from 0 to 10. The minimum passing mark shall be 5 as the average of the subjects covered by the examination. Fractions of a figure, if they are half or more, shall be considered in the student's favor.

In the latter part of 1919 a COLLEGE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION was founded in the city of Jucuapa, which is under the direction of a competent professor and maintained by the principal citizens.

URUGUAY.

An executive decree of November 11, 1919, approves the plan of the Central University board providing CREDITS to medical and dental students who have studied anatomy or physiology in either the dental or medical departments of the university, and who change their course of instruction from dentistry to medicine, or vice versa.

On November 18, 1919, the general assembly passed a law authorizing the installation and operation of an INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE in Montevideo, and appropriating 15,000 pesos for the expenses of same.

A SCHOOL CENSUS of the department of Montevideo was taken in December last.

The department of foreign relations recently received a communication from the Argentine Government proposing an EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS between Argentina and Uruguay.

VENEZUELA.

The National Government has conferred the MEDAL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION on Dr. Miguel Páez Pumar, a veteran teacher in Venezuela, and on Señor Samuel Lillo, vice-rector of the University of Chile.

GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA.

On December 21 last the **MONUMENT**, representing the Roman wolf, donated by the Italian colony, was unveiled in the city of Mendoza.

The National Dairy Association has appointed a committee to arrange for the holding of an international congress to treat of the **FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE**, and to organize the board of dairy products recommended by the South American Dairy Congress which met in Buenos Aires in September, 1919.

On December 30, 1919, an **ASYLUM FOR ABANDONED CHILDREN** was opened in Buenos Aires. This asylum, which was donated by a distinguished woman of Buenos Aires, has at present accommodations for 30 children.

Steps have been taken for the construction and operation of a **REFORMATORY FOR DRUNKARDS**, the expenses of same to be paid from the bequest of Estaquio Cardenas. This is said to be the first institution of the kind in Latin America. Two hundred hectares of land near Manazares and Etchegoyen station are to be utilized for this purpose.

BOLIVIA.

Congress is considering favorably the draft of a law calling for a **NATIONAL EXPOSITION** during the month of August, 1925, which will be the centennial of the founding of the Republic. This exposition will contain collections of all the industrial and agricultural products of the country, as well as commercial and artistic exhibitions.

About the middle of November, 1919, Mr. William Belmont Parker arrived in La Paz, commissioned by the Hispanic Society of America to write the **BIOGRAPHIES** of the most distinguished men of Bolivia and other South American countries.

According to a law passed about the middle of November a **NEW PROVINCE** was created in the Department of Santa Cruz. The new Province is to be called Warnes, and will be composed of the canton of that name, which will also be the capital, as well as those of Azuzaqui, Chuchio, Tacomechi, Montero, and General Saavedra. The boundaries of the new Province will be the following: On the north and east the Rio Grande and the Province of Velasco; on the south a straight line from the port of Toledo to Clara Poronguito, and from there another line to the Rio Piray; on the west along the course

of the Rio Piray to its confluence with the Rio Grande at Puerto Velasco.

According to statistics furnished by the director of the Municipal Institute of Hygiene covering the first 10 months of 1919 there were 3,223 DEATHS IN LA PAZ. The most prevalent diseases were: Grippe, 339 cases; whooping cough, 447 cases; pneumonia, 310 cases, and tuberculosis, 122 cases.

On December 20, 1919, the chamber of deputies approved the budget for PUBLIC WORKS presented by the President. The program contained the following projects: (a) A branch railway line to Tarija; (b) a railway between Atocha and Tupiza; (c) a railway between Potosi and Sucre; (d) a railroad between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz; (e) the sewer system of Cochabamba; (f) the sewer system of La Paz; (g) the sewer system and paving of Sucre; (h) supply of drinking water and paving of La Paz; (i) drinking water supply and paving of Cochabamba; (j) various sanitary improvements in Potosi; and (k) sanitary improvement in Oruro. The budget for the public works comes to £8,711,560 sterling.

BRAZIL.

According to data recently published by a Rio de Janeiro magazine the number of IMMIGRANTS arriving in Brazil from 1887 to 1896 was 1,186,440, or an annual average of 118,644. The number entering from 1897 to 1906 was 681,103, or an annual average of 68,110; from 1907 to 1917, which includes the war period, the number entering was 1,027,261, or an annual average of 93,205. Before the war—that is to say, from 1907 to 1913—the annual average was 120,755; and during the war—that is to say, from 1914 to 1917—the annual average was 44,993. The following is the yearly number of immigrants who came to Brazil from 1907 to 1918: 1907, 67,787; 1908, 94,695; 1909, 85,410; 1910, 88,564; 1911, 135,967; 1912, 180,182; 1913, 192,683; 1914, 82,572; 1915, 32,206; 1916, 34,003; 1917, 31,192, and 1918, 20,501.

On December 21, 1919, the CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, erected by the Brazilian Red Cross in São Paulo, was officially opened.

The Olavo Bilac MAUSOLEUM, constructed by the League of National Defense in the São João Baptista cemetery in Rio de Janeiro, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on December 28, 1919, first anniversary of the death of the illustrious Brazilian poet and writer.

CHILE.

An underground public RETIRING ROOM is being built in Santiago at an estimated outlay of 43,327 pesos. Cement, iron, mosaics, and marble will be used in the work.

The bureau of statistics has been allotted 180,000 pesos to be expended in taking a GENERAL CENSUS of Chile during the present year.

The deaths in Santiago during the first 11 months of 1919 totaled 17,661. In November last the MORTALITY of the national capital was 2,166.

The new SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, Spanish renaissance style, was inaugurated in Concepcion on December 5 last.

The BRAZILIAN MUSIC, recently donated to Chile by the principal Brazilian composers, has been placed by the national library at the disposal of the public.

The director of parks and grounds of La Plata, Argentine Republic, has requested the municipality of Santiago to furnish specimens of CHILEAN PLANTS AND TREES to be placed in a garden in La Plata which it is proposed to dedicate to Chile.

The Government has ordered the commencement of construction work on the HISTORY MUSEUM, which forms part of the national library.

At a recent meeting of the National Institute of Criminology it was decided to make a JAIL CENSUS of the Republic.

The Chilean Government has been invited to participate in a POSTAL CONGRESS which will be held in Buenos Aires during the present year.

COLOMBIA.

According to a law passed by congress and signed by the President on November 15, 1919, 30,000 pesos was appropriated for the construction of a QUARANTINE STATION and hospital in the port of Riohacha; 8,000 pesos have also been voted to the city for the construction of an aqueduct to bring in drinking water for the population.

This same law also gives 5,000 pesos annually to each of the FREE MILK STATIONS (Gotas de Leche) established in the capitals of the departments, or which may be established at some future time.

The municipal council of Bucaramanga has resolved to complete the following PUBLIC WORKS: The aqueduct for the city; a street railway to connect Bucaramanga with the towns of Piedecuesta, La Mesa, and Los Santos; a public slaughterhouse; the municipal building; the municipal theater; and the sewer system of the city.

Law 53 of November 10, 1919, creates the COMMITTEE OF THE BOLIVAR ESTATE AND MUSEUM which will be composed of the minister of government, the governor of Cundinamarca, the mayor of the capital, and the president of the Society of Civic Improvement of Bogota, to take charge of the management and investment of 20,000 pesos which the nation contributed to the acquisition of the estate where the liberator lived, and the founding of the Bolívar museum containing objects once the property of the liberator and a library of works concerning the life and deeds of the hero. The estate and museum will be the property of the nation and will remain in the custody of the committee.

Early in December a law of Congress was signed by the President which raised THE ARMY of the country to 6,000 men.

The national congress passed a law declaring the 9th of October, 1920, a NATIONAL HOLIDAY, it being the first centennial of the independence of Guayaquil.

A LAWYERS' CLUB has been formed in Bogotá to preserve the ideals and traditions of the profession, to aid in the administration of justice, to urge the system of arbitration for the adjustment of differences, and to organize the college of lawyers in the capital of the Republic.

COSTA RICA.

Presidential decree of December, 1919, created a NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT of the Tierra Blanca ward, which formerly was part of the third district of the central canton of Cartago. This new district will be known as No. 10, and take in the wards of Los Aolanos, Los Horcones, Sabanilla, and El Rodeo.

Early in the year the Avenida Central was renamed "Rogelio Fernández Güel," and the Calle Central is now called "Alfredo Volio."

A NEW SOCIAL CLUB has lately been organized in San Jose by some of the most prominent citizens of the country. The club is to raise a fund of 200,000 colones (colon equals \$0.4653) by the issue of shares of 500 colones each, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building and furnishing it.

On January 7 the officers of the governing board of the COLLEGE OF LAWYERS were elected as follows: President, Lic. Alejandro Alvarado Quiros; treasurer, Lic. Jorge Herrera Paut; and secretary, Lic. Arturo Sáens Pacheco.

CUBA.

A VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S CORPS has been organized by firemen who belonged to Comercio No. 1 and to the Red Shirts. The members of the new organization will lend their services without pay from the city.

The department of state recently received a communication from the Prince of Monaco inviting the Government of Cuba to take part in a GENERAL CONGRESS OF THE ALLIED NATIONS which will meet during the month of April under the patronage of the prince. The object of this congress is to extend the season for summer, winter, and seaside resorts generally.

According to the CENSUS of Cuba lately completed the country has 2,888,895 inhabitants, divided as follows: Pinar del Río, 261,198; Habana, 698,383; Matanzas, 312,704; Santa Clara, 657,697; Camaguey, 228,913, and Santiago de Cuba, 730,000 inhabitants.

On January 8 Mr. Boas Long, the new minister of the United States, presented his credentials to the Cuban Government.

The Compañía Aérea Americana-Cubana has determined to construct an AERIAL STATION in Santiago de Cuba in order to establish air mail service between that city and Habana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

By executive order No. 371, Señor John Brewer was appointed MEMBER OF THE DOMINICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION, succeeding Señor Martín Travieso, who recently resigned.

The bureau of education has ordered that the BUST OF DUARTE, executed by the sculptors Tuto Baez and Simón Domínguez, be cast in plaster and copies distributed among the schools of the department of Santiago.

According to newspaper reports, a NEW THEATER is to be built in Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR.

Early in December, 1919, a meeting of leading citizens of Quito took place in the Universidad Central to discuss bids for the erection of a STATUE to the eminent patriot and historian, don Federico González Suárez, late archbishop of Quito.

A CIVIC IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE has been formed in Quito which will have as objects the beautifying and progress of the city.

On November 12, 1919, the president issued a decree forbidding the importation, publication, sale, exhibition, or sending to any private or public school of any special or general MAPS of the continent wherein the proper boundaries of the country are not defined.

The committee of the centennial of Guayaquil has decided to have the MEDALS recoined which by decree of September 28, 1820, were coined in honor of the heroes of the Independence. When recoined they will be distributed as mementos of the historic day. There will be 25,000 silver medals the size of a half sucre, 5,000 the size of a sucre, and 5,000 of bronze larger than a sucre, and 500 gold medals in cases.

GUATEMALA.

On October 25, 1919, Manuel Esquera, MINISTER OF COLOMBIA near the Government of Guatemala, was officially received by President Estrada Cabrera.

On December 21, 1919, the following PUBLIC WORKS were opened to service: A municipal building at Panajachel; a bridge over the Nica River at Chicacao; a lazarette at Comalapa; a potable water conduit at Sumpango; and a library and reading room in the city of Guatemala.

The President of the Republic has issued a decree ordering the taking of a GENERAL CENSUS of Guatemala during the present year, and authorizing the expenditure of \$5,000 in this work.

An executive decree of December 25, 1919, changes the name of the department of progreso to the DEPARTMENT OF ESTRADA CABRERA. El Progreso, the name of the capital of the department, remains unchanged.

The OLYMPIC GAMES, consisting of races, athletic contests, and wrestling, were celebrated in the city of Guatemala on January 1, 4, and 6 last. The celebration was held in the stadium constructed for that purpose in the Campo de Marte.

HAITI.

A press notice states that members of the Division of Plants of the United States National Museum will leave in the near future for Haiti for the purpose of making BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS in this country. Several months will be needed to complete the work, as it is intended to gather a large number of specimens of the Haitian flora.

A decree published in the official newspaper prescribes that hereafter the 18th day of May shall be observed as a national holiday in honor of the HAITIAN FLAG, which was unfurled for the first time on May 18, 1803.

HONDURAS.

On January 3 of the present year ELECTRIC LIGHT was installed in the town of Cantarranas, Province of Tegucigalpa.

A UNIONIST SOCIETY, called "Francisco Morazán," has lately been founded for the purpose of encouraging in Honduras the movement to unite the five Central American countries. The Government has granted franks on the mails and telegraph lines to this society.

Señor Rafael Gutierrez, recently elected President of Honduras, formed a NEW CABINET of ministers as follows: Minister of interior, Dr. José María Ochoa Velázquez; minister of foreign relations, Señor Vicente Mejía Colindres; minister of public works, Señor Ernesto Alvarado; minister of public instruction, Dr. Jesús M. Alvarado; minister of hacienda, Señor Eduardo Guillón; and minister of war, Señor Carlos Lagos.

MEXICO.

The general board of health has reported to the press that a Mexican physician has discovered a TYPHUS SERUM which cures this disease in 48 hours. This has been tried with perfect success in more than 80 serious cases.

The municipal government of Mexico has decided to establish a DEPARTMENT OF IDENTIFICATION in connection with general police headquarters. The modern methods employed in the United States will be followed, and two physicians will be detailed to visit

the principal cities in the United States for the purpose of studying the system in detail and purchasing such apparatus and equipment as may be needed.

About the middle of last January a **POSTAL SYSTEM** was installed in the petroleum regions which had previously lacked this service. Up to this time the petroleum companies had been compelled to employ messengers in order to provide their own postal service.

By a presidential decree of the 3d of last January Licentiate J. Munguía was appointed legal advisor to the **MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION**. Mr. Munguía has already commenced to study the legal documents which refer to the rights of Mexico over certain portions of land in order to make a final decision with regard to the demarcation of the dividing line between Mexico and the United States.

Work on the construction of the **INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE** over the Suchiato River between Mexico and Guatemala has already been begun. Each Government has agreed to supply one-half of the material that may be required and to pay half of the expenses.

Dr. Francisco A. de Lima, envoy extraordinary and **MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO MEXICO FROM SAN SALVADOR**, was received in public audience by the President of Mexico on the 29th of last January.

The work of exposing the base of a **GREAT PYRAMID** recently discovered on the plains of San Juan Teotihuacan, said to be an unusual specimen, has been commenced. Many men of science and experts in archæology have already visited the monument, and several have pronounced it one of the most remarkable of its kind in America.

NICARAGUA.

It has finally been decided to build the **METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF MANAGUA** in the northern part of the city, as this is the direction toward which the town is spreading, and is also the pleasantest section.

Construction has been commenced on the building of the **PRO-PHYLAXIS HOSPITAL** of Managua.

On January 1, Dr. Sebastian Núñez entered upon his duties as **SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**.

The **REVIEW OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION** is now being published in Managua under the direction of Dr. Rodolfo Espino. Its object is to bring about closer relations of the medical practitioners of the five countries of Central America, and to promote a Central American medical congress to meet on September 15, 1921, the centennial of the independence of the States.

In the latter part of 1919 a meeting was held in Leon by the principal women workers of the city to form the **WOMEN'S LABOR UNION OF NICARAGUA**, which will try to open up new fields of activity for women in Nicaragua, and will publish a paper with that end in view.

Early in December, 1919, the President of the Republic received the **CUBAN MINISTER TO NICARAGUA**, Señor Manuel Piedra Martell.

PANAMA.

On February 2 the taking of the **GENERAL CENSUS** of the Republic was begun in accordance with the administrative code. The first census of the Republic was taken in 1911, and gave a total population of 336,742 inhabitants, including 36,178 uncivilized Indians.

PARAGUAY.

On October 13, 1919, the President approved the by-laws of the **MUTUAL AID SOCIETY** known as "Union Siria," and granted the application for incorporation.

The Paraguayan Government has authorized Señor Juan B. Nacimiento to sign a **POSTAL CONVENTION** with the United States relating to parcels post.

During 1919 there were 716 kilometers of **TELEGRAPH LINES** in use in the country, of which 268 kilometers were put to public use in 1918 and 447 kilometers in previous years. There were 127,892 messages transmitted and 100,378 received in 1918.

PERU.

By a presidential decree of the 15th of November, 1919, the organization of the **LIBRARY OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE** and the arrangement and cataloguing of the documents of this ministry were provided for. The work has been intrusted to Mr. Eugenio Chocano.

The Peruvian Government recently ordered the acquisition of the **STATUES OF CAHUIDE AND OSCOLLO** made by the Peruvian artist, Mr. Benjamin Mendizabal. These statues are to be erected in the Department of Cuzco.

In order to facilitate the installation of a **PERUVIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM** at Lima the Government recently authorized Mr. Victor Lardo Herrera to transfer several collections of Pre-Inca and Inca articles, free of charge, from the Department of La Libertad to the Peruvian capital.

According to newspaper reports the Academy of Medicine of Paris has just awarded the **MOMBINE PRIZE** to Dr. Edmundo Escobel as a reward for his scientific works. The Academy of Medicine of

Rio de Janeiro has also conferred upon him the title of honorary academician.

A FLORICULTURAL EXPOSITION was opened on the 8th of last December at the watering place of Barranco. The purpose of this exposition is to promote the cultivation of Peruvian fruits and flowers.

SALVADOR.

The Diario Oficial of December 13, 1919, published the terms for the international contest opened by the city council of San Salvador for the presentation of PLANS FOR THE MUNICIPAL PALACE of the city. Two prizes will be awarded—10,000 francs and 5,000 francs for the two best plans submitted. The prize-winning plans will then become the property of the city. An appropriation of \$800,000 has been reserved for the construction of this building, as the municipality wishes to erect the finest municipal palace in Central America.

The department of agriculture and industry has begun to publish a magazine, entitled POPULAR BULLETIN, to promote agriculture and industry throughout the country.

In a meeting held by the dentists of San Salvador it was decided to organize a DENTAL SOCIETY OF SALVADOR, whose aim would be to bring the dental profession in the country to the level attained by the most progressive countries.

At the instance of the President the National Government has ceded to the CITY COUNCIL OF SAN SALVADOR the building occupied by the National Institute, so that the municipal palace which is to be built may extend over this property.

The Superior Board of Health has undertaken the SANITATION OF THE PORT OF ACAJUTLA and has begun the drainage of swamps and lakes, the cutting of underbrush, and the using of kerosene to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

The latter part of December the work of SANITATION OF THE REPUBLIC undertaken by the commission from the Rockefeller Institute was finished, stamping out the mosquito which transmits yellow fever, and thus preventing the spread of this pestilence.

On December 11, 1919, a meeting of leading citizens was held in Santa Ana to plan the founding of a DAILY PAPER of high standard to circulate in the city and throughout the rich western region.

Dr. Manuel Castro Ramírez succeeds the late Dr. Salvador Rodríguez González as COUNSELOR to the ministry of foreign relations.

Señor Don Juan José Fernández has been appointed CONSUL GENERAL OF HONDURAS in San Salvador.

The MINISTRY OF WAR has been reorganized and the work divided among various departments and their corresponding sections.

URUGUAY.

In accordance with an executive order of November 11, 1919, the name of Urbano Park in Montevideo is changed to RODO PARK.

The President has issued a decree confirming the adhesion of Uruguay to the INTERNATIONAL REFRIGERATING ASSOCIATION, which has its headquarters in Paris, and has also confirmed the order of December 17, 1910, providing an annual subvention of \$1,000 for said Association.

The Institute of History and Geography recently sent to the department of public instruction the program of the thesis of the section of history of Uruguay for the purpose of incorporating it in the general program of the INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONGRESS OF HISTORY which is to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1922.

The department of industry has been authorized by the President to subvention the INTERNATIONAL SHEEP AND CATTLE EXPOSITION which is soon to be held in Montevideo.

The organization committee of the FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS, which is planned to be held in Montevideo during the present year, has appointed the following corresponding members of the American Republics: Brazil, Adolfo Morales de los Rios; Bolivia, Gerardo Zalles; Chile, Ricardo González Cortes and A. J. Cordero Baños; Cuba, Luis Bay and Aurelio Sandoval; Colombia, Dr. Francisco J. Casal; Central America, Rafael J. Fosalba; Mexico, Julio Corredor Latorre; Dominican Republic, Octavio A. Acevedo; and Paraguay, Mateo Talla and Gebhard de Norrone.

The committee in charge of the construction of the legislative palace has decided to hold a number of COMPETITIVE CONTESTS in which only national talent will take part.

VENEZUELA.

A decree issued December 13, 1919, by the President of the State of Apure, orders a campaign against MALARIA and intestinal diseases caused by parasites.

The later part of December, 1919, a new PLAZA was opened in Caracas, which was constructed by orders of the ministry of public works on the site of the old Mercado de San Pablo.

Presidential decree of December, 1919, created the office of COUNSELLOR TO THE MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY, with the following duties: To give legal advice in all matters submitted by the ministry; to prepare information on matters which, from their nature, require special legal considerations for the further determination of the ministry; and to collaborate with the ministry when required in the viewing of the drafts of laws, rules, resolutions, circulars, and instructions which have to do with any of the services of the treasury.

According to data just published by the VENEZUELAN LEAGUE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS, from its foundation in 1905 up to the end of 1919, the institution has helped 11,000 sick persons, given more than 800,000 prescriptions, and about 100,000 liters of anti-septics. The mortality from tuberculosis in Caracas has diminished considerably since the foundation of the league, which proves the efficiency of its efforts.

Señor Don José María Barreto has been given the post of CONSUL GENERAL OF PERU in Venezuela.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 15, 1920.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
The use of motor vehicles in Rosario	1919 Oct. 25	Wilbert L. Bonney, consul at Rosario.
Manufacturers' agents in Argentina	Oct. 23	Do.
Market for preserves, jams, and jellies	Oct. 30	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Commercial and private failures during October, 1919	Oct. 31	Do.
Paints and varnish at Rosario	Nov. 3	Wilbert L. Bonney.
Annual report of Japanese Chamber of Commerce	Nov. 19	W. Henry Robertson.
Destination of principal Argentine exports for first 10 months of 1919	do	Do.
Publication "Business Conditions in Argentina"	Nov. 25	Do.
Argentina's foreign trade during the first half of 1919	Dec. 1	Do.
Market for cereals, cornstarch, and wheat starch	Dec. 4	Do.
BOLIVIA.		
Practice of handling bills of exchange	Nov. 25	Ross Hazeltine, consul at La Paz.
Motion pictures in Bolivia	do	Do.
American Chamber of Commerce of Bolivia	Dec. 13	Do.
BRAZIL.		
Market desires for zirconium oxide	Oct. 10	A. T. Haeberle, consul in charge, Rio de Janeiro.
Market for American made gloves	Nov. 8	Charles L. Hoover, consul at São Paulo.
Market for tanks, silos, kilns, stacks, conduits, flumes, trunk sewers, and silo hardware	Nov. 14	Do.
The market for safety pins in Pernambuco	Nov. 21	Edmond Powers, vice consul.
Opportunities for sale of fruit trees and other nursery stock	Nov. 28	Do.
Living conditions in the city of São Paulo	Dec. 11	Charles L. Hoover.
Market for fresh fruit in southern Brazil	Dec. 19	Samuel T. Lee, consul at Porto Alegre.
CHILE.		
The cooperative movement in Chile	Nov. 19	Carl F. Deichman, consul at Valparaiso.
Market for cleaners' and dyers' machinery	do	Austin C. Brady, consul at Punta Arenas.
Market for American-made gloves	Nov. 20	Do.
Market for certain classes of confectionery	do	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Commerce and Industries of Cartagena for October, 1919	Nov. 22	E. J. Fletcher, vice consul at Cartagena.
Vegetable oil-bearing products and the vegetable-oil industry in Cartagena	Dec. 23	Do.
Establishment of a sugar mill	Dec. 29	Do.

Reports received to February 15, 1920—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
COSTA RICA.		
Possibility of introducing agricultural machinery, etc., in Costa Rica.	1919 Dec. 29	Benjamin F. Chase, consul at San José.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Possible revival of banana shipments.....	1920 Jan. 20	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
ECUADOR.		
First official census of Guayaquil.....	1919 Nov. 9	Frederic W. Goding, consul general at Guayaquil.
Progress of temperance in Ecuador.....	Dec. 6	Do.
Foreign commercial activities in Ecuador.....	Jan. 9	Do.
MEXICO.		
Prospects for electrical trade.....	1919 Dec. 17	Paul H. Foster, consul at Vera Cruz.
Apiculture on Tehuantepec Isthmus.....	Dec. 19	Lloyd Burlingham, consul at Salina Cruz.
Market in northern Mexico for canned milk products.....	Dec. 22	Edward A. Dow, consul at Ciudad Juarez.
Manufacture and use of candles in northern Chihuahua.....	Dec. 23	Do.
Requirements for success in trade.....	Dec. 30	Do.
Sale of cotton goods.....	Dec. 31	Do.
Exports of iron ore from Ensenada.....	Dec. 23	William C. Burdett, consul at Ensenada.
1920		
Improved train service, Ciudad Juarez to Mexico City.....	Jan. 3	J. B. Stewart, consul at Chihuahua.
Permitting payment of import duties at Mexico City instead of at ports of arrival.....	..do...	Cornelius Ferris, jr., consul general at Mexico City.
Cotton cultivation in Lower California.....	Jan. 5	Walter F. Boyle, consul at Mexicali.
Leather industry in the Juarez consular district.....	Jan. 9	Edward A. Dow.
Suggestions relative to commerce between the United States and Mexico.....	Jan. 23	Do.
Cotton growing in Sonora.....	Jan. 26	Francis J. Dyer, consul at Nogales.
PANAMA.		
Black Star Steamship Line Corporation.....	1919 Dec. 23	Theodore M. Fisher, vice consul at Colon.
More bonded warehouses for Colon.....	1920 Jan. 14	Julius D. Dreher, consul at Colon.
PARAGUAY.		
Market for ready-to-wear clothing in Paraguay.....	1919 Nov. 12	Henry H. Balch, consul at Asuncion.
Report on commerce and industries for month of October.....	Nov. 25	Do.
Incorrect use of parcel post.....	Dec. 6	Do.
PERU.		
Motion-picture market in Peru.....	Nov. 24	James H. Roth, vice consul at Callao-Lima.
Regarding the export market for rugs and blankets.....	Dec. 2	Do.
Agricultural machinery.....	Dec. 3	Do.
Cultivation of sisal hemp in Peru.....	Dec. 9	Do.
URUGUAY.		
Departments of Uruguayan Government devoted to agricultural and cattle raising interests.....	Nov. 4	David J. D. Myers, consul at Montevideo.
American registered cattle in Uruguay.....	Dec. 17	Do.



BOOK NOTES

[Publications added to the Columbus Memorial Library during January, 1920.]

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[To be continued.]

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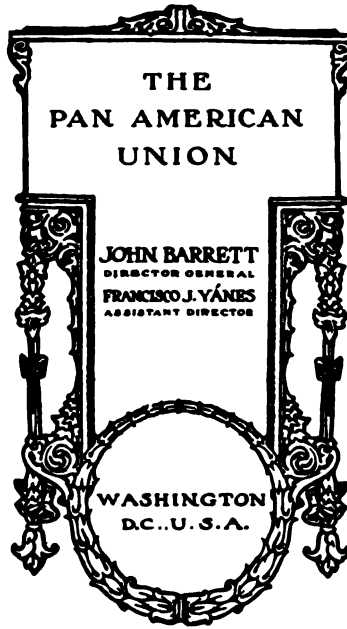
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A PICTURESQUE SCENE IN THE INTERIOR OF HONDURAS.



PARAGUAY'S NEW ERA IN STOCK RAISING¹ :: :: ::

WHEN the call for larger supplies of food is still echoing around the world it seems a great pity that in some sections of South America only a few years ago many cattle were allowed to perish by drowning. Such an instance came under the observation of the writer while traveling through the lowlands of Paraguay during the wet season. Extensive areas of this part of the country were submerged, owing to a period of unusually heavy rains, and although hills and rolling uplands lay near, lack of human direction and foresight resulted in the loss of vast numbers of fine beef cattle. Such occurrences, however, are not likely to continue, for to-day the demand for meat products has quickened the activities of stockmen the world over, and skilled cattle raisers have sought newer fields, where suitable and natural conditions will enable them to develop their industry; and in their search they have gone far away and to hitherto undeveloped regions.

Few, if any, countries furnish a better illustration of this statement than Paraguay—a Republic comprising a large part of the heart of South America. Situated far distant from the pulsating activities of a manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or even a modernized agricultural or stock-raising world, Paraguay stretches in undulating hills and plains over an area from the Gran Chaco, the terra incognita on the west, to the Alto Parana on the east—a region of the earth covering an area of 196,000 square miles, which has only about five persons per square mile, or a whole population estimated at 1,000,000 people. This scarcity of human population, so far below what might and eventually will be maintained on Paraguay's fertile lands, is one of

¹ By William A. Reid, Pan American Union staff.



Photo by C. R. Stross.

VIEW OF A SECTION OF THE PORT OF ASUNCIÓN.

Although nearly 1,000 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, this port is only about 200 feet above the level of the sea. The Paraguay River affords an artery for ocean steamers of considerable draft, as well as for a vast number of smaller vessels which ply between Buenos Aires and Asunción. From the latter city there is a service of steamers for hundreds of miles northward to Corumba in Brazil, passing by various river ports, including Pinasco. In the distance in the picture we catch a glimpse of a steamer bound up the river.



THE DOCKS AT ASUNCIÓN.

The picture shows the customhouse and the condition of the docks.

the conditions that tend to draw outside capital, tempting the great corporation with its various activities to develop these virgin fields.

Foreign corporations operating enterprises in Paraguay, while not as numerous as in some of the countries of the southern continent, are now sufficient in number to make themselves felt in the commercial and industrial world; and the fact that the newer companies are progressing if not already returning dividends speaks well for future prospects.

The "flowing road" to Paraguay is one of the best traffic arteries in the world, and ocean-going vessels navigate this great river as far as Asuncion, nearly a thousand miles from the Atlantic. The actual experience of passing from the rough waters of the southern ocean onto the broad and yellowish current of the Plata is not without interest—as far as the eye can see the vast and rather tranquil expanse suggests a river of gold rather than silver (*plata*). A hundred miles inland stands Buenos Aires, nearly 30 miles from its little neighbor, Colonia, on the opposite shore in Uruguay.

The water route to Paraguay is not, however, the only practical means of access to this inland country, for the railway from Buenos Aires affords an even quicker if not less expensive service. Water transportation for freight, however, seems destined to be the cheaper means of transport for some time to come; and in the case of Paraguay's commerce and industry, the well-watered country affords a vast number of cheap fluvial arteries toward outside markets.

Interesting as it usually is to enter the mouth and lower reaches of a great river, it is still more appealing to many travelers to embark on one of the small steamers at Asuncion and proceed toward the interior and little-known lands of a great continent, where population is extremely sparse, life primitive to a degree, and where forest and plain appear to be about as they were molded by the Creator. But along the winding course of the Paraguay, a name borne by the upper waters of this natural artery, small trading posts have gradually grown to hamlets or villages and, in the case of Concepcion, to a place claiming 25,000 people.

Most virgin countries adaptable to live stock are producers of meat foods before they become great in agricultural production. In the United States this statement is illustrated in the gradual encroachment of agriculture on lands that formerly abounded in cattle, sheep, and other animals that are grown for human foods.

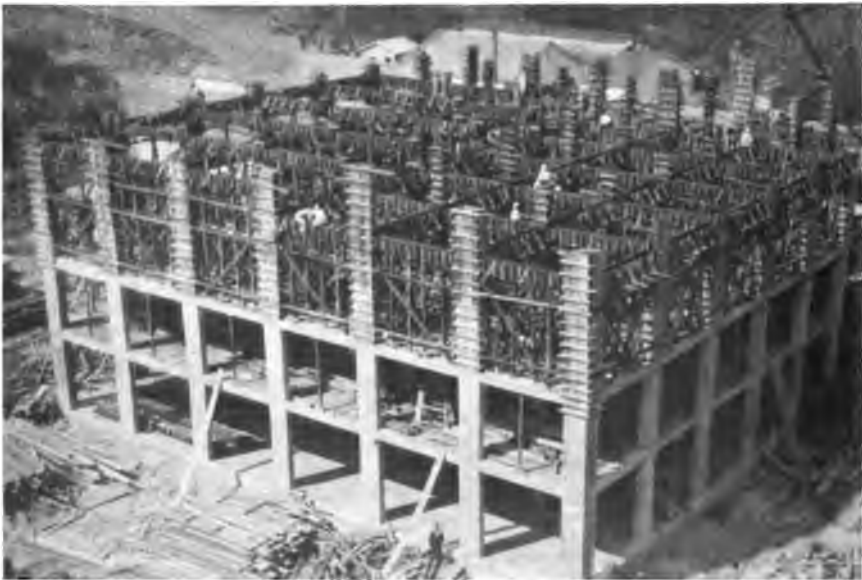
Not many years ago the United States was the world's greatest exporter of beef. To-day the vast pampas of Argentina are furnishing more beef for foreign consumption than do the plains of our Golden West; in the United States the growing of cattle is declining year by year, the farmer, the mechanic, the miner, taking the place of the romantic cowboy, and cereal crops being grown where the lowing



Photos by C. R. Strots.

TYPICAL PLAIN AND FOREST SCENES IN PARAGUAY.

Upper: One of the breeding herds of the International Products Co.'s properties west of the Paraguay River in the region of Puerto Pinasco. **Lower:** A battery of quebracho carts, between the big wheels of which the swaying logs are transported to the railroad for shipment to the Puerto Pinasco extract plant. The carts are drawn by four or more oxen.



Photos by C. R. Strots.

TWO OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS COMPANY'S MAIN STRUCTURES.

Upper: General view of the quebracho extract plant at Puerto Pinasco. This 15,000-ton unit is to be enlarged this year to double present capacity. Lower: One of the buildings of the abattoir and canning plant at San Antonio, near Asunción, 300 miles south of Pinasco. This illustrates the type of concrete construction of the principal buildings of this group.

herds once grazed. In other words, the past two decades have seen a decrease in certain western cattle lands of from over half a billion acres to 230,000,000 acres. Still, to use another comparison and quoting from a report of the Federal Trade Commission, it is shown that while our population (from 1880 to 1910) increased more than 83 per cent, the production of beef cattle grew only about 22 per cent. From 1910 to 1919 the United States population increased about 14 per cent, while the number of cattle decreased something like 10 per cent.

Bearing such facts and tendencies in mind, it is no wonder that cattlemen and packers should seek new lands for producing food animals. Argentina with her 29,500,000 beef cattle, not to mention vast herds of sheep and swine, is gradually extending her grazing lands northward to the Gran Chaco. This fact and the success that has followed such enterprises have turned the eyes of at least a few great corporations to the virgin lands of Bolivia and Paraguay; and it is particularly of the stock industries in the latter country that we write.

Let us look briefly at some of the underlying facts that have recently attracted capital from the United States to Paraguayan cattle and allied industries. In the first place, stock raising is promising where cheap and well-watered grazing lands are available, where fattening grasses are more or less sufficient or abundant, and where breeding of the herds can be given proper and modern attention. These are at least three essentials among various other requirements.

In the case of one of the important United States corporations (International Products Co.) which entered Paraguay several years ago, and on whose properties the writer spent some time, it was learned that about 60 cents per acre represented the cost of lands acquired by this company. These lands are comprised in several tracts lying largely north of Asuncion and numbering millions of acres. One of the tracts, locally known as Pinasco, comprises 1,250,000 acres and is located west of the Paraguay between latitudes 28° and 30°. This vast area embraces grazing lands as well as extensive forests of quebracho wood, the latter a by-product of the properties and about which we shall speak later. The westernmost lands are being used for young stock, and as the latter grow through a period of about three years they are gradually moved eastward to the Paraguay River. Opposite the larger properties, on the eastern side of the river, lies another tract of more than 60,000 acres where the cattle are driven and kept during the fourth year and where fattening grasses are best. From the latter pastures they are driven to slaughterhouses and later the carcasses are removed to San Antonio, just below Asuncion. Between the latter city and Pinasco, a distance



Photos by C. R. Strots.

GLANCES AT TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Upper: Type of steamers in operation on the Paraguay River between Buenos Aires and Asunción. Lighter draft steamers ply from Asunción northward, via Puerto Pinasco, to Corumba in Brazil, a distance of hundreds of miles. Lower: The company's railroad station at Puerto Pinasco, with a glimpse of one of the trains operated over the 35 kilometers of forest road. The open car is used for the officials of the company and laborers.



Photo by C. R. Strota.

A TYPICAL LOADED TRAIN ON THE ROAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS CO. IN PARAGUAY.

This interesting picture speaks louder than words in depicting a phase of commerce and industry that is penetrating primeval solitudes for the purpose of supplying the business world with useful commodities. Scene, west of Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay.

of 300 miles, the same company has also acquired two large tracts of land.

In Paraguay the fattened steer suitable for market on the average is nearly 5 years old. About 8 acres of land are required to support one steer. At a land cost of 60 cents per acre, the interest at 7 per cent is slightly more than 4 cents a year; and allowing 8 acres per head we have something like $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents per year or a total of \$1.60 as the interest on land which produces a steer ready for the slaughterhouse. In other parts of South America where cattle activities are well developed an interest charge of \$16 a year and upward is not uncommon. In the United States similar charges are much larger than those given for South America, although these figures are only approximate and vary, of course, in different localities. But the comparison of range values in Paraguay and the cost of raising a steer from calf to the fattened product for the abattoir is of interest.

To-day Paraguay has only about 1,000,000 cattle, the official estimate. The grown cattle range in weight from 850 to 1,000 pounds; they are therefore considerably lighter than the average Argentine or United States steer. But the live stock of both of these countries, it must be remembered, have been undergoing improvement in breeding for a number of years, and in many cases a condition bordering on perfection in the beef steer has been reached. Paraguayan interests, therefore, appear to fully realize that to meet the fullest measures of success a series of years of stock upbreeding must be applied to their activities, just as has been the case in other countries. Many improved cattle have already been imported by the company above mentioned, and it is the plan to continue this activity and thus improve the native herds. Such stock as Durham and Hereford have been successfully introduced. At the present time the International Products Co. owns about 50,000 cattle, half of which range over the western breeding pastures of the company.

It has long been doubted by some of the leading cattlemen of the United States that a tropical country like Paraguay could produce the class of stock desired by modern packing houses. This idea, however, seems to have been dispelled during recent years, and some of the most experienced breeders and packers of the United States have obtained important interests in Paraguayan lands and are aiding, not only financially but also by lending the value of their long experience, in the management of ranches and the production of foodstuffs.

Grasses of Paraguay are abundant and provide an all-the-year food for stock, grain not being generally used for fattening purposes. In past years the various cattle companies or individual stockmen found it best to cure beef by the sun-dried process, the product being known as jerked beef. The new company's advent and its modern system



Photos by C. R. Strots.

TWO SCENES AT PUERTO PINASCO, 300 MILES NORTH OF ASUNCIÓN.

Upper: This picture was taken from the top of the quebracho extract plant. It presents a view of homes of officials and workmen, as well as showing on the right the athletic field maintained for the general use of officials of the company. **Lower:** A close view of a house occupied by one of the officials of the company. Note the comfortable appearance, wide verandas, and the rather picturesque fence by which the lawn is inclosed.

of slaughtering and packing not only places Paraguayan beef production upon a footing comparable with that of the most advanced cattle countries, but the company's enterprise opens markets for the small cattle raiser who in the past has been compelled to dry-cure his beef in accordance with the custom of the country.

Meat canning and packing in Paraguay, it may be said, is now a fairly well-established industry. Slaughterhouses and plants are operated by the company already mentioned at convenient places on the Paraguay River. The former are now in operation near Puerto Pinasco, which is the northern headquarters of the company. At San Antonio, a short distance below Asuncion, stands the packing plant, a cluster of buildings constructed of brick and reinforced concrete. In the several buildings there are modern appliances and machinery for all of the operations that belong to up-to-date beef production. This equipment is capable of handling 3,000 head of cattle per week, and ample provision has been made for caring for hides, horns, hoofs, casings, bones, blood, grease, and fertilizer. To give the reader an idea of the completeness of the establishment we mention the following separate units as being a part of the whole: Abattoir, cold storage, fertilizer, boiler, powerhouse, machine shops, store, box factory, can factory, cooperage shops, general offices, and other structures.

Grazing cattle and its closely allied industry, raising hogs, and packing these products, are not all of the activities of the company. On its vast possessions numerous varieties of growing timber is another source of latent wealth. At present the general demand for quebracho wood and its extract for tanning purposes is being given special attention. This one branch of the company's business alone gives employment to a large number of laborers at the plant at Pinasco. Indeed, the latter little port has grown within the last year or so to a community of 1,200 or more people, mostly employees of the company, while hundreds of other workers are scattered over the cattle and timber properties of the surrounding region.

The quebracho tannin extract plant at Puerto Pinasco is of modern design which embodies the features of entering the logs at one end and carrying them through various processes to the finished product, and to the shipping dock; and the several processes are accomplished without any rehandling. As necessary adjuncts of the main plant there are a grinding room; engine room; extractor building 108 feet long and 32 feet wide; a boiler house, somewhat larger than the extractor house; an evaporating building; and a cooling and storage building 200 feet long. There are also sawmills, carpenter and wagon shops, iron and brass foundry, ice plant, etc.

In addition to these extensive buildings the company naturally must maintain a field force to cut, haul, and otherwise provide the



A PHASE OF THE GREAT QUEBRACHO INDUSTRY.

As a general rule quebracho trees grow in clusters rather than in dense forests. The trees afford an excellent shade for cattle, while the land in the same vicinity is covered with nourishing grasses. Cattle raising and quebracho exploitation, therefore, are two industries that are very closely related.

raw materials. In the first place there is a narrow-gauge railroad, and lines 35 miles or more in length radiate into the several sections of quebracho lands, which comprise something like 1,000,000 acres. The road's rolling stock includes two locomotives and half a hundred cars of the necessary type. According to latest reports the company had 58,600 tons of logs cut, on sidings or en route to the Pinasco plant. At present the plant is probably producing more than 650 tons of quebracho per month. A second plant is planned to be in operation by midsummer of 1920.

By far the most primitive features of the quebracho enterprise are the oxen and the laborers in the forest. The former are used largely to transport the logs from stump to railroad. Teams of oxen are hitched to carts having enormous wheels, between which hangs the swaying log, the smaller end dragging on the ground unless the timber has been cut in short lengths. More than 1,000 oxen are now in this service, together with many horses and mules.

Much of the inspiration behind these varied activities is due to the veteran of Latin American development, Percival Farquhar, whose activities in Cuba, Guatemala, Brazil, etc., are so well known in financial circles of the United States, Europe, and the Southern Continent. Mr. Farquhar and his associates evidently realized the stupendous undertaking involved in their Paraguayan concessions, and accordingly selected able lieutenants. Entrusted with the direction of the company's affairs is the general manager, Mr. C. R. Strotz, who for more than 20 years was schooled in the United States and Canadian packing houses of Swift & Co., and also on the vast cattle-raising estates of that corporation. In that long period he naturally acquired experience along all lines of the stock-raising and packing industries, which no doubt has largely contributed to the company's initial successes. He spent a year or so in Paraguay in planning and organizing the operations. The general manager in the field is Mr. A. E. Rogers, with headquarters at Asuncion. This gentleman is also a veteran in the service of stock-raising and packing industries in the United States and Canada, and carries to his arduous duties a training that bespeaks success. A number of other men experienced in cattle raising, in timber and sawmills, etc., were selected, and a corps of such workers are in the field equipped by training and experience to handle the details of the several branches of the enterprise. For laboring forces, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil supply the needed aid, Paraguayans naturally predominating.

As we have observed, the big corporation often opens the door for the man of moderate means. In conversation recently with a man who has been successful in raising hogs in Texas the writer learned that one of the officials of the International Products Co. gave some encouragement to the Texan, who proposed to go to Paraguay and



A SUGAR-CANE FACTORY NEAR ASUNCIÓN.

The growing of sugar cane is an industry that has advanced considerably during recent years, as outside capital has engaged in such enterprises. Labor is cheap, the land is productive, the demand is regular, and with additional capital all kinds of agricultural activities in Paraguay should increase.

raise hogs on a large scale on the property of the company. The latter, it appears, was not willing to bear all the expenses, but made a proposition on something like a 50 to 50 basis—an arrangement that apparently provides an incentive to a competent man, who, if his efforts prove successful, not only prospers himself, but provides the packing plant with the hogs which are likely to be slaughtered in great numbers in the future.

The company's own steamer service on the Paraguay will naturally be in keeping with its enormous activities, and at present half a dozen tugs and 18 lighters are in service. This equipment is said to be sufficient for transporting cattle, beef, and quebracho extract between the pastures, lands, and packing houses and the Buenos Aires market. For shipping refrigerated beef from San Antonio to Buenos Aires the company is now building at Newark, N. J., two vessels, each of 750 tons capacity.

Stock raising and quebracho exploitation, industries which are so closely associated in Paraguay, have long passed the experimental stage. The fact that this inland Republic in the past has not supplied the foreign markets with greater quantities of its products can not be attributed to lack of rich grazing pastures or to scarcity of timber lands. Lack of capital to develop these industries on a large scale may be ascribed as the cause. Capital can and often does accomplish wonders, while the individual with the same degree of energy may meet dismal failure. In Paraguay, as in other parts of South America, and, speaking generally, it has been the big corporation that meets with the best success; and the latter carries in its wake a multitude of smaller opportunities wherein the man of moderate means and the day laborer may find chances of profitable employment.



PASSIVE EXPORTING¹ ∴

IN order to understand what effect the German war has had upon the export trade of the United States it is necessary to differentiate the temporary from the permanent. But first we must have a comprehensive insight of the before-war trade in order to see what has been changed; it may be in kinds of commodities, or in methods and agencies of selling, or it may be in both.

Before the war exports might have been classified under three headings, which may be expressed with a reasonable degree of accuracy by the use of geographic terms:

First. Exports to manufacturing countries on a high cultural plane. These we may call European exports.

Second. Exports to nonmanufacturing countries also on a high cultural plane. These we may call Latin American and colonial exports.

Third. Exports to nonmanufacturing countries on a low cultural plane. These we may call Asiatic exports.

The classification, while not exact in the geographic sense, is remarkably apt as descriptive of three different kinds of exports, but more especially is it apt as differentiating three classes of trade, differing in manner, means, and methods by and through which they were carried on.

The commodities were different because they supplied different economic needs arising from the different industrial developments of three large sections of the world.

Exports to underpopulated sections like Latin America, Canada, Australia, and South Africa, in the beginning stages of industry represented by mining, lumbering, grazing, and agriculture, all on the export basis and with little or no manufacturing, are essentially different from exports to densely populated sections like western Europe, with large and preponderating manufacturing industries. They are different, notwithstanding the cultural status of the peoples is approximately the same, and consequently their needs and wants as individuals are the same. The difference is not in the cultural but in the industrial plane. It is not in what they need (their needs may be taken as the same) but in what the home industry supplies in contribution to these needs. Sections like Latin America produce but little demanded by their peoples except base foodstuffs (ordinarily, but not everywhere, in surplus quantities), and the products of simple handicrafts (their chief products, beside foodstuffs, are

¹ By William C. Wells, of Pan American Union Staff.

such as can be utilized only by manufacturing plants that are non-existent), while England, France, and Germany produce nearly everything needed for home consumption, and want only raw material to keep their mills going and basic foods to supply the deficiencies of their own agriculture.

Exports to countries such as China, overpopulated like Europe and industrially underdeveloped like Latin America, are different from either, because of the difference in the cultural plane. Their needs as individuals are simpler and more basic. The individual Frenchman and the individual Argentinian want and need the same things; the one because of the sufficiency of home industry uses homemade products, the other because of the insufficiency of home industry must import. The standards of living are approximately the same and the financial ability to maintain the standard is about the same. But with the Asiatic it is different; his standard is low and he has but little ability to maintain any standard. At the best he is able to keep himself just one degree above starvation. He imports only what he must have.

The differences in the three different kinds of exports are fundamental. Commodities going to one section are not to be switched to another section on a different industrial or cultural plane. This is not to say that the United States did not export some raw materials to Asia and to Latin America, and some finished manufactures to Europe, and some high class goods to Asia. It did, but these were exceptional trades. The war has had but little effect in changing fundamental conditions. It has given a slight impetus to manufacturing in Latin America and Asia, and to this extent there is and will continue a slightly increased demand from these sections for unwrought or partly wrought materials. The most notable change is in the increased demand from Europe:

First, for fully wrought manufactures. This demand at present is chiefly in the line of what may be called tools.

Second, a largely increased demand for raw materials and base foods.

The tool demand, with which we may class clothing, is manifestly temporary. The raw material demand is excessive to the extent that stocks have become depleted. The excess only is temporary. Food demands are also excessive, not only because stocks are depleted, but especially because of underproduction and more especially on account of Russia. This country, until recently one of the chief sources of food supply for western Europe, no longer occupies that position. Its agricultural and grazing industries have broken down so that Russia, at the best, like China, can not now or for a long time in the future be reckoned on to supply more than its own food needs. It

has no place of consequence in the world's balance of industrial exchange.

We may summarize the situation briefly: The demand from Europe for raw materials for manufacture must soon return to the before-war normal volume; but there will be a small increased demand from Latin America and Asia for like materials. The demand from Europe for full manufactures will not continue on a scale greater than before the war; but, on the other hand, the demand from the nonmanufacturing countries will increase, and the United States will be called on to supply the chief part of this increase. The increased European demand for food on account of the Russian break down will continue for many years to come. The chief source of supply will be the United States, until Latin America, Canada, Australia, and other food-producing countries are able to increase their supplies at least to the extent of replacing Russia's former contribution.

On the whole, the position of the United States in the matter of exports from the point of demand is not much changed as a result of the war except in food supplies. The increased demand from non-producing countries for full manufactures would have come without the war. This increase looks large when measured in values, but when measured in quantities is only about equivalent in the five-year war period to the increase in the five-year period just preceding the war.

The world demand for commodities will continue and the United States will be looked to to supply a large share of these. The trade will remain fundamentally the same as before the war (i. e., divided into the same three groups), but there are secondary effects upon the trade with two of these groups, the Latin American and colonial and the Asiatic.

The dangers to be apprehended come, if at all, in changes in the manner, means, and methods by and through which the three trades are carried on.

Commodities are bought or they are sold, and, paradoxical as it may appear, buying and selling in international trade are not correlative terms. The series of transactions leading from the producer in one country to the consumer in the other, by means of which goods from the one pass to the other, may be dominated and energized from one end or from the other. If the impulse comes from the consuming country, if the importers of that country, through agencies simple or complex, direct or indirect, draw the commodities to themselves, the trade is a buying one. On the other hand, if the current of commercial energy runs from the producing to the consuming country, if in effect the commodities are pushed out, the trade is a selling one. Every line of exports is either pulled or pushed. Seldom or never is

a trade in its international aspect neutral or mixed; the exporter is wholly active or he is wholly passive.

Before the war Europe pulled commodities from the United States; the United States pushed commodities into Latin America, Canada, Australia, and Asia.

Exports of the class called European, as has been said, were passively sold. The initiative came from the buyer. He sought out the markets and established or energized the agencies of purchase. Competition was among the buyers.

Exports of the classes called Latin American and Asiatic were actively sold. The initiative was in the United States. The markets were sought out and the trade energized from the selling end. Competition was among the sellers.

The effect of the war was instantaneous and, as touching the second and third groups, radical. In international trade, selling as an active function ceased. All selling became passive and all buying active. Competition developing into a mad rush and scramble, was confined to the purchasers. So great was the demand from all sections, Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa, for United States products of all kinds, raw material, foods, military supplies, and other full manufactures, that exporting lost its normal status of being a trade in surpluses over and above domestic needs. In many lines—foods, raw materials and full manufactures—foreign and domestic buyers together were in the scramble.

The result of all this was that the direct agencies for active selling in international trade went to smash or became atrophied. There was no more need for active selling.

The advantages of passive over active selling are readily, too readily, comprehended; the disadvantages are not so apparent. It is perhaps too much to ask of any trader, so long as all the world gathers at his door to buy his goods at his own price, that he send agents into foreign countries to seek new markets. His answer is that the best market is on his own doorstep. But for how long and what will happen if the foreign buyer goes home?

First and foremost, passive sellers have no control of their own market. In truth, they are at the mercy of the buyers, and no less so when the buyer seems to be most at their mercy. Even when buyers flock to buy, bidding with reckless extravagance against each other, it is the buyer, the one who offers the most, that dominates the transaction and fixes the price. The condition changes in a twinkling when there are other places to buy. No passive seller can compete with an active seller if both be in the field. When the buyers no longer go abroad, but wait for sellers to congregate around their doorsteps, the former active seller who has scrapped his selling machinery, or the new trader who has not built any, finds himself

with no control of the market; in fact, with no market except the domestic. It is then that he will appreciate the radical difference between an export trade that needs to be pushed from one that is pulled. It is then that he will appreciate the truth that different lines of trade themselves naturally fall into the pulling or into the pushing class, and that it is only abnormal conditions that throw all into the former. If his trade be one that naturally falls into the pulling class—that is, if normally it belong to the first or European class above mentioned, raw materials and foodstuffs—then the war in no ways changed the status, and return to normal conditions in all probability will make no change, at least none for the worse.

But if, on the contrary, his line of trade be one that naturally falls into the pushing class, if it be of the kind mentioned above belonging to the second, Latin American and colonial, or, third, Asiatic class, full manufactures, the war did cause a material change, and no matter how great might have been the immediate profits therefrom, the change is bound to have detrimental effects in the future.

The change back does not follow but precedes the restoration of normal conditions. It comes unheralded and overnight. Just so soon as Europe ceases to go abroad to buy the kind of goods that Europe itself before the war exported, the change has come. It may have already arrived. Like many great continental divides the traveler never discovers he has passed it until he is well down on the other slope.

Take Europe out of the United States market, not for raw material and food that Europe was accustomed to buy, but for full manufactures of the kinds that Europe itself was accustomed to produce in surplus for exportation, and the United States export market for the like class of manufactures to Latin America, Asia, and elsewhere can no longer remain a passive one. It must become active or it must cease. It is not necessary to wait until Europe returns to the normal and becomes an active seller on the before-war scale; it is only necessary that it cease to be an active buyer of the things it once sold. Its own necessities force it to become a seller even before the normal wants of its own people are supplied. The competition the United States now meets in Latin America and Asia is a European competition unbacked by any condition of surplus. The after effect of the war is to give an added force to European competition. If the effect in the United States was the same there would be nothing serious in the condition; but it is not, as anyone can clearly see. The domestic demand for full manufactures, even with the withdrawal of European buyers, continues so great that production scarcely equals it. There is therefore at present no incentive to recreate or to reenergize the machinery of foreign selling.

It is not intended to convey the impression that manufacturers are displaying less interest in Latin American, colonial, and Asiatic trade—there is more talk on this subject than ever before—but that exporters who were in the trade before the war are disposed to accept the war status of passive selling and new exporters know nothing else. All are interested to the extent that they see the advantages to be derived from maintaining the trade, and are quite willing and even anxious to sell their wares to these countries. They are willing that the trade be kept by any means short of individual effort. Many have come to believe that such effort is not required. They favor banks, loans, ships, industrial investment, propaganda, forgetting that the before-war exports to the sections of the second and third groups of about \$1,000,000,000 a year was not built upon any of these things, but upon the individual efforts of active sellers, and upon these efforts alone. One does not decry the advantages of ships, banks, loans, etc.; they are aids to commerce and have been of great assistance to Great Britain; but they follow, they do not lead. The United States was making more rapid progress prior to the war in the sale of full manufactures without any of these aids than any other country on the globe, no matter how well equipped with such aids. Without individual effort nothing else counts. Active selling is necessary whenever there are other active sellers in the field.

We must not overlook the fact that at no time during the war or since did Europe cease to export full manufactures to Latin America, although the exports of England and France were, like exports from the United States, passive.

The trade of the four chief exporting countries with Latin America in the year before and the years during the war was as follows:

	Latin American imports from—			
	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany—Spain. ¹	France.
1913.....	\$330,915,000	\$322,758,000	\$218,828,000	\$109,955,000
1914.....	253,643,000	217,189,000	132,707,000	60,345,000
1915.....	341,385,000	166,984,000	32,096,000	39,098,000
1916.....	538,727,000	188,190,000	41,728,000	46,265,000
1917.....	749,174,129	203,599,000	59,122,000	50,674,000
1918.....	764,091,000	255,768,000	67,860,000	58,644,000

¹ For 1913 and 1914 the figures in this column are for imports from Germany; from 1915 to 1918 from Spain.

At the close of the war Latin American imports from the United Kingdom, as shown by the above table, were only one-third the imports from the United States. The figures for 1919, when available, will probably show no great variation; British trade was not then

revitalized; but 1920 will unquestionably show larger British proportional gains. They will not, however, show to the full extent the increasing strength of the British position, no matter how much British trade for the year may be shown to have increased. The strength of the British position is in its already recreated selling machinery on the old individualistic base. The British producer has long passed the stage of believing that his wares can be sold through government agencies, ship companies, bankers, or by any one else except by himself. The experienced before-the-war American producer knew the same thing, but the war has produced a crop of inexperienced exporters and conditions that have blinded the experienced ones.

The Briton is back in his old stride, and so soon will be the Frenchman and the Belgian. The German in the past was not a dangerous competitor, notwithstanding the belief to the contrary. The clatter about German efficiency meant German teamwork—in other words, overhead government control and direction—which in practice developed the most patent inefficiency. The individual German producer and trader is efficient if left to himself, or when he learns and practices American or British methods, but not so when he lends himself to further the aims of an imperialistic and predatory government. In respect to German competition in the future it all depends upon whether Germany recreates itself upon a new model allowing freedom to German individual effort, or whether the old idea of keeping the citizen in a strait-jacket prevails.

But whether Germany enters the field or not (there is room enough for all), the fact is that England, in respect to international trade, is already in the game with France and Belgium at the British heel. The United States is spinning cobwebs and otherwise amusing itself.



BRAZILIAN FIBERS¹ :: ::

TO anyone who studies Brazilian import and export statistics on one hand, and Consular Reports on the other, a curious condition at once becomes apparent. Brazil, although supposedly covered with fibrous plants closely related to those now under cultivation in the east, imports about \$5,000,000 worth of jute and Indian hemp annually. Of course Mexico, despite Yucatan, imports jute; but the traveler who watches a long line of *carregadores* staggering under the weight of bags of coffee in the port of Santos has only to turn his glasses toward the neighboring hills to discover some of the best specimens of fiber-yielding plants.

The apparently inexplicable is quite easy of explanation.

Brazil is so huge and at the same time so underpopulated that all of her resources will not be developed for years to come. The recent announcement that the federal government is ready to receive 40,000,000 immigrants will give some idea of the existing ratio between the population of the country and its area.

Specialization in industry has always been necessary in this country. In colonial times the search for gold and precious stones or the culture of the sugar cane occupied the attention and energies of the Portuguese, and later development only brought concentration in a few fields of industry. Rubber became king on the Amazon, cocoa in Bahia, coffee in São Paulo, and cattle raising in Rio Grande do Sul. Capital sought employment only in those fields that offered a quick return on the investment. Coffee raising was far more profitable than the culture of fibrous plants and the manufacture of coffee bags from the fibers so obtained. In the last decade, however, the whole economic situation in Brazil has been changing. The Amazon finds it difficult to compete with the rubber plantations of the Far East; coffee has been overplanted; and there are no more cattle lands for sale in Rio Grande do Sul. As a result, new items of export are finding their way into the holds of ships clearing from Brazilian ports, and manufacturing has felt the stimulus of the diverted energy and capital.

In due course the matter of native fibers began to attract the attention of investors. The Indians, long before the discovery of Brazil by Cabral, or Pinzon, as you will, had learned to utilize the leaves of plants and the barks of trees in the making of bow strings, fishing lines, and nets. Owing to the lack of adequate machinery, the "praieiros," as the inhabitants of the coastal belt are known, prepare

¹ By Joseph E. Agan.



THE PIASSAVA PALM OF BRAZIL.

The only fiber that figures among Brazilian exports at present is piassava. It is a kind of trunkless palm, with nothing but a clump of tall and heavily stemmed leaves, which grows in extremely sandy soil; each tree is supposed to yield from 10 to 20 pounds of fiber per annum.

their ropes and nets much after the same fashion as the vanishing Guaranis. Nearly every Brazilian is familiar with these fibers, and an insistent propaganda was begun for their exploitation. The government at once offered its assistance, and experiments made under its auspices demonstrated that there exist within the national bounds at least seven fibers of high commercial value. Small as this number is, it represents millions of plants and untold possibilities for the development of a great industry.

The following are the more important Brazilian fibers:

Piassava, member of the *thymeleaceas* family.—The only fiber that figures among Brazilian exports to the United States at present is piassava. It is a kind of hairy, pliable bark that winds around the trunks of two species of palms known as *Attalea funifera* (Mart) and *Leopoldina piassaba* (Wall).

The *Leopoldina* species is found only in the valley of the Rio Negro, a northern tributary of the Amazon, and although quite superior to Bahia piassava (*Attalea funifera*), its exploitation is much more limited both by reason of the comparative inaccessibility of the region where it grows and the fact that the energies of the Amazon Valley are almost entirely absorbed by the rubber industry. A small amount is collected yearly and marketed in Manaos in the form of brushes, cordage, and ropes. Neither the raw fiber nor its products are exported from that region and themselves do not satisfy the needs of Manaos alone.

The *Attalea funifera*, generally known as Bahia piassava, is found growing in great abundance in the "restinga" of southern Bahia and northern Espirito Santo, but chiefly in the districts of Santa Cruz, Belmonte, and Porto Seguro, in Bahia, where the palms form veritable forests.

Centuries ago the "restinga" formed part of the bottom of the sea, and its soil is extremely poor and sandy. Nevertheless the piassava palm flourishes throughout its extent, and one fiber company claims to have 6,000,000 trees on its property just north of Bahia City. Another important source of supply is the valley of the Rio Preto, a tributary of the Rio São Francisco, in northern Bahia.

Piassava is simply wealth of the wilderness and no culture of the tree is necessary or practical. Twice a year the bark, which is a kind of hairy twine wound spirally about the trunk of the palm, is removed by means of combs of the most primitive sort and generally made from pieces of wood fitted with nails for teeth.

A single tree yields from 5 to 10 pounds of fiber at a gathering, and the yield can be increased by almost one-half if the tree is cut down. This destructive practice is quite common on the "terras devolutas," or state lands, and will eventually result in the concentration of this industry in the hands of large syndicates that can afford to lease the land and exercise due care in the preservation of the trees.



Photo by Dr. Pio Corrêa.

PITEIRA IMPERIAL.

The Piteira leaves which furnish the fiber ripen twice a year and are cut when they begin to droop. A plant averages about 40 leaves yearly; they are from 10 to 12 feet long and yield approximately 35 grams of fiber each.

After gathering, the mass of bark is soaked in water for some days until the pulp and useless tissues have rotted out. Then it is allowed to dry for some time under cover, is cleaned, combed off, and assorted as to length and grade. The fibers so obtained measure from 8 to 15 feet in length, the longer ones being used in the making of ropes and twine and the heavier coarser kinds cut into short strips for a number of uses, chief of which are the manufacture of brooms, brushes, hats, and sandals.

A peddler bending under a load of piassava products is no uncommon sight in the streets of the one-time capital of Brazil, and every Sunday morning the "praieiros" from the neighboring islands and lagoons sail into the Porto da Barra, their little vessels laden with piassava, to be sold on the beach under the guns of the fortress of Santa Thereza.

The exportation of this fiber from Bahia and Illheos to the United States and Europe as well as to other parts of Brazil and South America, is increasing yearly as new applications are found for it. In the United States it is used only in the manufacture of snow sweepers for street cars.

Piteira (Fourcroya gigantea Vent), member of the amaryllidaceae family.—The traveler, sailing up the straits that lead into the picturesque little bay of Victoria, will notice what, at first glance, appear bundles of huge broadswords tied together at the handles and pointing in every direction. A closer examination reveals these bundles as green bushes, the roots of which must certainly be pasted against the sides of the cliffs to keep the plant from falling into the water. A common stalk can not be detected, and in fact does not exist, the bush being simply a collection of mammoth leaves, from 10 to 12 feet long, that sprout independently from a single root.

It is the piteira, a cousin of the famous agave of the Philippines, which has the distinction of being the first fibrous plant to be cultivated by Europeans in Brazil, where the first Portuguese colonists found the Indians gathering the leaves of this plant for use in the making of moccasins. In the seventeenth century the Dutch, who then occupied Pernambuco and Ceara, cultivated this plant for the first time and obtained such good results in the manufacture of a cloth from its fibers that they introduced it into their other colonies, from which it was carried into Africa and Asia. Dr. Pio Corrêa, one of Brazil's leading botanists, is of the opinion that the plant is not indigenous to Brazil, but rather to Central America or the West Indies, where it is known as "cabulla," or "cabuya."

Although a foreigner in the plant world of Brazil, it is found to-day in all parts of the country, growing in soils of entirely different chemical compositions and doing quite well among boulders and in sand. Shade is prejudicial to this vegetable pariah, and it flourishes best on



Photo by Dr. Pio Corrêa.

SECTION OF A FIELD OF PITEIRA.

Piteira was the first fibrous plant to be cultivated by Europeans in Brazil. It is found to-day in all parts of the country, growing in soils of entirely different compositions and doing quite well among bowlders and sand. Arid land that is bare of any vegetation can be made to support thousands of piteira plants to the acre.

sandy patches of arid land under a burning tropical sun. Ground that is bare of any vegetation whatever can be made to support thousands of piteira plants to the acre. It requires no special time of the year for planting, and once planted little or no cultural attention is necessary. It "just grows."

The plants require from 4 to 6 years to mature, but live from 12 to 16 years in comparison with sisal, which lives from 10 to 12 years. Better fiber, however, is obtained, if the plants are renewed 5 or 6 years after the first yield.

The leaves ripen twice a year and are cut when they begin to droop. The only vigilance necessary in the culture of this plant is that the ripening leaves be cut before they turn yellow, for once they acquire this color they shrivel and break into brittle fragments. A plant averages 40 leaves yearly. They are from 10 to 12 feet long and yield approximately 35 grams of fiber each. Although twice as large as the sisal leaf, piteira yields no more fiber to the 1,000 leaves.

The leaves are cut by hand, one man being able to cut from 2,000 to 2,500 leaves a day, and machinery now in use decorticates 5,000 leaves in 10 hours.

The fiber so obtained is lighter than Indian hemp and finer than hennequen from Yucatan. If it were properly prepared and spared of immersion in water it should have no difficulty in competing with Mauritius fiber or Manila maguey, for it can scarcely be distinguished from the latter, and the Mauritian product is a descendant from the piteira plants carried away from Brazil by the Dutch.

There are at present but two large plantations of piteira—one in Rio Grande do Sul and the other in the State of Rio. The plantings on both "fazendas" are increasing steadily year by year, and the quality of rope produced has aroused a degree of interest that is bound to give stimulus to the culture of the plant.

The supply of bags and bag-making material is a matter of paramount importance in a country three-fourths of whose exports must be handled in bags, and, as has been previously stated, about \$5,000,000 worth of fibers are imported annually from India to be made into bags by São Paulo factories, that could as well be using national fibers, the respective values of which have been repeatedly demonstrated.

For a time the possibility of utilizing the piteira plant in the manufacture of bags excited considerable interest, but a report submitted by an investigating committee to the National Society of Agriculture, in Rio de Janeiro, declared that the piteira is unsuited to bag making.

However, this should disappoint no one, with the possible exception of piteira growers, for three members of the *Malvaceas* family and two representatives of the *Bromeliaceas* family, already acclimated to the country, can be made to supply its needs.



PREPARING THE PIASSAVA FIBER FOR MARKET.

This fiber is a kind of hairy, pliable bark that winds around the stems of the leaves. The bark is first soaked in water until the pulp and tissues become separated from the fiber, which is then dried, cleaned, combed off, cut in specified lengths, assorted according to quality, and packed ready for export and manufacture.

The first-mentioned group includes aramina, or *Guarima Roxa*; *Papoula de São Francisco*, or Perini fiber; and *Sida* of several species.

Aramina or *Guarima Roxa* (*Urena lobata* L.).—The most important of these, aramina, has had a rather spectacular history. Mention was first made of this plant by José Henrique Ferreira who read a paper dealing with it before the Royal Academy of Sciences, in Lisbon, in the year 1789. Further details soon became known to the scientific world, for the plant is found in almost every tropical country in the world, being quite common in Florida where it is known as "Caesar Weed." Repeated experiments made in Africa, India, and Brazil so encouraged botanists in the latter country that an intense propaganda for the manufacture of coffee bags from this plant was begun and resulted in the building of a factory in São Paulo for that purpose. During the first year of operation the company realized a handsome profit, and immediately the news was scattered over the globe. The success achieved was so exaggerated that it was freely predicted the world over that this fiber would revolutionize the textile industry.

Although the factory attained an output of 800,000 bags a year, and found ready, enthusiastic buyers, difficulties so increased that after a few years of operation the factory was devoted exclusively to the manufacture of bags from jute. The failure was not due to the poor quality of the bags, but rather to the lack of cooperation among the planters, who took little pains in preparing the raw fiber and began to insist on exorbitant prices. Aramina, unfortunately, has a number of poor relations, and these were not infrequently mixed with the genuine fiber.

The plant is a medium-sized bush, attaining a maximum height of 9 feet, and in Brazil seldom exceeding 6 feet. It bears an infinite number of small, green leaves; blossoms twice a year, and bears a small button-like fruit which adheres to the clothing upon the slightest contact.

The blossoms appear in February and July and shortly thereafter the fruit begins to mature. Midway between these two periods the bush is cut down, for if the cutting is delayed too long the fibers become weak and lusterless. The trunk and branches are placed in steaming water to loosen the fibers, which after some days are set out in heaps to dry. The sorting is done by machinery. After working, the plant yields about one-fourth of its entire weight in fibers 8 to 9 feet long and endowed with a much greater resistance power than jute. Some of the old plantations are still producing fiber for use in cordage, and the general impression is that aramina will "come back."

Papoula do São Francisco (*Perini Fiber*) (*Hibiscus cannabinus* L.).—In addition to aramina, which is superior to jute, Brazil can boast

of another fibrous plant growing wild in the central part of the country which, if cultivated and used in the manufacture of bags, would eliminate the Indian product from the list of her imports. It is the Papoula do São Francisco, sometimes called Perini fiber from its once supposed discoverer. This plant was for some time considered peculiar to Brazil, and the scientist who discovered it, Dr. Victorio Perini, bestowed upon it his name and attempted to exploit it commercially. A plantation was begun in the State of Rio, but the learned scientist did not receive the necessary financial support and the experiment was never completed.

The various agricultural institutes, however, have made extensive plantings, and very favorable results have been obtained. The wild plant attains a height of about 5 feet. When cultivated it grows to a height of from 10 to 15 feet, and can be cut down twice a year. The fibers are prepared much after the same fashion as those of Aramina, and have the qualities of linen and hemp, with certain advantages in printing and dyeing. The scale of production for finished fiber is given as 3,194 pounds per acre, including fiber of all grades. Of this amount about 1,300 pounds is of fine fiber and about 1,900 pounds of coarser fiber. Three cuttings are taken yearly at the experiment station of the Instituto Agronomico at Campinas, in the State of São Paulo, but these plants are under the constant supervision of expert botanists and not more than two crops could be expected from field plantings.

Sida.—Scattered throughout Brazil are several species of *sida*, of which the *Sida rhombifolia* L., and the *Sida cordifolia* L. are the most extensively distributed. It is a small shrub which attains a height of about 1½ feet and furnishes fiber much superior to jute. The supply is infinite; the plant matures in four months. Once introduced, it drives out all other vegetation and is so difficult to eradicate from the ground that farmers consider it a plague. But, despite its rapid growth, prolificacy and staying powers, its small size and innumerable crooked branches practically remove the possibility of its commercial exploitation. However, if the plant were properly cultivated, it would undoubtedly gain in size and straightness of limbs.

Gravatá (*Ananas sagenaria* Schult).—Member of the *Bromeliaceae* family. Gravatá de Rede is the bush that yields the fruit known as Ananas, somewhat like the pineapple, and from which is made the wine which adventurers in the "Guarany" were so wont to quaff.

It is an octopus-like plant of long spiral leaves that sprawl away from the base in all directions, some lying flat on the ground, others clustering in the center to protect the growing fruit, and still others point skyward only to bend at sharp angles after having attained a height of about 5 feet. It is a sickly, anemic-looking plant, and its

rambling pale green leaves offer a decided contrast to the bright green and vigorous piteira leaves marshaled in close phalanxes with a lance pointed in every direction, but when these two plants meet the piteira is invariably exterminated. And so it is with every other plant that crosses the path of this vegetable terrorist, except its cousin, the Gravatá de Gancho, which is the scourge of all scourges.

Gravatá de Rede is found in all parts of Brazil south of Pernambuco, where it is known as coratá, and includes all the plants known in these various localities as croá, caraguatá, carautá, caravatá, and gravatá do matto. Unlike piteira, it seeks the shade of the forest and is rarely found on the plains, where the strong winds snap its leaves, break its fibers, and retard its growth.

At fruit-bearing time the leaves are full grown. They are then about 7 feet in length and number from 20 to 30 to the bush. These leaves furnish fine glossy fibers, longer and stronger than any fibers now in use.

The plant requires very little attention beyond frequent watering, but if it were to enter into competition with jute, only selected plantings could be used, for the leaves of the wild plants are covered with a sort of epidermis that makes defibering difficult. At present the natives of the interior, who are loath to consider time as fleeting, utilize this fiber in the making of fishing lines and twine. Despite the repeatedly proven value of this plant it will probably be one of the last to receive the attention of the commercial world.

Gravatá de Gancho (*Bromelia karatis* L.).—Quite similar in appearance and often confused with Gravatá de Rede, is Gravatá de Gancho, a more virile member of the same plant family. It is found in all parts of Brazil and literally covers great tracts of land. It produces large quantities of long, glossy fiber, well suited to bag making, but too little resistant to the effects of the weather for rope. It is free from many of the defects common to Gravatá de Rede, and the leaves of the wild plant could be defibered by machinery now used for pineapple plants.

The above-described seven fibers represent only fibers of high commercial value and do not include a hundred other species that it is the good fortune of Brazil to possess. Uses for the others will probably be found later. For the present the seven most conspicuous among the host offer in themselves a solution for the fiber question and one of them, piteira, may yet prove the salvation of the inhabitants of the bleak, sandy wastes of Ceará, Maranhão and Piauhý.



CONTEMPORANEOUS URUGUAYAN LITERATURE¹

FOR some time the just pleas of Uruguay to a place of honor at the cordial table of American literature have been proclaimed aloud. We have to-day enough talent to be able to speak of the existence of a true national literature with its own characteristics, well defined and even original. In comparison with the literary production of the other countries of South America, whether considered collectively or singly, the intellectual development of Uruguay occupies an honorable and prominent place. As in every country on earth there are poor writers and worse poets, who impiously stain the altar of the Graces, being incapable of worthy sacrifice in the temple of immortal beauty. But, if we consider the territorial limits of a country which barely numbers a million and a half inhabitants, the comparison will be flattering to its intellectual prestige, showing how many and how worthy of consideration are the exponents of its culture in the growing band of its writers.

The ethnic influences of Uruguay's history, which has so much of heroism and legend, the topography of the country, its magnificent scenery, its smiling natural beauty, its sea and sky, give definite and revealing personality to its literature, which has already put forth distinctive and characteristic marks after the salutary awakening from the heavy siesta of colonial days, through whose enervating sleep the creole, mestiza, and Uruguayan mentality languished in sterile fashion for a long century of medieval sluggishness. Then were heard the first clear notes of the rebellion, the dominant spirit which was to shape new ends for the destinies of the Colombian continent until at last, when the yoke was broken that bound us to colonial tyranny, we were able with new strength to build on the solid foundation of liberty the real edifice of our glory and the greatness of a sovereign nation.

The genuine product of this liberating revolution was at that time the poetry of our *trouvères*, our singers who captured the "gay saber," like a banner of conquest placed on the merlons of their towers. One Valdenegro there was, according to Francisco Bauzá, who, in the siege of 1811, made a warlike "decima" tremble on the point of a lance, challenging the enemy. Then there were Bartolomé Hidalgo, whose popular muse inspired "Patriotic Dialogues"; Acuña de Figue-

¹ Abbreviated English version of an article by Manuel Nufez Regueiro in *Nuestra América* of Buenos Aires.

roa, who immortalized in the "Himno Nacional" the unvarying choice of "liberty or death" made by all those of the East; or Manuel de Arauco, who, with lyric tongue and force of inspiration, cultivates the heroic type of song, begging his countrymen to be in war "Strong columns of the beloved native land."

After the uprising of May, 1810, the happy advent of a rich Rio Platan literature could be perceived, which, shaking off all the colonial atavism, gave live expression to a mentality resuscitated by the life-giving breath of independence. Poetry—warlike, epic, heroic—was the salutation of the national soul to the dawn of political emancipation of the peoples, fusing in the verse as in a red-hot mold the popular tribute and the votive offering of a patriotic lyric song. Those fervent bards who wrote of the most glorious deeds of our liberation did not aspire to the symbolic myrtle or to the green laurel of the troubadours of Provence, but only to crown the temples of the victor with the triumphal wreath of a redeemed country. From this fervor, more patriotic than poetic, they derived a muse which at times became sublime by being an expression of the people, sanguine and even joyful. With our poets the "gaucho" (cowboy) appears like a sacred link which unites the native land with the cavalier soul of the Castilian hidalgos, being the fount of inspiration to the poet when the latter did not infuse his own inherent, innate, and indomitable spirit into the honey of rhythm which runs through the strong and vigorous verse. And after the legion of bards, came, with no less brilliance and charm, the chosen family of our first writers of prose, who with the poets confirmed the live consciousness of nationality, of independence, of the national character which began to show itself in a manner quite distinct among the related countries of the continent.

With the birth of international personality there was forming in Uruguay a common aspiration for the creation of a species of nationally individual, intellectual sovereignty, generic and characteristic, which would show originality and the hall mark of national mentality. From that first venerable doctor of our country, Don José Manuel Pérez Castellanos, who put into his "Observations on Agriculture" the "seasoned fruits of his last years, full of experience and wisdom" (to quote the immortal founder of our library, Father Dámaso A. Larrañaga), until the arrival of our young contemporary authors, Uruguayan literature contributes an element to the intellectual atmosphere of South America, which is essentially characteristic and its own. This something seems never to have been found anywhere else, perhaps because the orientals (Uruguayans) are a people who amalgamated before any of the others on the continent the cultural elements of foreign civilizations with that Charruistic (Indian) hereditary strain, indomitable and free, which gives them an aboriginal energy and a native originality, free from all traces of the exotic.

It permits the presentation of a different psychology, a vigorous and tempered mentality, which seems, in the constant contemplation of the sea, as if since birth we had been making, while playing in the sand, a new world in each wave which comes to dash itself against the rocks.

Much as the vigorous Britons of early times dreamed, though reduced to the scantiness of their wave-beaten isle, of being the rulers of the seas and possessors of a vast empire, so the orientals (Uruguayans) it might be said, carried on by the breath of a call of irresistible hegemony, wished to make themselves masters of the continent of Columbus in the rule of capability, intelligence, and character, and by the splendor of their intellectual force and the puissance of their instinctive feeling of race. The only people of the South Americans who have seen the passing of the ethnic indigenous factor form to-day a small clan, which must necessarily receive the exotic influence of European civilization; yet giving to that which is incorporated into national progress, a modulation, a rythm, a keynote, a typical coloring, which, without being Charruic, European, nor Asiatic, nor Saxon, nor Latin, are qualities markedly Uruguayan. We possess individuality, distinctive features, a quality all our own, which marks us as different from our continental brothers.

Nature is accountable for a great part of this marvel. We are, as Zorilla de San Martín well said in his monumental work "La Epopeya de Artigas," "a people necessarily distinct from the other peoples, great or small, which surround us." Uruguay is destined to be the center of attraction, the nebulous spiral, never the satellite. Its intellectual life reveals the existence of inward light, not planetary, whose spectrum analysis shows plainly visible rays distinct from those of other suns of the vast American firmament. There is a tendency to superiority, to intellectual aristocracy which is more instinctive than premeditated; an interest for free individuality as a factor of moral and intellectual progress; a definite end, solid and perceptible, in all intellectual and artistic work which aids unobtrusively the noble, constructive, and original spirit which permeates everywhere, from the courts where the laws are made to the shelves of the public libraries and the schools and universities.

As if they were zealous builders who aspire to construct as with one accord a unique and splendid national art, a characteristic and exclusive literature; as if they struggled to obtain the Olympic laurel of Apollo in the contest of the gods, or the gold cup of the intellectual championship of Latin America, the writers, poets, thinkers, and artists have worked up to the present with clear vision of the future and an invincible faith in their own capabilities, which has freed them from all spiritual tutelage and brought them the realization of their fair and enviable destinies.

There may be clearly divined at the bottom of Uruguayan intellectual life the powerful force of autosuggestion, which carries man to the realization of the highest aspirations; an indomitable desire to always conquer, to excel, to confirm in the contemporary history of the literature of South America that glorious ideal of olden times in the happy days of the land of Æsculus, Plato, and Zenophon; to convert the soul of the very nation into a mentor or healthful leaven for the rest of the continent. It might be said that the Uruguayan mentality dreams of acquiring, like the classic Greece of Pericles in the ancient world, the supreme guerdon of spiritual, intellectual, and artistic hegemony of the New World. In the opinion of some we have already acquired the institutional, civil, and moral hegemony of Latin America, with our advanced social legislation, the liberality and humanity of our public institutions, and the proclamation of elevated international judicial principles, such as the doctrine of Dr. Brum on the solidarity of America, and the existence of the new constitution which rules us and is the only one of its kind in the world.

All this seems to reveal, together with the best quality of national pride which distinguishes us as a people, that we have arrived at the consecration of the postulants of a superior civilization, in form and in depth, who have in part the virtue of having anticipated some of the dictates of the new laws published in the Peace Conference and worthy of the favorable comments and enthusiastic admiration of some of the famous statesmen seated about the same table. It was there affirmed that certain nations territorially small were ordained in history to fulfill great destinies, the national spirit making up for the small native land with conditions or characters which increased its prestige and influence in the concert of nations of the world. But, as the immortal author of "Tabaré" pointedly explains, "the territory of Uruguay is not small; it extends over 200,000 square kilometers, four or five European nations could be contained in it; it could have a population of 80,000,000 inhabitants and be no more crowded than Belgium."

It is certainly not our purpose to covet the golden fleece of other lands; we do not aspire to extend our frontiers beyond those which Nature intelligently saw fit to establish for us. The Uruguayan soul stands out in relief in the fine work already accomplished by its writers, and showing itself the exponent of a feeling of love for the nation, of intellectual elevation whose very name is a title of honor for the New World. This may be said without depreciation of anybody, none of our American sisters, largely taking into account that the same Rio de la Plata bathes the Republic of Argentina, the largest sister, and that Argentina is the admired native land of a brilliant group of authors; the country of Andrade, Echevarría,

Sarmiento, Ameghino, Mitre, and of Lugones. Only the fact will have to be conceded that Uruguay, the little country of South America, with its small population, has produced in proportion as select a number of brilliant intelligences who hold prominent places in the realm of literature.

A review of the different periods of our early literary history would show us a group of men linked body and soul with that same Argentine life whose glorious traditions are related to ours. Some of them, like the romantic and sentimental Juan Carlos Gómez, received in Argentina, where they had lived many years, the greatest tributes of their lives.

In speaking of contemporary Uruguayan literature, I mean by that those most distinguished representatives of its intellectuality who have achieved or are achieving positive and praiseworthy works which may be cited as worthy examples of the high coefficient of our national culture. It may be said again that the number of our writers and poets shows in the intellectual feats of the country a personal literature, characteristic and separate in form and in kind from the other current literatures of South America.

Let us take, for example, a glance at the different manifestations of our intellectual life which are most striking. We mention some names which serve as guiding lights to illumine the path of analysis or the investigation of our intellectual values. We will put in the balance to be weighed the contribution of each one of them to the general spiritual progress.

We see, on one hand, among our most worthy poets Zorrilla de San Martín, the author of "Tabaré" and "La Leyenda Patria," leading the way. He is the greatest poet of Uruguay, and has been considered by some critics to be the greatest that South America can count. He is at the same time eloquent, a powerful orator, a "gran señor," and master of words. In addition to his "Conferencias y Discursos," he has written a magnificent prose poem, elegant, saturated with beauty, with the odor of sandalwood, and full of vigorous eloquence. It is a book like a gothic cathedral of hewn stone, where the jasper and gold show the magic fretwork which a brilliant genius made, one who, with his patriot's heart and prophet's soul, welcomed the vision of the truth which shed its light from the heart of Artigas, the glorious father of the orientals (Uruguayans). This work is "La Epopeya de Artigas," a real monument raised in the living marble and bronze of human language to the memory of the famous conqueror of "Las Piedras."

Then follows Carlos Roxlo, whose verses are burning points of light in the sky of the native land; songs with freshness, splendor, and simple beauty like the lovelorn shepherdesses of the eclogues. He is foster brother of Salvador Rueda, who has originality and per-

sonal quality in his style, full of color and sentiment. He is author of "Luces y Sombras," among whose beautiful verses is found the sad soul of that "Andresillo," who once made us weep. And then come the new, the rare, the voyagers of the blue sky, among whom Baudelaire and Ruben Darío wove verses of sunbeams and of the hair of nymphs and the burning breath of the Tritons. Darío was the most original poet that America has had, in his style, his unique manner of singing of beauty in verses formed in rare retorts, of strange rites and confused murmurings. He belongs to the futurist anthology, to the magnificent group of modernist poets, such as José Asunción Silva, Banchs, Casal, and other Americans of talent, who can rise higher than their most eminent Latin brothers of the new and exotic art. The literary personality of Herrera y Reissig has no peer in this extraordinary art of superhuman tremulous verse, which suffers from the incurable neurasthenia of the sea and sky. Guzman Papini y Zas, who is at once a great poet with an admirable richness of language, of metaphors of illimitable changes, of tropical imagination, a poet of winged eloquence, a cataract of sweet sounds. María Eugenia Vaz Ferreira, the genial poetess par excellence, the first of South America, full of emotion, sentiment, imagery, innocent voluptuousness, of intense goodness, whose inspiration and fancy are of a rare lineage; "more artist than woman"; a pagan goblet of gold full of communion wine; a nightingale of the north, nebulous and cold, whose trills are ballads that reach the heart, grasping it with the fire of the desire of things unknown. Delmira Agustini, whose tragic death moved all of us who loved her for her verses full of light, of the murmuring complaints of enamoured souls, of the inexorable spell, verses brimming with the juice of the grape, erotic poignancy, like fairy hammocks swung fondly by the enraptured breath of the kiss.

And thus pass in review poets of such fine type as Armando Vas-seur, of sumptuous art, epic, señorial, which gives the sensation of magnificent absorption in thought, as if it believed itself the only inexorable arbiter of glory. Also César Miranda, Emilio Frugoni, Ubaldo Ramón Guerra, Ovidio Fernández Ríos, Raúl Montero Bustamante, Angel Falco, Pablo Mirelli, followed by a hundred more poets of exceptional personality. Young, strong, they tread the flowery path of the foothills of Parnassus, carrying with them the evergreen laurel of Apollo in triumphal procession, bringing back the music of the magic flutes of the bards who have gone on to drink the waters of immortal life from the sacred fountain of Hippocrene.

After this company of poets come in defile with the raised visors of victorious knights the chosen prosodists of vigorous stock, who also weave into the cloth of glory the purple chlamys of the hierophants consecrated to the cult of eternal beauty. There come in

the lead, like pillars of fire, like spirals of light to illumine the path, two eminent essayists and thinkers—José Enrique Rodó and Carlos Vaz Ferreira. The first already sleeps among those who have closed their eyes, blessed by gods and men. He is the Corinthian column of the great sanctuary, the sacred golden vial which held the quintessential drop from all the flowers of the human soul imprisoned in luminous and iridescent language.

The author of "Motivos de Proteo" and of "El Mirador de Próspero" had the glorious triumph of awakening the jealousy of the princess-like muse of Darío when he wrote the prologue to the latter's book of verse. So high and sublime was his style, so diaphanous, poetic, and magnificent his prose, that after having read the prologue the verses of the great poet seemed to pale as if by enchantment, as if they said, "Enough! We do not wish to appear on the scene; the great actor, the colossal interpreter, has spoken for us and better than we could ourselves."

Then comes Carlos Vaz Ferreira, who may be considered unique in the New World of Latin America, with his eminent personality of philosopher and thinker. The celebrated author of "Moral para intelectuales" may be criticized and perhaps even disdained because his philosophy is discontenting enough; it is a source of unrest, and on account of its incredulity offers little hope, in spite of the author's being so human, so good, so simple. He has a horror of paralogism; and his best quality or his worst intellectual defect is that he believes he finds it all too frequently everywhere; and so strong and disconcerting is his logic, so novel his arguments, so magisterial the manner in which he speaks to us and convinces us that his philosophy succeeds in enslaving us. "We do not know ourselves," he says, and it is true that his portentous philosophical talent outstrips us; we will never catch up with it. He is a great player of chess, and knows the secret of infinite combinations.

Thus, then, we have in Uruguay a great writer, Rodó, superior as a prosodist to Lugones and to Darío; a great philosopher, Vaz Ferreira, superior to all the philosophers of Latin America; one, two, great poets, Zorrilla de San Martín, Herrera y Reissig; two great poetesses, María Eugenia Vaz and Delmira Augustini. It is to be noted that the adjective "great" is repeated frequently in qualifying these authors. It is a proper use of the word, for they have conquered the title of literary grandeur for the honor of America and the country to which they belong.

We can add to this list other names equally worthy of the high title. The unfortunate Florencio Sanchez as dramatic author reached the pinnacle of the mountain. None along the Rio Plata nor in Spanish America has yet succeeded in surpassing him, nor even in equaling him. He is the prince of Latin American dramatic literature.

He is the founder of a new national art, which brings out in the theater real life, decomposing the spectrum of the human reflection, to show the great griefs, conflicts between ideals, purposes, tendencies, and vices of our present society; art, profound, human, full of light and even daring, presaging the triumph of ideals better than conventional inspirations, prejudices, hypocritical superficiality, and the ill-born sentiments of the present social life. The author of "Los Muertos" and "M'hijo el doctor" will occupy the place of honor in the history of Rio Platan dramatic literature for having achieved the difficult art of honoring beauty, reaching the bottom of our hearts, and making us really feel the deep sadness of life.

We can not mention Sanchez without recalling one of his best friends, Samuel Blixen, that critic of Attic flavor and subtle southern grace, full of erudition, with a genius and a witchery which, in its chronicles of things great and small, of art, the theater, customs, seems to reincarnate the vivacious and insinuating spirit of the magical Horace who wrote the "Epistle to the Pisos." In his elegant, expressive, and pointed prose is to be found all the penetrating force of Aristophanes.

In this excursion among our best writers and poets we shall meet with lofty spirits distinguished in the fine art of diction and in their ideals of beauty. The most brilliant and those with the most comprehensive knowledge of the language and splendid style, speak to us of the undulating fluctuations of things, they treat of an infinite variety of things with a luminous and penetrating insight and the artistic craftsmanship of goldsmiths. The phalanx of the sons of light is small; they are earnest priests of the finest literary strain. They are Adolfo Agorio, Victor Pérez Petit, Daniel Martínez Vigil, Raúl Montero Bustamante, Francisco Alberto Schinca, Horacio Maldonado, César Miranda, Juan Antonio Buero, and others. All of them are authors of works of originality, talent, and beauty; some of them, like Martínez Vigil and Juan Antonio Buero, are moreover excellent orators.

Purposely I have heretofore omitted the naming of some writers who fortunately do not belong to the clan of the plagiarists, the failures, or the vanquished. I wish to make special mention of two names—Alberto Nin Frías and Juan José de Soiza Reilly. The former has been the subject of much discussion. A fine essayist, he has been styled by a poor writer with an abject soul and meager intelligence, a "flat-nosed writer who did not know his language." I may quote here what Miguel de Unamuno said of Nin Frías: "He is a white blackbird in the literature of South America." No one in South America has considered so seriously the religious thought of his country and no one better understood and preached the gentle philosophy of Taine than he. His style, it is true, suffers from the lack of purity,

chaste flexibility, and fine elegance of our best writers, and lacks the well-turned phrases and profound knowledge of the language, for he had been educated in Europe and had for the greater part of his life been speaking foreign tongues. But one will find the harmony of his profound and beautifully poetic spirit in the noble orientation of all his work, in the veneration of high intellectual and artistic preoccupations, and that apostolic devotion to the Christian ideal, full of grace, unction, and ardent mysticism. Of restless spirit and inclined to be changeable, he escapes often from the dogmatic yoke and as often submits himself to it, if his artistic temperament discovers a new music in the deity newly perceived.

With reference to Soiza Reilly, I wish to state that his style is not the "angular style" which some have claimed to have found it. No; it is the style of an independent personality, well defined; it is the original architecture of a personal language, which speaks intelligently, pleasingly, to others because it has a heroic simplicity and unclouded clearness. His phrases are without artifice, at times bitter and penetrating, the ruggedness of the sheer rock which fronts, immovable, the anger of the waves which lash it. But within the rock is the profound soul of the artist, the poet, a sensitive being imprisoned. This writer has an innate rareness in his modes of feeling, thinking, and speaking that is unusual.

He is not erudite; he lacks much of the learning that others have; he is unacquainted with much literature familiar to others, and he is ignorant of much of the archeology of language that others reverence: but he has the advantage over them in that, lacking these beautiful and necessary elements for the thinker, artist, and writer he is able to describe his interior world and build thereon his own abode with a wide window open to the free sea air, the sun, and to the contemplation of the life which he paints so vigorously, humanly feeling it, loving it, and regarding it with the devotion of things which are blessed.

In speaking of present Uruguayan literature it will be necessary to mention among its best writers those who have written history, novels, or the short story, and gained fame. For historical work there are two who merit special attention—José Salgado and Hugo D. Barbagelata. The former is the author of "Historia de la República Oriental del Uruguay" and "El Gobierno Indiano;" the latter wrote "Artigas y la Revolución Americana," with a prologue by the famous Rodó. There are two talented novelists—Carlos Reyles and Eduardo Acevedo Díaz. The author of "La Raza de Cain" has written fine novels of great literary value and rich in psychology, which have become known outside of South America. Dr. Acevedo Díaz is our first local colorist writer, giving us in his notable novels and other works proof of his talent and showing that he pays tribute to art.

Next come the short-story writers, among whom are the best of the Rio de la Plata, whether writing in the pure Castilian or using the obscure language of the crowds, the argot or colored phrasing of the creole. Horacio Quiroga, Javier de Viana, and Santiago Dallegri by themselves with their stories fill a goodly share of the magazines of both sides of the river. Of another stamp in regard to literary construction and the intimate handling of stories are Manuel Bernárdez, Benjamin Fernández y Medina, Manuel Medina Betancourt, Juan José de Soiza Reilly, Víctor Arreguine, and even Vicente A. Salaverry, who, though of Spanish birth, has taken up the national Uruguayan life with all the enthusiasm of a native citizen.

It is not necessary to mention here those authors who are dead and whose names will always be the pride of national letters in the pantheon of our national hall of fame. It would be a long task to give to each and every one a paragraph of merited tribute. But in this short sketch of the literary work of those who are still with us we must not forget that nucleus of publicist writers, men of letters, and critics, some of whom lent brilliance in days past to the national literature and continue to-day with no less splendor, and other young men who began a short time ago under happy auguries and to-day promise even better realities in days to come. Among these we may mention Daniel Muñoz, whose pseudonym of "Sansón Carrasco" became famous along the Rio de la Plata. His is a mind of great culture and live penetration, and he wrote with grace and a mastery of exquisite, epigrammatic, and elegant art; and Eduardo Ferreira, who used the pseudonym of "Gringoire," was a strong and intelligent soul, who in his criticisms realized the difficult art of being able to feel and understand, vesting his thoughts with the elegance of form. Then young Wilfredo Pi, who possesses remarkable gifts as a critic, has fortunate intellectual faculties for good and varied work. And finally, we will mention such well-known names of publicists as Domingo Arena, José Batlle y Ordóñez, Antonio Bachini, Juan Andrés Ramírez, Julio María Sosa, Pedro Manini Ríos, and others, to whom the culture of the nation owes well known works of merit in the Rio Platan press.

The place of honor achieved by my country in the literature of South America is what has been justly accorded to her by her sisters of the continent. In this I am not setting up a king nor dethroning one. The kingdom, if Uruguay has one, has been gained by her own merits. May she continue as at present, tempering her spirit and strengthening her heart with the epic song of her great and indomitable sea. The powerful Muse who swims the waves will teach her the secret of sailing with favoring winds, to make a successful voyage to the happy port of Glory.

THE THROWING-STICK OF ANCIENT PERU¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

THE most ancient weapon used by the natives of America was the throwing-stick; the arm alike of the Eskimo and the Indians of the Antilles, Mexico and Central America, the Muisca and Indians of the coast and mountains of Peru, and it is also found in more than one of the ancient burial grounds of Argentina and Chile. It might well be called the American weapon, if the simplicity of its mechanism and use did not indicate it as the first manifestation of rudimentary invention by primitive man who made it his tool and defensive arm in the dawn of cultural progress.

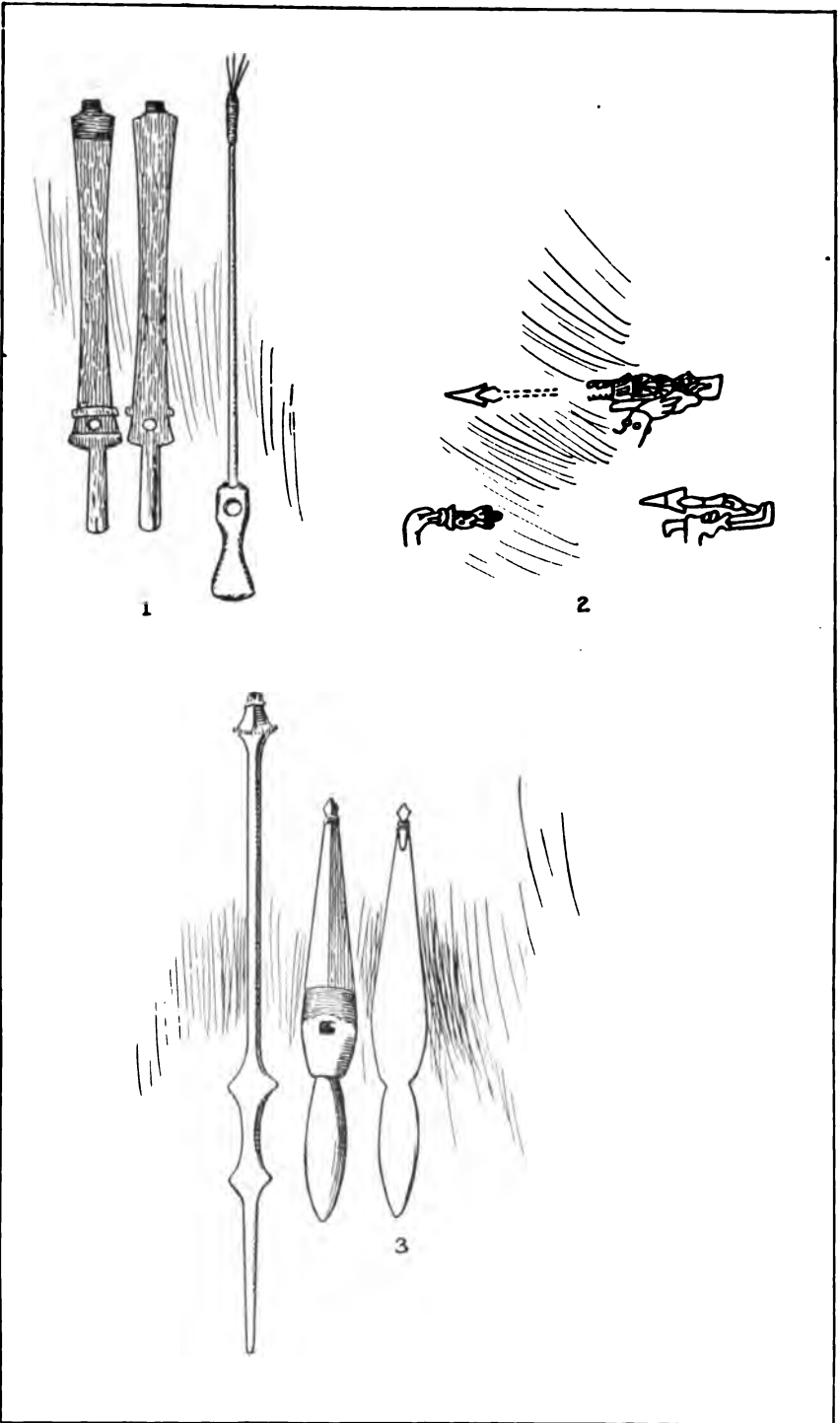
It is not uncommon to find specimens of the throwing-stick among the relics of the ancient Asiatic and oceanic civilizations, and to judge from the notes by Uhle on the interesting article by F. Krausse, this writer has proved the universal use of the throwing-stick and the arrow as the earliest and simplest weapons of attack and defense.

There is, nevertheless, a great difference in the mechanism of these arms, and this difference in itself proves that after the discovery or use of the throwing-stick there must have been a considerable lapse of time before the discovery or use of bows to shoot arrows. So far advanced was this weapon that it remained in use up to recent periods of civilization, being employed by the armies of medieval Europe even after the discovery of firearms, as is shown in the events of the battle of Crecy.

The use of the throwing-stick continued even late into the advanced period of the bow, and as happens in more than one instance with old arms, it was preserved as a symbol in political and religious ceremonies. Used by the Indians in the remotest periods of history, its use became greater under the civilizations of Nazca, Chimu and Tiahuanaco, and even in this latter period when the bow came into use the throwing-stick remained as an ancient military weapon which served as a symbol of power and rule in the hands of the gods.

The use of the bow became general under the rule of the Quechuas of the second dynasty, or Inca period, but the use of the throwing-stick continued, though in a very limited form. Certainly in the Quechuan armies the hurlers of javelins who used the throwing-stick were chosen from among the most dexterous, or perhaps an arm of such simple mechanism may have been used as an aid in moments of unexpected attack. It is not improbable that the use of the

¹ English version of an article by Horacio H. Urteaga in *Variades* of Lima, Peru.



DIFFERENT TYPES OF THROWING STICKS.

In group 1 there are three throwing sticks of the tribes of the Amazon, and in the third group there are three more throwing sticks which belong to the Muisca Indians of Colombia. In group 2 are reproduced several drawings found on old vessels or pitchers which indicate the manner of using the throwing stick.

throwing-stick in the armies of the Incas indicated the interspersion among the imperial troops of soldiers from the conquered provinces skilled in the use of their favorite weapons.

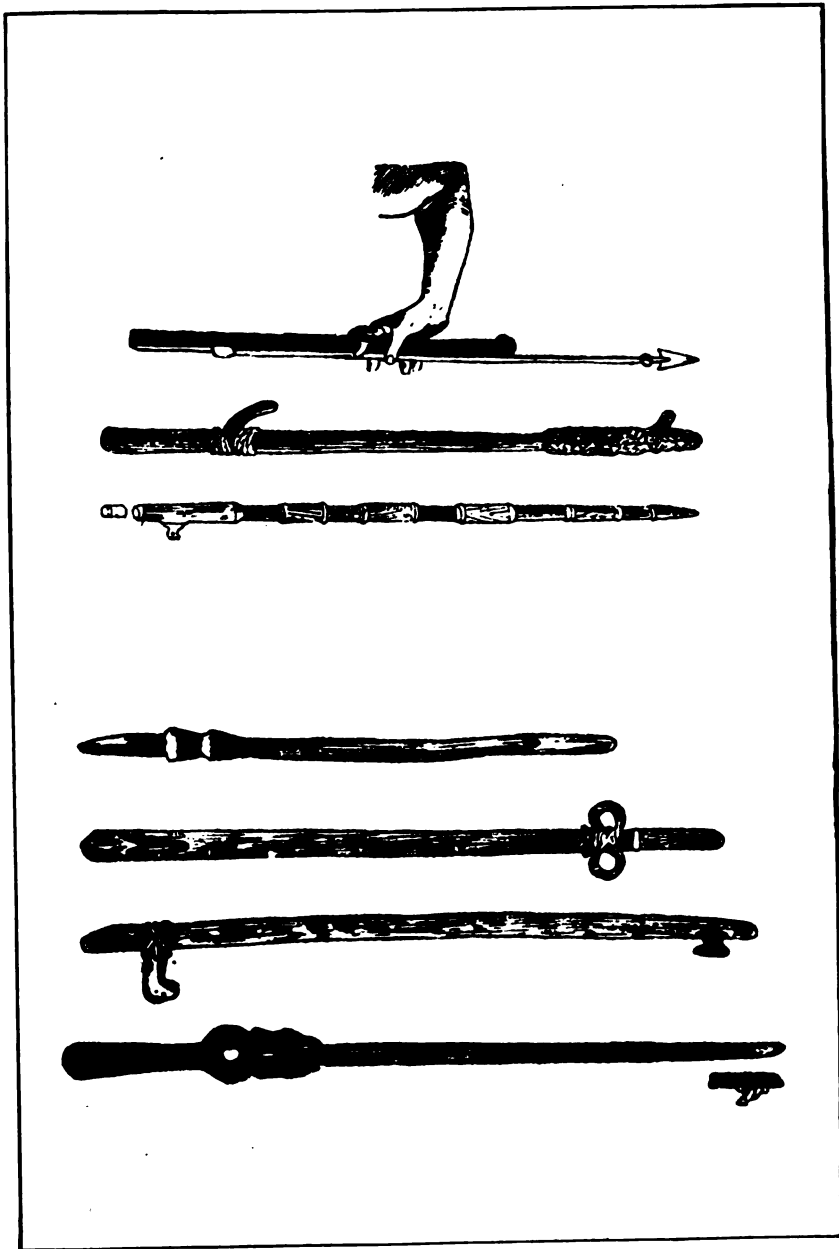
The throwing-stick consists of a haft of wood varying from 60 to 90 centimeters in length, which lies along the forearm, acting as a prolongation of the arm, thus giving much greater velocity to the launching of the dart or arrow than could be given by the hand alone, and aims the projectile in any direction according to the position of the instrument. In order to hold the dart on the throwing-stick, during the act of hurling several accessories were used: hooks on both ends, round holes in one end, or lateral cords serving as thimbles or staples. Some throwing-sticks, particularly those used by the Mexicans, had a longitudinal groove, for the placing of the arrow which, when launched, slipped out easily in the direction determined by the operator.

These accessories of the instrument have given rise to varying classifications. The first type is of the simplest form. It is a stick 40 to 60 centimeters long with one or more ridges or knobs at the upper end, and a hook tied to the front. The knobs were to prevent the slipping or the escape of the arrow from the instrument which should remain in the hand when the dart is launched; the hook holds the point of the arrow under a bridge. Examples of this type are found among the relics of Moche (the civilization of the Peruvian lowland valleys). In these throwing-sticks a groove is observed in the upper end of the second stick, hollowed on purpose to put in the hook, pointed stone, or bone which was held in place by a thread or cord of fiber as shown in the drawing.

One variation of the first type is that shown in the second group pictured, taken from the work of Monseñor González Suárez. Here the knobs and ridges of the other throwing-stick have been replaced by cylindrical clasps which are placed at intervals all the length of the stick, while the upper inlaid end represents the half of the body of a duck.

The second type is the commonest one, and consists of a stick 50 to 60 centimeters long in which the ridges and knobs are replaced by a hook which serves as a rest for the finger when the arrow is launched. These hooks are placed at right angles to the shaft, and a short distance from the end either inlaid or bound to the throwing stick by cords of fiber, leather, or wool, like the specimen found in Nieveria by Uhle.

Such are the various forms of this arm used by men of all races in the earliest stages of their development. The use of the throwing-stick was general throughout America and it might, as Señor Jijón says, well be called the Pan American arm. Nevertheless, like the harpoon, it has been used by man doubtless from the stone age; the Eskimos and the Australians used it as much as the Americans, and



WEAPONS OF ANCIENT PERU.

The four weapons which appear in the first group are, from left to right: (a) Throwing stick found in Ancón; (b) specimen from Nlaveris; (c) specimen from Kousador; (d) specimen from Chanchán. The first two weapons of the second group are a throwing stick from Ecuador and one from Moche, Peru. The last drawing in the group shows the manner of using the throwing stick.

it is possible that before the use of the arrow it was the general weapon of the barbarous races of Asia.

In Peru it is found among the relics of the most ancient civilizations of Nazca and Chimu, and some examples are offered by the cultural stratum of Tiahuanaco. On vessels such as pitchers of the period of Nazca, we find excellent drawings showing the use of the throwing-stick of the first type, and in the burial grounds of the Peruvian lowland valleys examples of variations of this type have been found. The specimens found by Uhle belong to the early Chimu period and came from the burial grounds of Ancon, Valle de Lima, and Nieveria, while those found by Jijón in a grave in Sigsig in the region of los Canaris (Ecuador), belong to the Tiahuanacan period.

But the use of the throwing-stick was prolonged until the period of the Incas, as proved by the fact that in the armies of Atahualpa, there were still soldiers armed with throwing-sticks. It is possible, as Uhle believes, that these troops were taken from some part of Ecuador where the throwing-stick was still used up to the period of the conquest. Moreover, the fact that in the fiesta of Raymy sham battles with the throwing-stick were represented, and might prove the use of the arm; but it also proved that the use of the throwing-stick recalled ancient wars and archaic military practices, which were represented in the religious ceremonies where the throwing-stick appeared as a symbol.

It is natural that the Quechuans eliminated from their armies this arm which was so advantageously replaced by the bow. The use of natural forces added to human energy created the complicated mechanism of the bow and arrow, which gave more precision to the aim and lengthened the distance covered by the projectile.

The harpoon, the throwing-stick, and the bow are the three manifestations of offensive arms so universally known and used, and to which civilization owes its periods of progress and its crises. The harpoon marks man's early struggle with an inimical nature, when the primitive human being, living a precarious life in the forests inhabited by ravenous beasts and subject to sudden attacks, began to use intelligence in the fight against brute force. The second epoch of this historic combat is marked by the throwing-stick, the arm which man used against man, which foreshadowed the crises of social relations. With the bow and arrow came organized war, the beginning of regular and planned attacks, the order of battles. The bow permitted the command and disposition of forces—at least in the first moments it was intelligence and a dawning sense of tactics which planned the fight, and though the limitation of the destructive effects of the bow forced close fighting one must not fail to recognize that in a great many instances victories are the result of the stimulation given by the fortunate beginning of a battle.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN ARGENTINA¹ ∴ ∴

THE present organization of agricultural instruction in the Argentine Republic is a work of comparatively recent origin. Under a decree of August 7, 1823, Bernardino Rivadavia established in the country the first practical school of agriculture. This school was discontinued a few years later by Manuel Dorrego. In 1870 Domingo Faustino Sarmiento was instrumental in providing three courses of agricultural instruction in connection with the government colleges at Mendoza, Salta, and Tucuman. The Salta course was soon discontinued, and the Tucuman and Mendoza sections were separated from the national colleges, and later became agricultural farms, which subsequently formed the basis of the present schools for the development of the sugar and grape industries.

In 1868 congress sanctioned the plan of Eduardo Olivera, an Argentine agronomist, for the establishment of an agricultural school, and in 1874 a primary school of this kind was opened in Santa Catalina. This was short lived. In 1883 the Superior Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Science, due to the tireless efforts of Dr. Mariano Demaria, was founded, and the first 10 Argentine agronomists graduated therefrom in 1888. The following year the institute was transferred to La Plata, and its development was slow until 1906. It is now a great institution of higher instruction.

Such was the condition of agricultural instruction in the Argentine Republic in 1899, when Dr. Emilio Frers, secretary of agriculture, established the first Argentine agronomic stations, which formed the bases of the existing Argentine agricultural schools.

The first government agricultural bureau was organized under the administration of Dr. Wenceslao Escalante, secretary of agriculture. This bureau or department was placed in charge of Enrique M. Nelson, an agronomic engineer, who opened schools at Casilda and Cordoba, and negotiated the purchase of lands for a number of agricultural schools, which are now in operation. In 1903-4 the secondary schools of agriculture and stock raising of Cordoba and Villa Casilda, and the viticultural school of Mendoza, were supplemented by the establishment of elementary agricultural schools at Las Delicias, Bell Ville, Tucuman, San Juan, Bella Vista, and Posadas in accordance with a decree of May 3, 1904. These schools were reorganized in 1907, as recommended by a committee, the chairman of which was

¹ Abbreviated version of an article by Engineer Tomás Amadeo in "Annals of the Argentine Rural Society."



SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

This school, in which advanced agricultural education is given, also offers courses in mechanical engineering and agronomy. The school is one of the largest in the Far East.

Dr. Ramón J. Cárcano. The actual work of reorganization began in 1908 under the direction of Ricardo J. Huergo, an agronomic engineer, assisted by a faculty composed entirely of Argentinians. In 1912 Alejandro Carbó, in cooperation with Dr. Eleodoro Lobos, minister of agriculture, succeeded in obtaining considerable funds for agricultural instruction.

Advanced agricultural instruction is given in the schools of agronomy and veterinary science of the national universities in Buenos Aires and La Plata. A four-year course is given by the School of Agronomy and Veterinary Science of La Plata. The entrance requirements are a bachelor's degree or an examination equivalent thereto. The faculty is composed entirely of agronomic engineers and veterinary surgeons, and practical and laboratory work are important features of the course of instruction. The Practical School of Agriculture and Stock Raising of Santa Catalina, whose specialty is the preparation of agricultural and stock experts, complements and cooperates with the La Plata school. This school also has a four-year course.

The Santa Catalina School has 800 hectares of exceedingly fertile land within 30 minutes of the federal capital. The grounds have a beautiful woodland and a lake. The school is modernly equipped in all its departments and also serves as an experimental station for students of the School of Agronomy and Veterinary Science of Buenos Aires. The latter school, which was founded on September 25, 1904, is located at La Chacarita, a suburb of Buenos Aires. Its courses of instruction are four years and are similar to those of the school in La Plata, as are its entrance requirements. It differs from the La Plata school in that since 1915 it admits day pupils. Both schools have laboratories, libraries, and museums, completely equipped for the use of agronomic engineers and veterinary surgeons.

The General Bureau of Agricultural Instruction is directly under the Department of Agriculture and is managed by a director general, an assistant director, and three chiefs of sections. This bureau is in charge of all special agricultural schools, practical schools, and temporary courses of home instruction for women. Until last year it also had a section of extension work, in which it employed 17 agricultural engineers under the direction of the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Defense, located at different points in the Republic. Most of the special schools specialize on the local industries of the places in which they are situated. Their object is to train experts for the management of local agricultural, stock, and industrial enterprises. To enter these schools the candidate must be over 17 years of age, in good health, physically fit for the work, and submit a certificate from the common schools showing a grade of not less than 60 per cent or pass the required examination.



SCHOOL OF AGRONOMY AND VETERINARY SCIENCE IN LA PLATA.

One of the departments of the National University in La Plata. Top: Veterinary clinic. Center: Laboratory of chemistry. Bottom: Main laboratory.

The following special agricultural schools are maintained in the Republic: School of Agriculture of Mendoza, whose specialty is viticulture and wine making; School of Agriculture and Live Stock of Cordoba, for the training of experts in agriculture and zootechnics; School of Agriculture of Casilda, Province of Santa Fe, for the training of rural managers; and the School of Agriculture of Tucuman, for the training of experts in agriculture and the sugar industry. The course of study in these schools is three years. In addition to the regular pupils, who pay 100 pesos quarterly in advance, there are students who hold scholarships obtained by competitive examination. With the exception of the school at Casilda, which requires entrance examinations from all applicants, certificates showing the successful completion of the third year of a school of secondary instruction or of a normal, special, or industrial school or institute whose courses are equal to those of the national college are accepted without examination. The National School of Agriculture of Casilda, Province of Santa Fe, has for its object the training of rural administrators who have the technical knowledge and experience necessary to organize and direct agricultural enterprises in accordance with modern methods. This school has a model farm and its graduates are given a year's employment on an important farm or ranch, where they are under the observation of the school, which receives monthly reports of their activities. After completing the year referred to, if these reports are favorable the candidate after examination is required to submit a monograph covering the work done, and if this is satisfactory he is given the title of rural administrator.

Each of the special schools is connected with an agronomic station in charge of a professor, who gives personal instruction and oral and written consultations to persons interested in practical agriculture and stock raising. These regional schools have for their object the training of agriculturists and stockmen. They issue certificates for the successful completion of special work, and have experiment and demonstration grounds equipped for instructing in the specialty taught. There are five agricultural regional schools now in operation in the Republic—namely, the school of agriculture of Posadas, Territory of Misiones, makes a specialty of subtropical cultivation; the school of agriculture of San Juan teaches fruit culture and the utilization of fruits; the school of agriculture of Las Delicias, Province of Entre Rios, teaches agriculture in general; and the schools of agriculture in Bell Ville, Province of Cordoba, and of Olavarria, Province of Buenos Aires, in dairying. The courses are for three years, and instruction, board, lodging, clothing, etc., are furnished free. Students are required to do all the experimental work of the establishment. Entrance requirements are: To be over 15 years of age, to have completed the fourth grade of primary schools, or pass an examination covering its equivalent, and



AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IN TUCUMÁN.

This school, located in the most populous province of the Republic, specializes in the sugar industry. Top: Partial view of school buildings. Bottom: Orchard.

filing, at the same time, age, health and vaccination certificates. Entrance requests, accompanied by these documents, must be sent to the director general of agricultural instruction between the 15th and 31st of December of each year.

The experiment farm and the agronomic station at Tandil are used almost exclusively for scientific investigations and practical experimental work. It is in these that experiments in acclimatization, selection, and the formation of varieties of plants of interest to agriculturists and for study are carried on, as well as experiments showing the quantity of water needed in the irrigation of different crops, the desirability of using for industrial purposes the products of the soil, and of solving by observation, investigation, and administration the problems affecting the development of national agriculture. Other experiment farms are located at the following places: Guatraché, Territory of Pampa; Alto de Sierra, Province of San Juan; Pergamino, Province of Buenos Aires; Gumes, Province of Salta; Rio Negro, Territory of Rio Negro; Puerta de Diaz, Province of Salta; and agronomic stations are maintained at Concordia, Province of Entre Rios, and at Granja del Tandil, Province of Buenos Aires. Each of these stations has an agricultural engineer, a chemist, two foremen, and a clerk, and is allowed a small fund for general expenses.

Home instruction by traveling schools is in charge of the women graduates of the home agricultural school at Tandil. Each school is composed of a directress and her assistant, who give theoretical and practical instruction for two or three months to farmers' daughters on practical agriculture, stock raising, domestic and rural economy, bookkeeping, hygiene, first aid, cooking, sewing, housework, etc. These traveling schools are fully equipped for teaching, and give certificates to pupils taking the instruction.

The national agricultural school at Tucuman, located, considering area, in the most populous Province of the Republic, specializes in the sugar industry. Coffee, tobacco, cotton, vegetables, and fruits are also grown in this Province. The Province of Tucuman, which has a fine climate, produces annually more than 200,000 tons of sugar and some 15,000,000 liters of alcohol. The school has for its object the preparation of experts for the sugar industry, which is the most important industry of the northern part of the Republic. This school, which was founded in 1886 as a primary regional school, was converted in 1906 into a national agricultural school. Its course covers three years and embraces the following subjects: Applied mathematics, physics and agricultural meteorology, organic and inorganic chemistry, physiology and agricultural botany, general instruction, general arboriculture, horticulture and gardening, commercial bookkeeping, farm industries, special arboriculture, cane growing and the manufacture of sugar, and applied agricultural distillation and chem-



AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IN OLAVARRÍA.

This school has all the modern machinery and other equipment necessary for thorough and complete instruction in dairying, of which it makes a specialty. Top: School's herd. Center: A park recently created Bottom: Section of dairy.

istry. The school is divided into two sections. One, known as the "Internado," has buildings and grounds in the city of Tucuman covering an entire square. It is here that the offices, classrooms, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, lavatories, baths, dining rooms, kitchen, pantry, living rooms for employees, gymnasium, etc., are located. The other section consists of 46 hectares of lands in the western part of the city, distant 15 blocks from the main buildings, and accessible by two wide avenues. These sections are used conjointly in the work of the school. The forestry department has nurseries of indigenous plants, and supplies other schools and public institutions with same. The fruit department also has nurseries, and derives a considerable income from the sale of orange, mandarin, citrus, and other plants. The horticultural department supplies the school with vegetables. Experiments are made in the cultivation of more than 250 varieties of sugar cane, and since 1908 the results of these have been published annually. The ranch and farm furnishes food for the domestic animals and fowls, and for other uses. The pupils do most of the work, and laborers are only occasionally employed during vacation or busy seasons.

The agricultural school of Casilda, Province of Santa Fe, is situated in a Province having a good climate and a variety of products. In the northern part of the Province rice, cotton, sugar cane, grapes, and fruits are cultivated, as are dye and other plants; and in the southern part the cereals and fruits of the Temperate Zone. During certain periods the school gives individual instruction to farmers. It is located 57 kilometers from Rosario and 375 kilometers from Buenos Aires. Its object is to train rural administrators. It has 208 hectares of arable land and is well equipped in all its departments. The live-stock section has different kinds of valuable breeds of cattle, horses, hogs, and fowls, and the dairy section manufactures an excellent quality of cheese. A three years' practical theoretical course is required covering the following branches: French, arithmetic and applied geometry, drawing, agriculture, horticulture, apiculture, zoology, zootecnics, chemistry and physics, meteorology, botany, civics, commercial bookkeeping, agricultural machinery, agricultural entomology and pathology, diseases of cattle, and rural construction and surveying. Graduates who do satisfactory work for one year on an agricultural and stock farm are given the title of "rural administrator."

The agricultural school of Mendoza is in the capital of the Province of Mendoza. Rain seldom falls in the northern part of this Province, but is more frequent in the southern part. The winters are dry, but in summer the streams contain an abundant supply of water from the melting mountain snow. Under irrigation cereals, grapes, fruit, and other crops are produced in abundance. The specialty of this school is to educate experts in the wine industry. It is modernly equipped

and the course covers three years. The school has 19 hectares of land, valued at about \$3,000,000, situated in the city of Mendoza.

The agricultural school of Cordoba has for its principal object the education of experts in agriculture and zootechnics. Instruction is theoretical, practical, and experimental. It has an experiment station and is thoroughly equipped. The course covers a period of three years.

The objects of the practical school of fruit culture at San Juan in the Province of the same name is to turn out experts in fruit culture, arboriculture, and related industries. The course covers three years. The school has 57 hectares of land under irrigation.

The subtropical school of agriculture at Posadas, Territory of Misiones, has for its object the diffusion of the knowledge necessary for organizing, maintaining, and exploiting lands for the cultivation of subtropical products of that region. The school, which was founded in 1908, has 39 hectares of land and a farm at Zaiman containing 150 hectares.

The practical dairying school at Bell Ville, Province of Cordoba, has 800 hectares of land, the greater part of which is used in the cultivation of forage for the live stock of the institution. Durham, Holstein, Flemish, and Swiss cows are used, and fine grades of butter and cheese are produced. The school was established in 1908 with 30 pupils, and has an attendance at present of about 70.

The practical school of agriculture of Las Delicias, Province of Entre Rios, prepares practical agriculturists with the scientific knowledge necessary for their use. It was founded in 1911, is modernly equipped, and has 145 hectares of land, 130 of which are used for the cultivation of cereals, and 15 for parks, nurseries, buildings, etc.

The practical school of agriculture and dairying of Olavarria, Province of Buenos Aires, has modern machinery and the equipment necessary for thorough and complete instruction in the branches of which it makes a specialty. It has 110 hectares of land, appropriate buildings, a dairy plant, and is equipped for the breeding of dairy stock.

The agronomic stations referred to are used in connection with the agricultural schools, and particularly with those which teach specialties. The agronomic station at Concordia, Province of Entre Rios, in addition to its experimental work, includes grape culture, fruits in general, and especially citrus fruits; the introduction of useful vegetables; flowers for the manufacture of perfume; fruit and other trees; apiculture, sericulture, aviculture, the raising of hogs, etc.

Extension work, which is in charge of regional agronomists, is under the charge of the bureau of agricultural defense. It employs well-

equipped traveling instructors, who teach and demonstrate to those who so desire and are unable to attend the schools.

Agriculture is also taught in the correctional school for boys at Marco Paz, Province of Buenos Aires, and in the national asylum known as the "Open Door," near Lujan, Province of Buenos Aires, the instruction being given to such inmates as are in a condition to receive it. During the last seven years the Province of Buenos Aires has had a practical school of fruitculture at Dolores, nurseries at Baradero and Cazon, and an experimental dipping pond at Patagones.

Elementary agriculture is also taught in some of the provincial normal schools. The Province of Entre Rios maintains a number of well-equipped agricultural schools, and the Province of Tucuman has an agricultural station near the State capital. The Province of Rioja has primary agricultural schools; and the Province of Santa Fe maintains, in addition to other agricultural educational institutions, a practical school for teaching agricultural mechanics. In the Province of Cordoba agriculture is taught in schools, by lectures, publications, and expositions. The Provinces of Mendoza and Salta have well-equipped agricultural schools, and are active in teaching this branch in accordance with modern methods. In addition to the national and provincial schools, a number of private associations and religious bodies maintain schools and institutions, in different parts of the Republic, where agriculture is taught.

DONATION OF AMERICAN LIBRARY TO PARAGUAYAN INSTITUTE

IN pursuit of its purpose to stimulate friendly relations between the nations of the Americas the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has given to the Paraguayan Institute and to the School of Law and Sociology of the city of Asuncion, several collections of books by well-known North American authors. The collection presented to the Paraguayan Institute, which is one of the foremost cultural centers of South America, contains 1,900 works of history and literature by the best writers of the United States. The gift to the School of Law and Sociology contains 300 volumes on jurisprudence and relative subjects by the foremost jurists and public men of North America.

These donations were presented on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment by His Excellency Daniel F. Mooney, American minister to



By courtesy of Señor don Juan F. Peres.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN PARAGUAY.

One of the most interesting features of Paraguay's celebration of the Fourth of July, declared a national holiday last year, was the presentation by the United States minister to the Paraguayan Institute in Asunción of the library donated by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The upper picture shows the audience at the ceremony, and the lower picture shows the American minister delivering his presentation speech.



Photograph from Enrique Maser, Asunción.

PAN AMERICAN SALON OF THE PARAGUAYAN INSTITUTE.

The Paraguayan Institute has chosen the salon shown in the picture for the library to contain the donation of the Carnegie Foundation of International Peace, and has named the hall the Pan American Salon, placing in it between the Paraguayan and American flags pictures of Washington, Wilson, and Carnegie, pictures of the Pan American Congresses, and other pertinent exhibits.



Photograph from Enrique Maas, Asunción.

SPANISH AMERICAN SECTION OF THE LIBRARY OF THE PARAGUAYAN INSTITUTE.

An interesting part of the library presented to the Paraguayan Institute of Asunción is its Spanish-American section shown in the picture.



Photograph from Enrique Maas, Asunción.

READING ROOM OF THE PARAGUAYAN INSTITUTE.

The picture shows the reading room next the Pan American Salon, where the Paraguayan Institute has placed the donation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Paraguay, and the ceremony, on July 4, 1919, was one of the most interesting features of the celebration of the independence of the United States, which was declared a national holiday by the Government of Paraguay. Press notices from the Asuncion papers state that "at last it is an appreciable fact that Pan Americanism has left the region of unrealized ideals and become a reality, as exemplified on the present occasion of this donâtion." A presentation speech complimentary to the Republic of Paraguay was made by the minister of the United States from which some paragraphs are here quoted:

The time when Paraguay was regarded in the United States merely as a geographical division of South America has passed, and to-day it is well known that Paraguay is a country of abundant and varied natural resources; that it is a country whose inhabitants are characteristically friendly, amiable, and possessed of a clear and active intelligence, whose efforts have on occasion reached even my distant country, choosing the good to be found therein and asking that it be adapted to its needs.

We should give unreserved admiration to peoples who, like Paraguay, present histories counterbalancing a few less creditable deeds with many full of nobility, honor, and heroism. Your famous statesman, Don Manuel Gondra, graphically expressed this idea when he said: "I accept all the history of Paraguay." And he did well, for so numerous are the glorious pages that it is barely perceptible that there are some which are not. Moreover I have not discovered the slightest blot. I have seen mistakes, it is true, but the national honor has always been and is now preserved unharmed and unstained. Few histories offer such an admirable example of heroic sacrifices for defense as that of Paraguay.

In recognition of the Carnegie donation the Paraguayan Institute has installed the library presented to it in its principal salon, naming this hall the Pan American Salon, and has added to it a commodious reading room. In the Pan American Salon are displayed between the flags of Paraguay and the United States, the portraits of Washington, Wilson, and Carnegie; pictures and views of the Pan American congresses; and the complete collection of their deliberations and publications, as well as other pertinent exhibits.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is to be congratulated on having made this donation, which creates an intellectual bond between two friendly nations.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

During the first quarter of the present year the Argentine Rural Society held an exposition of **FRUITS AND VEGETABLES** in Buenos Aires.

The department of agriculture of the Province of Santa Fe has ordered the construction of a **CORN CUTTER AND HULLER** invented by an Argentinian. This machine is to be tested, and if the tests are satisfactory the invention will be acquired by the Government.

The department of public works has ordered 5,000 **CAR WHEELS** from the United States for the use of the State railways.

Tests were recently made in the port of La Plata of a molded **CEMENT VESSEL** constructed in the Rio Santiago shipyards. This vessel has a displacement of 600 tons and is propelled by two petroleum engines of 100 horsepower each. It will be used in fluvial traffic.

From January 1 to November 30, 1919, the **EXPORTS OF QUEBRACHO** logs aggregated 36,456 tons and 157,669 tons of extract of quebracho. These exports were valued at 36,039,672 gold pesos. In 1913 the exports of these products amounted to 9,962,935 gold pesos.

In 1919 the **PACKING HOUSES** exported 2,081,753 frozen wethers, 6,376 quarters of frozen beef, and 78,884 quarters of chilled beef. In 1918 these exports were 1,699,794 frozen wethers, 6,876 quarters of frozen beef, and 21,256 quarters of chilled beef.

BRAZIL.

The government of the State of São Paulo, in order to obviate the difficulties of the direct **SALE OF COFFEE** from the supply on hand of about 3,000,000 sacks, and to take advantage of delivery direct to the consuming markets, has turned over the business to the Banco del Comercio y la Industria of São Paulo. The sales will be made by the bank in such quantities and at such times and prices as the Government considers favorable.

According to newspaper reports the **CULTIVATION OF HEMP** will soon be an important industry in the country. It is already being cultivated on a large scale and very successfully on a plantation in the neighborhood of Jundiahy.

The following figures, published by the Directorate of Commercial Statistics, show the FOREIGN COMMERCE of the Republic for the first 10 months of 1919: Imports, 2,373,016 tons worth 1,116,766 contos (conto paper = approximately \$280 U. S.), the exports being 1,587,149 tons, valued at 1,846,903 contos, showing a balance in favor of the country of 730,137 contos. The exports were divided as follows: Animals and animal products, 179,520 tons, valued at 296,095 contos; minerals and mineral products, 171,697 tons, valued at 22,985 contos; and vegetables and vegetable products, 1,235,932 tons, valued at 1,527,823 contos. The principal vegetable export was coffee to the extent of 11,273,000 sacks of 60 kilograms, valued at 1,075,379 contos.

A recent article published by a São Paulo paper on the COTTON PRODUCTION of the country states that São Paulo produced some 50,000 tons, of which 24,000 tons were to be exported. This is a very significant fact, especially as a short time ago this particular State was an importer of cotton, and in 1916 imported 7,550 tons, worth 19,480 contos from the United States. The Brazilian cotton crop of 1919 was estimated at 119,500 tons, and São Paulo contributed nearly half.

Presidential decree of December 25, 1919, reorganized the service of the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF BRAZIL.

On December 25, 1919, the President issued a decree providing measures for the construction of an IRRIGATION SYSTEM for arable lands in the northeastern part of the country.

According to the recent message of the president of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, during the past 11 years, from 1908 to 1918, inclusive, the LIVE STOCK of the State of Rio Grande has increased from 10,809,343 head, valued at 261,614 contos, to 19,879,000 head, valued at 1,190,668 contos. Sheep increased from 8,443,400 head in 1917 to 8,669,000 in 1918; horses from 1,407,600 to 1,433,600; mules from 351,900 to 359,800; and hogs from 4,336,000 head in 1917 to 4,552,600 in 1918.

In the budget law of 1920 there is a clause which authorizes the Government to conclude agreements, conventions, or treaties with friendly nations for the purpose of industrial, commercial, or financial benefits to the country, or to bring about better understanding with neighboring countries through increased means of land and sea transportation and increased telegraph service. These agreements must be submitted to Congress for ratification. The Government is also authorized to conclude COMMERCIAL CONVENTIONS to open credits to these foreign countries for the acquisition of Brazilian products, their purchase price to be paid from the gold credit opened by the National Treasury abroad.

CHILE.

Early in December, 1919, Benedette Accorsi, representing a special COMMERCIAL MISSION from Italy, arrived in Valparaiso.

In November, 1919, the total production of TIN from the Estañifera Co. was 20,150 quintals, as compared with 30,100 quintals in October of the same year.

During the first half of 1919 the FOREIGN COMMERCE of Chile, according to data published by Chilean newspapers, was 323,025,016 gold pesos, of which 202,953,858 pesos represented imports and 121,071,158 exports.

In 1919 the 372 TELEGRAPH offices of Chile received messages aggregating 3,843,894 words, and dispatched messages containing 3,406,884 words. The five wireless offices of the State received during the period referred to 393,453 words, and dispatched 328,599 words.

The Chilean consul in Australia reports that a new line of STEAMERS has been established between Australian and Chilean ports, the first vessel engaged in this service having sailed from Sydney on December 2, 1919.

In 1919 the EXPORTS OF NITRATE amounted to 20,374,691 Spanish quintals, 6,792,706 quintals of which were shipped in December last.

COLOMBIA.

Law 97 of December 12, 1919, authorizes the Government to extend the Southern Railway and equip the same from the proceeds of loans, guaranteed by that part of the railway already constructed, together with the part which may be built, and other securities that may be deemed necessary. The construction work may be done by contract or upon a percentage basis.

An AMERICAN PROPAGANDA OFFICE has been established at Tumaco with the object of encouraging an exchange of the products of the two countries.

In order to reduce the cost of living the President has suspended, from February 10 to July 20 next, import duties on food articles, such as rice, sugar, potatoes, Indian corn, lard, chick peas, beans, oatmeal, rye flour, rice flour, and cornmeal.

The Colombian press states that early in February last a committee of engineers of the Colombian Syndicate, a United States corporation, arrived in Bucaramanga for the purpose of exploiting the Lebrija PETROLEUM DEPOSITS. The committee brought with it machinery, a house boat, supplies, etc.

Press reports state that a French-Colombian company has been organized in Paris for an AERIAL NAVIGATION service on the Magdalena River and for the construction of important public works

in Colombia. It is planned to bring 3 airships of a capacity of 10 passengers each to fly between Barranquilla and Puerto Berrio, stopping at El Banco, and between Puerto Berrio and Girardot, via Salto de Honda. The trips will be made in one day. These airships will have a speed of 90 kilometers an hour, and are to be driven by 500 horsepower motors. This company proposes to establish docks and ports, start a French industrial propaganda, and establish an aviation school conducted by French aviators.

The department of public works has contracted with a Stockholm company for the erection of a LIGHTHOUSE and the installation of 10 luminous buoys in Cartagena Bay.

Law 109 of 1919 prescribes the manner of working the EMERALD MINES at Muzo and Coscuez. A consulting treasury board has been established whose duties are to study the exploitation of the emerald mines of the nation and the sale of emeralds extracted therefrom.

The department of agriculture has sent Dr. Jorge Cajiao to the United States to study and report upon the ACCLIMATION OF SEEDS, and especially of cereals, and also upon the parasitic diseases of plants affecting the growth of national agricultural products.

Early in January last a CATTLE COMPANY was organized at Medellin with a capital of 200,000 pesos, with the object of engaging in the stock industry on a large scale.

The National Government has approved the plans of the first survey of the CAQUETÁ RAILWAY which it is proposed to build between Espinal and the Saldaña River.

Early in January a committee of FRENCH PILOTS arrived in Barranquilla with the first airplanes for the aerial navigation service that the Colombian Aerial Navigation Co. of Medellin, proposes to establish.

COSTA RICA.

At the general meeting of the newly organized CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE the following executive committee was elected: President, Señor Stanley Lindo; secretary, Señor Manuel F. Jiménez; and treasurer, Señor Juan Rafael Chacón.

On January 20 the Government gave a concession to Frank Maduro for TURTLE FISHING along the Atlantic coast.

In the month of December, 1919, the total number of BEEVES SLAUGHTERED in the slaughterhouses of the Republic was 3,278, of which 1,084 were killed in San José Province; 550 in Alajuela; 502 in Cartago Province; 323 in Heredia Province; 280 in Guanacaste Province; 354 in Limon Province; and 185 in Puntarenas.

The COFFEE EXPORTED during the harvest year of 1918-19 amounted to 30,784,184 pounds gross weight, as against 25,246,711 pounds exported in 1917-18, or an increase of exportation to the amount of 5,537,473 pounds.

CUBA.

On January 16 the merchants of Habana formed the **COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION** of La Habana for the purpose of increasing business, publishing commercial news, and as an arbiter of difficulties between merchants.

According to a statement published by the cigarmakers' union during the year ending June 30, 1919, the **CIGARS EXPORTED** amounted to 135,290,443, as against 129,158,543 exported in the preceding year, or an increase of 6,131,900 for 1918-19. In the same period 9,037,301 boxes of cigarettes were exported, as against 11,243,679 in the year of 1917-18, showing a decrease of 2,206,378 boxes of cigarettes.

The **SUGAR** production for 1918-19 of the Cuban-American Sugar Co. and subsidiary companies was 314,503 tons. The refined sugar produced by this company amounted to 43,163,954 pounds, manufactured in the refinery at Cárdenas, Cuba, and 143,589,696 pounds refined in the United States.

The President has authorized the Cuban Portland Cement Co. to construct a **REINFORCED CONCRETE DOCK**, with the necessary buildings. This dock will be used for the loading of cement manufactured by the company in the port.

According to newspaper reports a **NEW SUGAR MILL** is being constructed in the Province of Camaguey. It will be called "Vertientes," and belongs to the company which owns the "Agremonte" mill. The mill is expected to be in working order by January, 1921.

The Cuban American Steamship Corporation has established a **NEW LINE OF STEAMERS** between the ports of Miami, Fla., and La Habana. There are sailings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from Miami, and Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from Habana.

Owing to the commercial prosperity of Cuba and its attractions to tourists, the Atlantic & West Indies Steamship Line has decided to build **STEAMSHIP DOCKS** in the port of Habana, for which it expects to spend \$2,000,000.

The January **SALES OF SUGAR** amount to \$17,339,655, including 504,959 sacks of the sugar produced from the present crop.

Figures furnished by the customs show that 9,735 **PASSENGERS ENTERED** the port of HABANA during the year and paid 2,355 pesos (peso equals \$1) to the Government for the right to enter the country.

Among the new industries established in the country is a **TILE AND BRICK FACTORY** in the outskirts of Habana.

A new firm to be known as "Refinería Cuervo, S. A.," has been formed and will install a **SUGAR REFINERY** in Matanzas. The president of the new firm is Señor Manuel V. Cuervo Núñez, and the vice president, Señor Eduardo Gastón Rossell.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

On September 30, 1919, the Bureau of Registration had REGISTERED AUTOMOBILES as follows: 397 public cars, 341 private cars, 61 official cars, 44 trucks, and 35 motor cycles. Up to the present the bureau has issued 1,092 licenses for motorists and 19 for agencies.

During the three months' period from July to September, 1919, the EXPORTS transported to Puerto Plata by the Central Railroad were the following: Tobacco, 4,893,579 kilos; cacao, 1,486,972 kilos; coffee, 15,731 kilos; cotton, 7,618 kilos; wax, 7,031 kilos; hides, 36,838 kilos; skins, 15,340 kilos; and campeche wood (logwood), 79,000 kilos.

The SUGAR CROP OF 1918-19 was 171,519,737 kilos, worth 19,020,467 pesos (peso equals \$1), coming in from various parts of the country, as follows: San Pedro de Macoris, 107,374,982 kilos; Santo Domingo, 35,723,655 kilos; Seybo, 20,459,936 kilos; Azúa, 6,411,894 kilos; and Puerto Plata, 1,549,270 kilos.

The Columbus Steamship Co. (Inc.) has established a NEW STEAMER SERVICE from the port of New York to the Dominican Republic. The *Vesla* made the initial trip, arriving recently at Dominican ports. There is also a new sea service between San Pedro Macoris and some of the ports of Puerto Rico, trips being made between the islands by three schooners.

ECUADOR.

The ministry of foreign relations of Ecuador has opened a contest for the preparation of TREATISES OR BOOKLETS ON THE COMMERCE OF ECUADOR, setting forth the natural resources, products, and exports of the country. These booklets will be placed in the hands of the Ecuadorean consuls as propaganda for the development of the country. The second part of the booklet is to give a synopsis of the state of the industries of the country; their productive capacity; their capacity for development, etc.; as well as tables showing the financial strength and economic possibilities of the country, the tax system, customs exemptions, and similar information. The author of the best treatise will receive a prize of 400 sucres and 50 copies of the edition published by the ministry.

On December 20, 1919, the new BRIDGE OVER THE PUYANGO RIVER, constructed by the Government of the Province of El Oro, was opened for public use.

The Japanese shipping company, Nanyo Backi Kaisha (Compañía Comercial del Sud Océano, Limitada), has established a direct LINE OF STEAMERS between the Japanese ports of Kobe and Yokohama and the ports of Guayaquil, Callao, and Valparaiso. The steamers

to be used on this line are of 1,500 tons and fitted for passenger and rapid freight service.

A national company has planned to establish an **ELECTRIC RAILWAY** between Quito and Cotacallao.

Presidential decree of December 28, 1919, abrogated the decree of January 1, 1917, on the **EXPORTATION OF TAGUA (VEGETABLE IVORY)**, and provides that the export tax on tagua should be that established by article 76 of the customs tariff set forth in paragraph 5 of Article 81 of the same law, and all those created since that law went into effect.

According to newspaper notices a new **LINE OF STEAMERS** is to be established between New York and Guayaquil, making Esmeraldas a port of call.

A new **INDUSTRIAL COTTON COMPANY**, with a capital of 500,000 sucres, has been formed in the city of Ambato.

GUATEMALA.

Early in the year an **EXPOSITION OF MEXICAN PRODUCTS** was opened in the city of Guatemala as a stimulus to increase trade between Mexico and Guatemala.

Presidential decree of November 29, 1919, calls for the installation of an **AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY** under the general directorate of agriculture, to test samples of the soil of different sections and to select the seeds most suited for these sections.

HAITI.

A new firm, incorporated under the name of **RYAN & BARBER**, has made application to engage in a general wholesale and retail business in Haiti. The by-laws of the company were published in a recent issue of the official newspaper in accordance with the Haitian law.

HONDURAS.

Presidential decree of November 4, 1919, authorized the Truxillo Railroad Co. to **CONSTRUCT A BRANCH RAILROAD** between Aguán and Clanchito, in accordance with plans approved by the Government.

MEXICO.

An executive decree of January 30, 1920, orders a partition and division for agricultural purposes of **LAKE CHAPALA LANDS**, situated in the States of Jalisco and Michoacan. Not more than 5 lots of 10 hectares each will be allotted to any person. The lands vary in value, according to class, from 100 to 400 pesos a hectare.

The **ROLLING STOCK** of the Mexican railways now consists of 1,300 locomotives and 19,000 cars. Orders have been placed in New York for 300 freight cars and 100 passenger coaches.

Press reports state that the Ward Line has again commenced a direct STEAMSHIP SERVICE between Havre, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Puerto Mexico.

A permanent EXHIBIT OF ORES has been established at Matehuala, State of San Luis Potosi.

General AGENCIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE and of fomento have been established in the States of Durango and Chihuahua for the purpose of aiding in the introduction of modern methods of agriculture. With this same object in view, an exhibit of agricultural machinery has been opened in Puebla.

In February last an executive decree was issued prohibiting the EXPORTATION OF HIDES of all grades.

Press reports are to the effect that during the last 10 years the smelters of the State of Nuevo Leon EXPORTED PRODUCTS to the value of 142,028,313 pesos.

Steps have been taken by English capitalists to establish an AIRPLANE SERVICE between Mexico City and the principal cities and ports of the Republic.

A COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE was held in the City of Mexico from the 11th to the 14th of February last, under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico. There were 200 delegates in attendance, many of whom were from the United States.

NICARAGUA.

The Nicaragua MINING Co., with its main office in Philadelphia, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware to work on a large scale the Bonanza, Marz, Lone Star, and Concordia gold mines, situated in the mining district of Pis-Pis.

Press reports state that the Bluefields Fruit & Steamship Co. has bought from the United States Shipping Board the STEAMER *Tacony* for immediate use in the transportation of fruit from Central America to the United States.

PANAMA.

A new stock company known as "The United Negro Commercial Co.," with a capital of 20,000 balboas (balboa equals \$1), has been formed in Bocas del Toro to do a general mercantile business.

About the middle of February an American expert in the manufacture of cement arrived to direct the founding of a CEMENT FACTORY in the city.

On January 24 the President issued a decree annulling the dock tax on SUGAR CANE transported between the ports of the Republic in transit to sugar factories.

Presidential decree of January 22 provides for the ENTRY, STORAGE, AND RELEASE OF MERCHANDISE in storage warehouses.

PARAGUAY.

On the 10th of December, 1919, a commission arrived at Mubebo, a colony which has recently been established in the district of Moca-yaty, for the purpose of enforcing the law on COMPULSORY PERSONAL LABOR and to look after the arrangement and conservation of roads and the construction of works of utility within the jurisdiction of the colony.

During the year 1919 the Bureau of Lands and Colonies issued 232 TITLES OF OWNERSHIP OF REAL ESTATE which were granted under the colonization and homestead law of June 25, 1904. From the time of the establishment of this law in 1904 up to 1919 there have been granted 1,697 of these titles.

During the first 11 months of 1919 the total amount of FOREIGN TRADE of Paraguay, estimated in "real value," was 30,446,312 pesos, of which 13,922,308 pesos were imports and 16,524,004 pesos were exports.

In accordance with the statistical data available, the PRODUCTS EXPORTED during the first 11 months of 1919 were as follows: Animal products, 7,978 cattle, representing a value of 354,510 pesos; 5,313,752 kilos of preserved meat, valued at 2,530,601 pesos; 161,217 salted hides, valued at 1,934,604 pesos; 73,812 flint hides, valued at 738,120 pesos; 82,499 kilos of pigskins, valued at 78,374 pesos; 304,921 kilos of horns, valued at 76,230 pesos; 54,401 kilos of wool, valued at 54,401 pesos; 483,833 kilos of fats, valued at 145,150 pesos; and 29,163 kilos of jerked beef, valued at 9,624 pesos. Of agricultural products there were 106,994,000 oranges, worth 588,467 pesos; 7,340,852 kilos of mild tobacco, valued at 2,349,073 pesos; 1,465,151 kilos of strong tobacco, valued at 586,060 pesos; 2,994,928 kilos of yerba maté, valued at 748,732 pesos; and 21,720 kilos of ground yerba, valued at 6,950 pesos. Products of the forest were as follows: 34,193 kilos of Petit grain oil, worth 170,965 pesos; 29,867 tons of the extract of quebracho, valued at 4,462,050 pesos; 27,635 beams, valued at 635,605 pesos; 45,674 logs, valued at 548,088 pesos; 1,350 tons of quebracho logs, valued at 27,000 pesos; and 4,188 cubic meters of lumber, valued at 209,400 pesos; as well as other products of minor importance, valued at 250,000 pesos. Summing up, the animal products amounted to 5,941,614 pesos; agricultural products to 4,279,282 pesos; forestal products, 6,053,108 pesos; other products, 250,000 pesos, or a total value of the exports of the country during these 11 months of 16,524,004 pesos.

PERU.

In 1919 WIRELESS STATIONS were opened at Eten and Trujillo. Stations are now being constructed at Salaverry, Paita, Cajamarca, and Callao. At present Peru has wireless stations in the

interior of the Republic at Puerto Bermudez, Masisea, Orellana, Leticia, Itaya, Iquitos, and Putumato, and stations on the coast of Ilo, Cachendo, Chala, Pisco, El Fronton, Callao, San Cristobal, Huaman, Eten, Lima, and Trujillo.

The STEAMER PAITA, with the approval of the President, has been turned over to the Peruvian Steamship Co. for operation. The company is to use the vessel only in such service as is approved by the Government, which is also to fix the schedule of freight charges, etc., and is to receive 5 per cent of the profits derived from the business.

At a recent meeting of the AGRICULTURAL AND CATTLE ASSOCIATION the following officers were elected: President, Señor Juan Schafino; secretary, Señor Carlos Morán; trustee, Señor Juan Talvi; attorney, Señor Luis Sojos; and treasurer, Señor Genaro Shafino.

On January 14, 1920, the President issued an order authorizing Brazilian steamers to make San Pablo, on the upper Amazon, a regular PORT, thus facilitating the shipping from that place to Iquitos.

Among the PRODUCTS EXPORTED by Peru in 1918 were the following: Sugar 437,438,799 pounds, valued at \$20,527,774; cotton, 47,447,231 pounds, valued at \$18,201,992; wool, 14,910,292 pounds, valued at \$13,156,172; cattle hides, 3,268,581 pounds, valued at \$517,942; and skins, 804,912 pounds, valued at \$312,507. Of these exports about 10 per cent of the sugar and cotton, 40 per cent of the wool and cattle hides, and the greater part of the skins went to the United States.

SALVADOR.

At the meeting of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SALVADOR held January 21 the following officers of the board of directors were elected: President, Señor Mauricio Dreyfus; vice president, Señor Manuel Palomo; secretary, Señor José Dutriz; treasurer, Señor Joaquin Arciniegas.

By the middle of January the work on the FERROCARRIL DE ORIENTE (railroad) had progressed as far as the town of Cármen, between Cojutepeque and San Rafael Cedros, and from there is being continued in the direction of San Salvador.

The departmental bureaus of promotion, abolished in 1915, have been reestablished to cooperate with the Government in the work of civic improvement, sanitation, water supply, and road building. The departmental bureaus will be situated in the capitals of the departments, and will have as personnel a president, who will be the governor of the department, four members, one secretary, and one treasurer.

The department of agriculture, in order to stimulate an interest in farming, has established an AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

AND INSTRUCTION OFFICE, with three clerks, who will travel over the agricultural area of the Republic, instructing the farmers and making tests of the soil to determine the proper crops to be raised in each locality. These officials will also distribute the agricultural bulletin through the three agricultural zones defined by the Government.

The Salvadorean consul general to Sweden has informed his Government that the firm of Hugo Pirson & Co. expects to run a LINE OF SWEDISH STEAMERS between the port of Landskrona, Province of Escania, one of the richest southern provinces of Sweden, and the ports of Central America, the Antilles, Colombia, and Venezuela, and making the ports of Salvador ports of call.

The latter part of January an EXHIBITION OF MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS was inaugurated in San Salvador to stimulate trade between Salvador and Mexico.

URUGUAY.

Señor Juan Carlos Blanco has been appointed Uruguayan delegate to the COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES FOR BRIDGES, RAILWAYS, AND ROADS, and Naval Lieut. Hector Luisi has been appointed counselor to the delegation.

The SHIPPING IN THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO for the first 11 months of 1919 was as follows: Entered from foreign ports, 1,410 steamers and 72 sailing vessels; cleared for foreign ports, 1,394 steamers and 899 sailing vessels; incoming from river ports and coastwise routes, 781 steamers and 899 sailing vessels, and sailing for river ports and coastwise routes 772 steamers and 915 sailing vessels. Ships from the high seas brought 10,207 passengers, while 5,472 passengers sailed for foreign ports from Montevideo. Foreign merchandise brought in amounted to 826,591 metric tons, and 150,251 tons arrived from river ports; 402,838 tons were shipped to foreign ports, and 123,602 tons to river ports.

During 1919 the roads commission completed the following PUBLIC WORKS: Seven bridges—one over the Dayman River, completed May 20; one over the arroyo Salsipuedes, opened to public service November 28; one over the arroyo Cardozo, completed August 21; and the other four across the arroyos Arenal Grande, Arenal Chico, Pederal, and Tala, opened for public use on June 19, August 27, December 27, and November 7, respectively. During the same period 90,047 kilometers of roads were built. Three bridges are in course of construction and two more are planned, and appropriations have been made for the building of 70,047 kilometers of roads.

During the period from January to October, 1919, the number of animals SLAUGHTERED for meat was as follows: For the packing

houses, 579,897 beeves, 328,422 sheep, and 30,568 hogs. For canning factories there were killed 56,375 beeves, 199 sheep, and 385 hogs.

According to the data furnished by the agricultural statistical department the AGRICULTURAL CONDITION of the country in 1919 was as follows: 300,680 hectares sown in wheat, 27,460 in flax, 34,220 in oats, 2,040 in barley, and 790 in alpiste or birdseed. In the same year the maize production was 166,988,017 kilos, harvested from 223,501 hectares; sorghum, 265,331 kilos, from 416 hectares of land; alfalfa, 29,734,178 kilos, from 8,505 hectares; peanuts, 515,338 kilos, from 1,048 hectares; porotos (peas), 6,077,992 kilos, from 14,551 hectares; potatoes, 3,794,270 kilos, from 2,430 hectares; and sweet potatoes, 29,892,469 kilos, from 9,161 hectares.

In the first 10 months of 1919 the total FOREIGN COMMERCE amounted to 181,848,540 pesos, of which 59,952,127 pesos represented the importations and 121,896,413 pesos the exportations. The four countries doing the greatest volume of business with Uruguay were the United States, to which were exported 37,563,156 pesos worth of merchandise, and from which were imported products to the value of 22,394,959 pesos; France, exports to, 31,432,004 pesos; imports from, 1,848,605 pesos; Great Britain, exports to, 24,826,767 pesos, and imports from, 7,560,907 pesos; and Argentina, exports to, 4,406,254 pesos, and imports from, 12,189,872 pesos.

The directorate of the mails, telegraphs, and telephones approved a project for the installation of a NATIONAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM in the city and Department of Montevideo. The directorate has asked for bids for the construction work.

VENEZUELA.

The Provisional President of the Republic has granted to Aristides Silva Pérez, a resident of Maracay, the exclusive right to exploit for five years—that is to say, from 1920 to 1924, inclusive—the TONKA BEANS found on public lands in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Caicara, district of Cedeño, State of Bolivar. The concessionaire agrees, among other things, to pay the national exploitation tax at the rate of 30 bolivares for each 50 kilos of tonka beans which he gathers, in accordance with the tariff prescribed in article 33 of the law of woods and waters now in force, and to exploit only the product mentioned.

In order to make more efficient the information and propaganda work now being carried on by the Government of Venezuela for the development of the foreign trade of the Republic, an executive decree of January 10 last provides for the sending of COMMERCIAL AGENTS attached to such legations or group of legations as the Government may designate. The duties of these agents are to study the general conditions of commerce in the countries to which they are accredited, and to take such steps as may be expedient toward

increasing the trade of said countries with Venezuela. These commercial agents are to be directly under the orders of the department of foreign relations, Bureau of Commerce, and will cooperate with the diplomatic representatives and consuls of Venezuela in commercial matters.

On January 25 last the exploitation of PEARL FISHING was opened in the Margarita, Coche, and Cubagua zones and on the nearby islets, as well as in the lowlands of Argaya and the Gulf of Cariaco.

On January 20 of the present year an executive decree was issued concerning the exploitation of RUBBER-producing trees for the purpose of preventing the destruction of same. The tapping of trees of a diameter of 50 centimeters or less is prohibited. Trees of a larger diameter may be exploited by the incision method, and only on one side of the tree, the opposite side being left for the next gathering season.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

In 1919 the Province of Cordoba collected REVENUES to the amount of 11,881,303 pesos, currency.

The BUDGET of Buenos Aires for 1920 gives the receipts as 51,120,610 pesos, currency, and the expenditures as 51,602,276, which leaves a deficit of 481,666 pesos. The principal items of expenditure are the municipal debt, 10,930,380 pesos; materials, 12,870,500; and salaries, 27,801,396 pesos.

During the first half of January last the Bank of the Argentine Nation received from the United States \$11,000,000 in GOLD COIN.

In 1919 the TRACTION REVENUES of the port of Buenos Aires amounted to 2,468,280 pesos, currency, or 35 per cent more than in 1918.

The RECEIPTS OF THE ARGENTINE RAILWAYS during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, in pounds sterling, for passengers, freight, and live stock were as follows: Buenos Aires to Pacific Railway, 6,269,960; Southern Railway, 7,332,289; Buenos Aires Western Railway, 3,724,275; and Central Argentine Railway, 6,925,789. These receipts are greater than those of 1918 by 19, 25.6, 30.3, and 12 per cent, respectively.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES in 1919 amounted to 30,093,000 pesos, as compared with 38,747,000 in 1918 and 79,871,000 in 1917.

BOLIVIA.

In accordance with the law of December 31, 1919, which declares the gold dollar of the United States the basis for computation of exchange in Bolivia, on the same date the President issued a decree fixing the VALUE OF THE AMERICAN DOLLAR in relation to the pound sterling and in proportion to the specific gold value of both coins. This decree fixes the value of the American dollar at 2 bolivianos 57 centavos, this value to remain fixed until the coining of national gold of Bolivia.

On January 27 the National Congress passed a law authorizing the President to contract a FOREIGN LOAN in one large loan or in smaller loans for the following purposes: 550,000 pounds sterling for the construction of the branch railroad to Tarija; 1,100,000 pounds for the construction of the Atocha-Tupiza railroad; 1,100,000 pounds for the Potosí-Sucre railroad; 4,400,000 pounds for the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz railroad; 212,190 pounds for the sewer system in Cochabamba; 249,370 pounds for the sewer system of La Paz; 200,000 pounds for drinking water and paving in Cochabamba; 200,000 pounds for the public health of Potosí; 200,000 pounds for sewer system in Oruro. The total of these amounts is 8,711,560 pounds sterling. The guarantees offered by the Government are those allowed by the laws in effect and will be applied separately to each loan. This ruling will be applied very strictly, excepting only the guarantees fixed for the Tupiza-Atocha and Potosí-Sucre railroads, which may be made conjointly, but the funds for the work on each road must be kept separate.

BRAZIL.

According to figures published by the Directorate of Commercial Statistics the BUSINESS OF THE FOREIGN AND NATIONAL BANKS on July 31, 1919, is shown in the following comparison with like date of the previous year: TOTAL ASSETS in 1919—7,292,485 contos, as against 5,634,885 contos in 1918. LIABILITIES in 1919, 6,090,212 contos, as against 4,735,088 contos.

The Bourse Gazette of Rio de Janeiro states that at the end of the year the CAPITAL OF THE BANCO PELOTENSE was raised from 15,000 to 30,000 contos.

On January 1 a municipal law, passed August 25, 1919, went into effect in Rio de Janeiro, establishing a tax of 1 conto on advertisements, signs, and placards written in other than the national language (Portuguese).

THE STATEMENT OF THE STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL issued on the first of the year showed a balance on hand of 20,293 contos (conto gold equals approximately \$546 U. S.) deposited in various banks.

The ministry of the treasury states that the Government has redeemed 30,000 TREASURY BILLS issued during the presidency of

Dr. Delfin Moreira. Also that the AMORTIZATION FUND has been increased by 25,000 contos without necessitating new issues of paper currency.

The GENERAL BUDGET law for 1920 estimates the revenue for the year at 119,452 gold contos and 514,258 contos paper, and the expenditures at 72,372 contos gold and 599,578 contos paper as follows: Ministry of justice and interior affairs, 24 contos gold and 59,712 contos paper; foreign relations, 2,301 contos gold and 3,945 contos paper; navy, 200 contos gold and 50,945 contos paper; war, 1,600 contos gold and 108,141 contos paper; agriculture, industry, and commerce, 1,063 contos gold and 31,667 paper; railroads and public works, 28,466 contos gold and 208,501 contos paper; treasury, 48,718 contos gold and 136,576 paper. The budget for 1919 fixed the expenditures at 113,533 contos gold and 502,989 contos paper.

Newspaper reports state that the governor of the State of Santa Catalina has negotiated a LOAN OF \$5,000,000 with the banking firm of Imbrie & Co., of New York, on a basis of 95 per cent, the first installment of \$2,325,000 being paid to the State on January 1.

The NATIONAL REVENUE for the months from January to October, 1919, inclusive, amounted to 71,838 contos gold and 320,043 contos paper, which, compared with like period of 1918, shows an increase of 16,888 contos gold and 25,811 contos paper.

CHILE.

The following are some of the COMPANIES RECENTLY ORGANIZED in Chile: Tocopilla Mining Co., with a capital of 400,000 pesos; Carboniferous Exploitation Co., of Parga, with a capital of 3,000,000 pesos; La Britanica Insurance Co., with a capital of 500,000 pesos; the Chile Insurance Co., with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos; the Industrial & Commercial Glass & Ceramic Co., with a capital of 600,000 pesos; the Cordillera Insurance Co., with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos; the Graphite & Copper Mining Co. of Vallenar, with a capital of 1,500,000 pesos; and the California Nitrate Co., with a capital of £135,000. Among the commercial institutions which have recently increased their capital are the following: La Providencia Insurance Co., which increased its capital to 5,000,000 pesos; the Espino Mining Co., to 900,000 pesos; the Malvoa Lumber Co., to 8,000,000 pesos; the Vacas Mining Co., to 3,000,000 pesos; the Ratones Mining Co., to 400,000 pesos; the General Commercial Co. of Valparaiso, to £60,000; the Lota & Coronel Mining Co., to 54,000,000 pesos; the Industrial Co., to 6,250,020 pesos; the Totoral Consolidated Tin Co., to 2,350,000 pesos; the Cuprum Chilean Metallurgical Co., to 500,000 pesos; the United Breweries Co., to 20,000,000 pesos; the Chilean Match Co., to 3,500,000 pesos; and the Bolsa Products Co., to 400,000 pesos.

The department of the interior has granted a credit to the CHARITY BOARD of Concepcion of 21,343 pesos; to that of Valparaiso,

66,000 pesos, and to the charity board of Talca, 7,900 pesos, for use in defraying the expenses of the hospitals at these places.

The total revenues of the GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICES in 1919 were 3,965,605 pesos, 526,377 pesos of which were for official service.

The POTABLE WATER CO., of Valparaiso, has been authorized to negotiate a loan of 500,000 pesos.

The FRENCH BANK of Chile, organized especially to serve the interests of the French colony in the Republic, was opened in Valparaiso on January 5 last.

Figures published by the Chilean press show the following BANK PROFITS during the second half of 1919: Banco Nacional, 1,510,877 pesos; Bank of Curico, 398,224 pesos; Bank of A. Edwards & Co., 945,088 pesos; Mortgage Bank of Chile, 1,381,321 pesos; Mortgage Bank of Valparaiso, 129,920 pesos; Bank of Industry & Commerce, 150,769; Bank of Santiago, 817,223; Bank of Talca, 449,535 pesos; and the National Mortgage Bank for the last quarter of 1919, 20,176 pesos.

COLOMBIA.

A SAVINGS BANK, under the name of "La Popular," has been opened in the city of Cucuta.

On January 17 last the President of the Republic approved a contract between the board of directors of the Pacific Railway and the American Mercantile Bank of Colombia, by virtue of which the bank lends to the railway for one year \$400,000 at 9 per cent interest, taking as security therefor 500,000 pesos in Colombian internal debt bonds. This money will be used by the railway in improving the system..

An executive decree of December 19, 1919, fixes the exchange rate on national silver coins minted before 1911, and on foreign silver coins legally circulating in the Republic whose use as a legal tender ceased on January 1 last, at 125 per cent.

The by-laws of the SOCIAL BANK OF SANTANDER, organized during the latter part of 1919 in the city of Pamplona, have been approved.

On November 19, 1919, the President approved law 72 of that year appropriating funds for NATIONAL EMPLOYEES.

The net profits of the BANK OF CALDAS for the second half of 1919 amounted to 25 per cent on the capital invested.

A BRANCH OF THE MERCANTILE AMERICAN BANK was opened at Cucuta, capital of the northern department of Santander, in January last.

COSTA RICA.

In January the total value of BONDS FOR ROADS sold by the Government amounted to 113,000 colons (colon equals \$0.4653).

CUBA.

■ The following CREDITS FOR ROADS were recently approved: 10,000 pesos monthly for the rebuilding of the Remedios-Zudeta road; \$173,000 for repairs to the Manzanillo-Bayamo road; \$40,000 to complete the Holguin-Bayamo road; and \$80,000 for one of the roads between El Caney and Ramon de las Yaguas.

According to newspaper reports, from the termination of the war up to January, 1920, the REGISTRATION OF COMMERCIAL FIRMS AND COMPANIES in the national registry showed 364 with an authorized capital of \$486,279,547. Aside from these new firms 4 railroads, with a capital of \$9,348,000, and 12 insurance and security companies, with a capital of \$19,473,000, have been established.

The CUSTOMS RECEIPTS of Santiago de Cuba for the month of January, 1920, amounted to \$567,467, or \$357,435 more than was collected in January of the previous year. The customs of Antilla collected \$183,369 for January, 1920.

A new company known as the HABANA MARINE TERMINAL CO. has been organized with a capital of \$10,000,000 in preferred stock, \$10,000,000 in bonds, and \$30,000,000 in common stock. The new company acquired the stock and property of the Compañía Cayo Cruz and intends to construct there several large warehouses and railroad lines to connect with those already in that part of the country.

Early in February a NEW BANK known as the "Banco Federa de Cuba," with a capital of \$1,000,000, was established in the city of Cienfuegos. The Banco Nacional de Cuba has also lately established a branch in the town of Union de Reyes.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The city government of Santo Domingo recently made a contract with the military government of the Republic for a LOAN of \$50,000 for the construction of two schoolhouses in the city.

The CUSTOMS RECEIPTS OF SANTO DOMINGO for the month of November, 1919, amounted to 142,995 pesos. The sum collected during the first 11 months of the year was 1,362,261 pesos.

Newspaper reports state that a new BRANCH OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA has been established in La Romana.

The MUNICIPAL REVENUE for the year 1920 of the city of San Francisco De Macoris is estimated at 81,348 pesos, which will be expended according to the budget.

The board of directors of the Compañía Anónima Cigarrera has decided to ISSUE BONDS to the amount of 50,000 pesos, to be placed on sale at once.

The city government of La Vega has approved the MUNICIPAL BUDGET for 1920. The revenue for the year has been estimated at 110,000 pesos.

ECUADOR.

Presidential decree of December 20, 1919, gives the regulations of the law of TAXES ON WHISKY, alcohol, and other national and imported beverages.

According to figures published by the ministry of the treasury the sums of the REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES of the country for the first six months of 1919 were 7,197,662 sucres and 6,455,527 sucres, respectively. The revenue was collected as follows: Customs, 4,522,028 sucres; taxes and general revenue, 2,404,849 sucres; balances in the treasuries and consulates of the Republic on December 31, 270,785 sucres. The expenditures were made as follows: Legislation and government, 22,359 sucres; interior and police, 1,469,916 sucres; foreign relations, mails etc., 458,785 sucres; public instruction and beneficence, 1,465,902 sucres; war and navy, 1,962,407 sucres, treasury and public credit, 973,002 sucres; sundry expenditures; 103,156 sucres. The general budget for 1919 calculated the revenue for the year at 16,844,782 sucres and fixed the expenditures at the same sum.

The PROFITS OF THE BANCO HIPOTICARIO of Guayaquil for the last six months of 1919 amounted to 124,740 sucres. Of this sum 80,000 sucres were paid in dividends, 1,600 sucres in taxes, 15,000 sucres placed in the reserve fund, 14,000 paid in salaries, and 14,140 sucres reserved for emergencies and new taxes.

El Telegrafo, a Guayaquil newspaper, in its edition of December 31, 1919, published a list of the NEW TAXES which went into effect all over the Republic on January 1 last, as established by Congress, to provide for various national public works.

GUATEMALA.

According to statements rendered in December, 1919, THE BANKING PROFITS for the last six months of the year were as follows: Banco International de Guatemala, net profit, 472,965 pesos (peso \$0.9271), which, added to the surplus of the contingency fund, 1,286,305 pesos, makes a total of 1,759,270 pesos. From this sum 200,000 was deducted to be paid as a dividend of 200 pesos per share; 32,638 pesos to pay the profits tax of 5 per cent; and 30,000 pesos was deposited in the reserve fund, leaving 1,496,632 pesos in the emergency fund as a balance for 1920. The Banco Agricola Hipoticario made a profit which after paying the general expenses raised the reserve fund to 1,430,000 pesos and giving 32,799 pesos to charities, amounted to 600,000 pesos, which the directorate decided to pay as dividends, at the rate of 120 pesos per share.

The Banco Americano de Guatemala made a net profit of 1,328,371 pesos, which it distributed in the following manner: 800,000 pesos to pay a dividend of 200 per share; 100,000 pesos to increase the reserve fund; 100,000 pesos to increase the emergency fund; 200,000 pesos to increase the fund for inequality of exchange; 100,000 pesos for the amortization of the account for the engraving of the bills; 9,113 pesos for the amortization of the account of the furniture, fixtures, and equipment; leaving 19,258 pesos carried over.

HAITI.

Total CREDITS amounting to 372,465 gourdes and \$204,040 were provided by presidential decree to meet the departmental expenditures during January.

HONDURAS.

The RECEIPTS OF THE FERROCARRIL NACIONAL (railroad) for 1919 amounted to 431,858 pesos (peso equals \$0.9271), of which 428,587 pesos were appropriated for the running expenses of the railroad, leaving a balance of 3,271 pesos as net profit.

During 1919, the Government spent 259,386 pesos in the BUILDING AND REPAIRING OF ROADS AND BRIDGES, of which 209,398 pesos were used for roads and 49,988 pesos for bridges.

During the year 1918-19 the net INTERNAL REVENUE amounted to 5,294,097 pesos, which, compared with 4,805,781 pesos collected as revenue in 1917-18, shows an increase of 488,316 pesos.

On August 1, 1918, the INTERNAL DEBT amounted to 3,446,622 pesos silver; during the year 1918-19, 376,253 pesos were added to this debt, raising it to 3,822,875 pesos. But 399,882 pesos of it were amortized, which diminished it to 3,422,993 pesos, or reduced the debt by 23,629 pesos.

October 28, 1919, the President authorized a SUPPLEMENTARY CREDIT of 50,000 pesos for the extra expenditures of the department of war and navy.

MEXICO.

The Mexican Government recently destroyed by incineration 3,000,000 pesos in BANK BILLS of the issue called "infalsicable."

The Mexican embassy in Washington has received data showing that the capital invested in MEXICAN OIL ENTERPRISES amounts to 700,000,000 pesos, including oil deposits, equipment, refineries, ships, and tanks. The oil wells are valued at 300,000,000 pesos; oil output over an extent of 1,200 kilometers, 50,000,000; tanks, 60,000,000 pesos; refineries, 55,000,000 pesos; lands, 50,000,000 pesos; railways, buildings, and machinery, 30,000,000 pesos; and transport ships, 50,000,000 pesos.

At a recent meeting of the representatives of the principal banking institutions of Mexico City a **CLEARING HOUSE** was established, composed of the following banks: Bank of Paris and Mexico, Mexico City Banking Co., Canadian Bank of Commerce, German Bank of South America, Bank of Montreal, Mercantile Banking Co., Mexican Banking Co., Lacaud & Son, and Eulalio Roman.

The **EXPORT DUTIES** on crude petroleum during the second half of 1919 amounted to 3,340,000 pesos. The total export duties during said year aggregated nearly 20,000,000 pesos.

PARAGUAY.

According to recent statements made in regard to the **PROFITS OF THE BANKS**, they were as follows: During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the Bank of the Republic showed a net profit of 349,720 pesos, gold, of which amount, 34,972 pesos was placed in the reserve fund; 31,475 pesos to the credit of the directors and the advisory board and other administration purposes of the institution; and 280,000 pesos to be distributed among the shareholders as dividends of 7 per cent, the remaining balance of 3,274 pesos being carried forward to a new account. When the Mercantile Bank closed its books for the year December 31, 1918, it showed gross profits of 5,793,638 pesos, gold, which, added to the balance of 41,135 remaining from 1917, made a total of 5,834,773 pesos. From this sum 3,616,115 pesos were withdrawn for general expenses, there being left a net profit of 2,218,658, which was disbursed as follows: For reserve fund for repairs and damages to building, 900,000 pesos; for sinking fund, 22,480 pesos; for payment of debts of title, 39,008 pesos; for new account, 7,170 pesos; for shareholders, 1,000,000 pesos; for reserve fund, 100,000 pesos; for counsel of the administration, 62,500 pesos; and for the board of directors, 87,500 pesos. At the close of the year 1918 the Bank of Spain and Paraguay reported a net profit of 1,560,481 pesos of national currency, distributed as follows: 109,234 pesos to the reserve fund; 109,233 pesos to the supply fund; 46,814 pesos to the founders; 129,520 pesos to the board of directors; 200,000 pesos to reserve for building purposes; 70,550 pesos for salaries to employees; 1,230 pesos as a balance for 1919; and 893,899 pesos as dividends to be distributed among the shareholders. At the end of the fiscal year 1919 the Bank of Commercial Credit reported gross profits of 378,786 pesos, of which 206,609 pesos were applied to general expenses, 164 pesos to building and repairs, and 172,013 pesos as dividends.

The **LOANS OF THE BANCO AGRICOLA** during 1918 amounted to the sum of 2,475,903 pesos, national currency, and 1,127 pesos, gold.

In accordance with data furnished by the general treasury, the **LEASE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES** for the year 1918 amounted to 343,485 pesos, national currency, and 19,204 pesos, gold.

During the period between January and October, 1919, the **CUSTOMHOUSE RECEIPTS** of Paraguay amounted to 1,001,651 pesos, gold, and 24,103,014 pesos, national currency. Of these totals, \$417,783, gold, and 23,744,621 pesos, national currency, represent the amount of imports; \$582,818, gold, and 2,111 pesos, national currency, the exports; and \$1,050 gold and 162,072 pesos, national currency, from internal revenue.

During the first nine months of 1919 the **SALES AND MORTGAGES OF REAL PROPERTY** were as follows: 2,953 properties, valued at 2,672,658 pesos, gold, and 48,759,386 pesos, national currency, against 2,830 properties, valued at 2,079,123 pesos, gold, and 35,376,668 pesos, national currency, in 1918.

PERU.

A statement of the business of eight leading national **FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES** of Peru showed the collection of a total of gross premiums amounting to 321,645 pounds (Peruvian pound = \$4.866); general and real property expenses to 38,316 pounds; paid losses, 56,891 pounds; and paid on reinsurance and commissions, 125,352 pounds.

According to a statement made September 30, 1919, by the **TAX COLLECTING CO.**, the amount of the total collections during the third quarter of the year was over 456,514 pounds.

Two new **BRANCH BANKS** were established in Peru during January, one being a branch of the Anglo-South American Bank, and the other a branch of the National City Bank of New York.

A law of January 2 last authorizes the President of the Republic to negotiate a **LOAN** of 15,000,000 soles (approximately, \$7,500,000), the proceeds of which are to be used in improving the sanitary condition of the city of Callao, including street paving, sewers, potable water, public buildings, etc.

SALVADOR.

According to a table prepared by the superior tribunal of accounts on the **ISSUE, CIRCULATION, AND COIN GUARANTEE OF SALVADOREAN BANKS**, the paid-up capital in colons (colon = \$0.50), the authorized issue, bills in circulation, and cash on hand in the three banks of the country on December 31, 1919, was as follows: Banco Salvadoreño: Paid-up capital, 3,500,000 colons; authorized issue, 7,000,000 colons; bills in circulation, 6,214,229 colons; specie on hand, 5,091,870 colons; excess over guarantee required by law, 38 per cent. Banco Occidental: Paid-up capital,

4,000,000 colons; authorized issue, 8,000,000 colons; bills in circulation, 6,661,987 colons; specie on hand, 4,450,609 colons; excess over legal guarantee, 20.5 per cent. Banco Agricola Comercial: Paid-up capital, 1,300,000 colons; authorized issue, 2,600,000 colons; bills in circulation, 1,759,632 colons; specie on hand, 1,475,404 colons; excess over legal guarantee, 34.4 per cent. These three banks have a combined total paid-up capital of 8,800,000 colons, an authorized issue of 17,600,000 colons; bills in circulation, 14,635,848 colons; specie on hand, 11,017,883; excess over legal guarantee, 31.3 per cent. The legal coinage guarantee is 40 per cent of the bills in circulation and 20 per cent on sight deposits and accounts current.

In a general meeting of stockholders of the BANCO SALVADOREÑO on January 14 it was decided to increase the capital of the institution by 1,000,000 colons in order to raise the subscribed capital to 4,500,000 colons, issuing 10,000 shares of 100 colons each to raise the amount.

The net PROFITS OF THE BANCO AGRICOLA COMERCIAL of San Salvador for the last half of 1919 were 421,425 colons, of which 260,000 colons were added to the capital, 26,000 to the reserve fund, 104,000 dividends, and 31,425 for emergencies. The authorized capital of the bank is 5,000,000 colons; paid-up capital, 1,300,000; reserve fund, 130,000; and emergencies, 243,939 colons.

URUGUAY.

The law passed by the general assembly, October 13, 1919, authorizes the President to negotiate a LOAN WITH THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC to complete the appropriation for the notaries public referred to in article 4, of the law passed July 5, 1913. This loan will be paid off by the fees collected in the offices for which it was appropriated and subsequently these fees will be turned into the general revenue.

For the fiscal year 1918-19, including the additional months of July and August, the total value of the CUSTOMS REVENUE amounted to 13,546,586 pesos.

According to statements issued in November, 1919, the RESERVE GOLD in the banks of the country amounted to 60,557,072 pesos, distributed as follows: 53,627,758 pesos in the Bank of the Republic, 3,201,982 pesos in other Uruguayan banks, and 3,727,332 pesos in foreign banks.

In the seven months that the COMPENSATION BUREAU has been established—that is, from June to December, 1919—the bank clearings have been as follows: June, checks to the value of 33,433,199 pesos; July, 63,120,533 pesos; August, 60,742,453 pesos; September, 42,218,551 pesos; October, 59,449,495 pesos; November, 70,279,146 pesos; and December, 413,582,659 pesos.

· VENEZUELA.

A report of the board of directors of the Bank of Caracas, covering the six months ended December 31, 1919, shows net RECEIPTS of 431,285 bolivares, 10 per cent of which was credited to the reserve fund and 5 per cent to the guarantee fund.

An executive decree of December 29, 1919, provides for an issue of 10,710,000 revenue and postage STAMPS of the classes, denominations, colors, and amounts prescribed in said decree. An executive decree of the same date reorganizes the administration of the revenues on liquors from January 1 last.

An executive decree of December 30, 1919, requires the departments of the Government to keep REVENUE ACCOUNTS of transactions under their jurisdictions relating to the national revenue not required by law, or rules and regulations, to be kept at any other national revenue administrative office.



LEGISLATION

PERU.

On January 18, 1920, date of the three hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Lima, the NEW CONSTITUTION passed by the national assembly on December 27, 1919, repealing the constitution of November 10, 1860, was promulgated. This constitution contains the following titles or divisions:

I, The Nation and the State. II, National guaranties. III, Individual guaranties. IV, Social guaranties. V, Peruvians. VI, Citizenship, rights, and electoral guaranties. VII, The form of Government. VIII, The legislative power. IX, Legislative chambers. X, Enactment and promulgation of laws. XI, The executive power. XII, The ministers of state. XIII, The council of state. XIV, Internal régime of the Republic. XV, Regional congresses. XVI, Municipal administration. XVII, The public force. XVIII, Judicial power, and XIX, Transient provisions.

The principal innovations and variations of the new constitution, as compared with the old one, are as follows: The nation continues to profess and to protect the Roman Catholic apostolic religion, but the provision prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion is repealed. National and individual guaranties are conserved and amplified, the new constitution providing, among other things, a graded tax on incomes; a guaranty for the payment of the public debt, and prescribes that every debt contracted in accordance with the

law is inviolable; prohibits the issue of legal tender fiduciary money, except in case of a national war, and gives to the State the sole power of coining national money; provides that a person arrested or apprehended has the right of habeas corpus; and that no one shall be imprisoned for debt.

The social guaranties include, although modified in certain cases and with certain limitations, some which were granted under the individual guaranties of the old constitution, and other guaranties as follows: Property, whoever may be the owner, is subject exclusively to the laws of the Republic, and to the taxes, imposts, and limitations established by law. The property of foreigners is governed by the same laws as that of Peruvians, and the former shall in no case claim rights because they are aliens, nor appeal through diplomatic channels. Foreigners shall not own land, water rights, mines, and fuel, directly or indirectly, individually or collectively, within 50 kilometers of the frontier. The law, due to reasons of national interest, may impose special restrictions and prohibitions on the acquirement and transfer of certain kinds of property. The property of the state, of public institutions, and indigenous communities is imprescriptible, and, when the law permits, can only be transferred through public title. Mining property belongs to the state, and only the possession or usufruct thereof can be granted in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Upon the payment of an indemnity the state may take over land, and maritime, aerial, and other public transportation services belonging to private parties. The rights of commerce and industry are acknowledged, and the Government may be authorized by law to fix the limits and exceptions in the exercise of these rights. The state shall legislate on the general organization and security of industrial labor, and also concerning guaranties to life, health, and hygiene, prescribing maximum hours of work and minimum wages. The payment of indemnities to workmen for accidents while in the exercise of their callings is made obligatory, as is also the submission to arbitration of disputes between capital and labor. Monopolies, commercial or industrial, are prohibited, the state alone being allowed to establish these in the exclusive interest of the nation. The law shall fix the maximum rate of interest to be charged on loans. Gambling for stakes is prohibited, but betting is allowed on public sporting events.

Primary instruction is obligatory, and there must be a primary school for boys and one for girls in each district capital, and one intermediate school for each sex in the capitals of the provinces. Secondary and high school instruction is under the protection of the state, which will also encourage scientific, art, and literary institutions. Teaching is a public profession and carries with it all the

rights fixed by law. The state will encourage sanitation, charitable institutions, savings banks, insurance and cooperative production and consumption for the benefit of the people; and, if necessary, may pass laws authorizing the Executive to adopt measures tending to cheapen articles of consumption. The state shall protect the indigenous races, enact laws for their development and culture, and acknowledges the legal status of indigenous communities, whose rights shall be prescribed by law.

Title V makes military service obligatory on all Peruvians. The exercise of citizenship shall not be abridged, except for legal incapacity, criminal prosecution, and order for imprisonment duly executed, and for judicial sentence imposing that penalty during the term of same. Citizenship is lost by naturalization in any other country, but may be regained by reregistration in the civic registry. A citizen not registered in the military register is not eligible for President of the Republic, senator, or deputy. In the elections suffrage shall be exercised in conformity with the electoral law. The Peruvian Government shall continue to be republican, democratic, representative, and unitarian, and is divided into three powers—namely, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The renewal of the legislative power shall be complete and shall coincide with the renewal of the executive power, the term of both powers being five years. Senators, deputies, and the President of the Republic shall be elected by a direct popular vote. The legislative power shall be composed, as in the past, of a senate and a chamber, the former consisting of 35 senators and the latter of 110 deputies, which number shall not be changed except by constitutional amendment. Vacancies in Congress shall be filled by special elections and only for the rest of the legislative term. To be eligible as a deputy a residence of two years is required in the department. The provisions requiring an income of 500 pesos or of being a professor of some science are repealed. Likewise it is not necessary for a candidate for senator to have an income of 1,000 pesos or to be a professor of some science.

The regular Congress shall be in session not less than 90 nor more than 120 days annually, and a special Congress shall sit not more than 45 days. In order to organize a congress it must have not less than 60 per cent of its members present, in place of the two-thirds formerly required. Congress shall vote each year a general budget for the following year, and if for any reason said budget does not become a law before the beginning of the new year, the budget of the previous year shall be in force monthly until the new budget is passed.

The new constitution gives to the senate the power to approve or reject diplomatic appointments. This also applies to members of

the cabinet. The supreme court is given the right of initiative in the making of laws concerning judicial matters. The presidential term is made five instead of four years, and the offices of the two vice presidents are abolished. In case of the death or resignation of the President, Congress shall choose a President within 30 days, the cabinet governing in the meantime. If for any other reason a vacancy should occur in the presidential office, Congress shall elect a new President. Cabinet officers can not continue in the discharge of their duties after either the senate or chamber passes a vote of lack of confidence.

Three legislatures or regional congresses are established—one each in the north, the center, and the south of the Republic. Deputies to these legislatures are chosen by the provinces. The legislatures referred to shall sit annually during a period of not more than 30 days, and their enactments shall be transmitted to the executive power for enforcement. Should the Executive consider them contrary to the general laws or to the national welfare, he shall submit them to Congress, which shall treat them in the same manner as though they were vetoed laws.

As to the judiciary, members of the same shall not be appointed by the President to any political office, with the exception of judges of the supreme court, who may be appointed ministers of state. The supreme court shall exercise authority and supervision over all the tribunals of the Republic, and over judicial and notarial officers and the property registration office in judicial and disciplinary matters, and has power to correct, suspend, and discharge judges and other officers. The judicial calling shall be determined by law specifying the requirements for promotion, and judicial appointments of the first and second instance shall be ratified by the supreme court every five years. Lastly, the new constitution provides that the present issue of currency shall be guaranteed by coin until redeemed.

VENEZUELA.

Presidential decree of December 29, 1919, lays down the REGULATION OF THE LAW OF MINES. The decree is divided into three parts, viz: Mining rights, exercise of mining rights, and suppression of mining rights. The first heading contains two subjects—denouncements and the renewal of claims declared to have lapsed. The second heading contains eight subjects relative to general rules concerning the exercise of mining rights, the inspection of mines by the Government, matters relative to the employees in the mine, the productive development of the mines, the hygiene and sanitary provisions of the mines, the commercial promotion of mines, the guarding of mines in relation to public safety, accidents, and losses. The third heading is concerned entirely with the lapse of mining rights. According to

this decree companies formed for the purpose of prospecting and developing mines in the Republic shall be domiciled on the site of the prospect or developed claim and shall carry on their correspondence and accounts with the ministry of fomento (promotion) and other authorities of the countries in the legal language, which is Spanish.

On January 2 the President of the Republic issued a decree organizing a SANITARY CODE, which supersedes that of the 1st of August, 1918. According to the new ruling the central sanitary office now functioning shall be under the control of a director of national sanitation and shall be composed of the office of the director, staff, statistical branch, archives and library, leper hospital service, accounts, publishing office, equipment and transportation service. There will be chemical and bacteriological laboratories connected with the central office. For the present suboffices will be established in the cities of La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Valencia, Maracay, Maracaibo, Ciudad Bolivar, Carupano, La Vela, Cristobal Colon, Pampatar, and Puerto Sucre.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA.

A TEACHERS' LEAGUE, composed of primary and graded teachers, has been incorporated in the Argentine Patriotic League with the object of formulating and developing a vast program for the improvement of the condition of teachers throughout the Republic. This league proposes to make the Argentine schools models of public instruction, not only as to efficiency and discipline but also as to patriotism and educational surroundings. The league will publish a bulletin showing what it has accomplished and what it proposes to do.

Captain José Ayoroa and Mrs. Ayoroa, of Bolivia, who came to the United States several months ago as Bolivian Government students, have been admitted to two of the leading educational institutions in Boston, Massachusetts. Captain Ayoroa has entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and will perfect himself in topographical and other branches of engineering, while Mrs. Ayoroa will study the school system of Boston and many other cities of the United States. The couple will then return to Bolivia to put in practice in that country the experiences and observations acquired in the United States so far as they are adaptable to the needs of Bolivia.

CHILE.

The department of public instruction has appointed Paul Ramírez EXCHANGE PROFESSOR of pedagogy in the University of California.

In 1919 there were 3,174 primary SCHOOLS in Chile with approximately 300,000 matriculates; 15 normal schools with 2,000 pupils, and 6 primary industrial or vocational schools with 1,000 pupils. The primary schools of the Republic employ 7,164 teachers.

The professional school of Santiago has added a course of loom WEAVING to its curriculum.

The President of the Republic recently appointed Ortiz de Zarate to cooperate with the office of primary instruction in reorganizing musical instruction in schools. Prof. Ortiz de Zarate will also teach musical pedagogy to teachers of primary instruction in order that they may instruct their pupils in this art.

COSTA RICA.

According to the new SCHOOL BUDGET effective January 1 the teachers of the public school system will receive the following salaries: Ordinary teachers, class I A, 125 colones per month; class I B, 100 colones per month; class II A, 90 colones per month; class II B, 80 colones per month; class III A, 70; class III B, 60; class IV, 50; and class V, 45; and temporary teachers, 40 colones a month. Special teachers, class I, 3.25 colones per lesson; class II, 3 colones per lesson; class III, 2.75; and class IV, 2.25 per lesson.

CUBA.

On January 21 the President issued a decree creating the post of ASSISTANT SUBSTITUTE PROFESSOR and chief of the School of Dental Surgery of the University of Habana. The same decree creates the post of Assistant Physician to the clinic.

May 20th of the present year has been selected as the day for the opening of the building of the PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF MATANZAS.

The board of education of Habana in a recent meeting agreed to establish NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN in the day school buildings. The subjects will be the same as those taught in the day schools, and the hours will be from 7 to 9.30 in the evening. The age limits for entrance to the schools are from 16 to 60 years.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Under the presidency of Monsignor Nouel, archbishop of Santo Domingo, a society has been formed to establish a school, to be named COLEGIO ALFONSO XIII, which will give both primary and

secondary education as well as special courses in navigation, commerce, and other subjects.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLHOUSES was commenced in January in the sections of Yuma, Bonao, and Boca de Yuma, in the Commune of Higüey, and in those of Guaymate, Sabana, and Campo Alegre in the Commune of La Romana.

On January 26 of the present year a new CURRICULUM went into effect in the normal school of Santiago. This plan reduces considerably the number of subjects, but increases the time of study of those remaining. A BUSINESS SCHOOL has just been opened in La Vega, having been organized by the society "Amor al Estudio." There were 68 pupils when the school was opened.

ECUADOR.

The Government of the United States has offered 20 SCHOLARSHIPS to Ecuador for officers of the Ecuadorean army who desire to perfect their technical training in military matters. The Government of Ecuador has accepted, and the officers are soon to be designated for these scholarships.

The second assembly of teachers which met in Quito the first part of January decided to establish an ACADEMY OF TEACHERS, to celebrate the teachers' holiday, aid the action of patriotic committees, and select its membership from the list of Ecuadorean teachers of both sexes.

Official figures of the ministry of public instruction show that there are 630 SCHOOLS in the country, not counting private schools.

A large school building to be known as the SCHOOL OF THE SIXTH OF OCTOBER is being constructed. It will be opened during the CENTENNIAL OF GUAYAQUIL, and will be the largest and best equipped school building for primary education in the country.

On the 19th of January a SCHOOL OF MUSIC was opened by the Ecuadorean professor, Pedro Paz, assisted by a faculty of able teachers.

GUATEMALA.

Presidential decree of December, 1919, states that DIPLOMAS shall be given to students who have passed through all the grades of the practical school and passed the regular public examination.

On January 15, 1920, the LICEO FRANCO-BELGA was opened in the city of Guatemala as an elementary and complementary school for men.

On January 16, 1920, the President issued a decree creating A FOURTH YEAR IN THE NORMAL COURSE of the Normal School for Young Ladies, "Joaquina," of Old Guatemala. The decree also established a third year in the Liceo Municipal "Joaquina" of the city of Guatemala.

HAITI.

By a decree of recent date the secretary of public instruction has decided to give to each of the **ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS** of Port au Prince the name of a teacher who has distinguished himself by his long and meritorious services. In accordance with this decree there has been published in *Le Moniteur* of January 10 a list of the new names of 31 schools of the capital.

HONDURAS.

The message of the President read before congress at the opening session of 1920 gives the following information regarding the **SCHOOLS** of the country: At the beginning of the school year, 1919, there were 970 primary schools, of which 926 were public, 12 private, 30 night schools, and 2 kindergartens. The total attendance was 45,442 pupils and 980 teachers. There were also 5 normal schools open, 1 for boys and 1 for girls in Tegucigalpa, 1 in Esperanza, 1 in Santa Barbara, 1 in Santa Rosa, and 1 in Juticalpa, which had, all told, 565 pupils registered. In Tegucigalpa the School of Commerce for men had 138 pupils and the commerce section of the college "La Instrucción" for young ladies had 19 pupils; in Santa Barbara the business course of the college of "La Independencia" had 22 pupils. Secondary education was conducted by the following 5 institutions: National Institute of Tegucigalpa, College "León Alvalado" in Comayagua, College "La Independencia" in Santa Barbara, the school of secondary education in Santa Rosa, and "La Fraternidad" in Juticalpa. The total enrollment of these institutions for the year was 265 pupils. The University of the Republic only gave courses in law, medicine, and surgery, there being 49 students in the law school and 40 in the medical school.

The **COSTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION** for 1919 amounted to 384,980 pesos (peso equals \$0.9271), of which 321,574 pesos were paid by the municipalities and the rest by the Government.

MEXICO.

On February 5 last the **MILITARY COLLEGE** at Chapultepec in Mexico City was officially opened by the President of the Republic in the presence of a large number of officials and other persons.

Early in February last a **WEEKLY PEDAGOGIC CONFERENCE** was inaugurated in Morelia, State of Michoacan, under the auspices of the superintendent of public instruction of that State. It was decided to publish a monthly bulletin, entitled "El Magisterio Michoacano," as the official organ of the department of public instruction of that State.

The President of the Republic has approved the plan of the federal district government to found a **NATIONAL SCHOOL OF RAIL-**

WAYS in the City of Mexico for the training of railway machinists, engineers, and of persons desiring to follow other railway occupations.

The bureau of agriculture has opened practical courses in DAIRY-ING, aviculture, and apiculture. These courses will last three months, and pupils attending same will be given diplomas.

NICARAGUA.

The Nicaraguan press announces that H. P. Crown, a North American educator, has been engaged by the National Government to prepare courses of study for the primary and intermediate SCHOOLS of the Republic. Prof. Crown was commissioned by the Government of the United States to organize public instruction in the Philippine Islands.

The post of INSPECTOR GENERAL of public instruction has been established in the departments of Esteli, Matagalpa, Jinotega, and Nueva Segovia.

An executive decree of November 14, 1919, modifies the rules and regulations of the MEDICAL SCHOOL now in force in the Republic.

PARAGUAY.

Data concerning the SCHOOL SITUATION in Paraguay has recently become available, which shows that in 1918 there were 586 public schools, 1,607 instructors, and 74,636 enrolled students. Of higher educational institutions there were three national colleges—one in the capital, one in Pilar, and one in Villarrica. There were also in existence six normal schools, situated in the capital, in Villarrica, Concepcion, Encarnacion, Barrero Grande, and in San Juan Batista de las Misiones.

By a decree of January 3, 1919, the President has ordered the construction of a building for the MILITARY AVIATION SCHOOL. This decree orders the work to be carried out under the direction of the minister of war and navy.

On the 6th of January of this year the President issued a decree establishing the number of COURSES FOR THE FACULTY OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, and appointing a professor and director of the laboratory and institute of physiology, a professor of pathological anatomy, and two assistant professors.

PERU.

In 1919 there were in operation in Peru, under the bureau of public instruction, 2,880 primary SCHOOLS, 29 colleges of secondary instruction, and 3 normal schools. Of the primary schools 138 were for boys, 134 for girls, and 2,608 mixed schools, employing 4,284 teachers, and having an average attendance of 195,689 pupils. The school census of the Province of Lima shows 16,275 pupils, of which 9,060 are males and 7,215 females.

The time for revising and putting in operation the new **LAW OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION** has been extended until the end of the present school year.

The bureau of public instruction has ordered the establishment of new school centers as follows: At Llocllapampa and Acolla, a school for boys; at Pachascucho and Chacon, mixed schools; and a school for girls at Acolla.

SALVADOR.

At a meeting held in San Salvador early in the year it was decided to organize a **COURSE OF POPULAR LECTURES** as the best means of diffusing knowledge. These conferences will be held every Sunday in the session hall of the Society of Laborers of Salvador. The course was inaugurated on January 24.

Presidential decree of January 12 regulates the **AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS** in Government schools and private schools whether or not they receive a subsidy from the state.

On January 20 the ceremony of **OPENING THE UNIVERSITY COURSES** for the year, the inauguration of the university library and the distribution of prizes awarded in university contests took place in the academic hall of the university.

On January 15 the department of public instruction issued a decree changing the **CURRICULUM OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**, which had been in force since 1910. The most important reform was changing the complementary course from the secondary course to the primary.

The President has organized the **DIRECTING COMMITTEE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION** to take charge of secondary education with similar functions to those of the directorate of public instruction in relation to higher education.

URUGUAY.

The Dante Alighieri society, in order to increase the knowledge of the Italian language, has inaugurated a **COURSE IN ITALIAN LITERATURE** to be held in the ateneo (atheneum) of Montevideo. This course is divided into 50 lessons under the direction of Señor Folco Testena.

The President issued a decree on December 16, 1919, regulating article 5 of the law of June 8, which created the course in industrial chemistry. This decree states that pharmacists who have completed their studies in the medical school of the university and desire to take the course in the institute of industrial chemistry shall be admitted without examination in the following subjects: General chemistry, physics, quantitative analysis, mineralogy and chemical analysis, mathematics, mechanical drawing (drafting). Political economy and organic chemistry may be taken without compulsory

attendance at the lectures, but in this case an examination will be required.

During the past school year recent statistics show that in Montevideo there were 255 schools of primary instruction, 208 of which were city schools and 47 suburban schools, 51 being for boys and 19 for girls, and 185 coeducational. A total of 48,096 pupils attended these schools. There were 1,478 teachers, of whom 1,186 were women and 292 men.

VENEZUELA.

With the object of extending the practical instruction now given in the SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS FOR WOMEN in Caracas, the Provisional President issued a decree on January 28 last providing for the establishment and operation, in connection with the proper departments of the school, of a gallery for photographic instruction, a laundry, a lace factory, a bindery, a tailoring shop, a course in the cutting and fitting of women's garments, and instruction in dyeing, modeling, and pyro-engraving. The school is authorized to sell the articles manufactured by its students and to do private work.

The governor of the State of Falcon has issued a decree under which a MUSIC SCHOOL is to be established in the city of Coro, the State capital. A Caracas professor will have charge of the school.



ARGENTINA.

On December 19, 1919, the department of foreign relations established an office of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS in the political division of that department.

An executive decree of January 9, 1920, provides for the reorganization of the NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS. Martin Noel has been appointed chairman of the commission.

The Society of Authors states that in 1919 the NATIONAL THEATER introduced 193 national plays.

The mayor of Buenos Aires has ordered the preparation of drawings and plans for the construction of a MUNICIPAL MUSEUM.

The municipality of Buenos Aires will soon install in the central part of the city 200 automatic FIRE SIGNALS for calling the fire department. These were acquired in the United States.

A Buenos Aires newspaper estimates that 25,000,000 pesos are spent annually in the Argentine Republic in COMMERCIAL

PROPAGANDA in advertising in newspapers and magazines, street cars, posters, electric signs, etc.

Arrangements have been made to install **VACATION COLONIES** for working women at Miramar beach. The first colony consists of 50 working women.

For the purpose of encouraging the production of **SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY WORK** an executive decree has been issued providing for the payment of compensation to authors of literary and scientific productions of a professional nature adopted as the official text for naval schools or for consultation.

On January 4 last *La Nacion*, a celebrated daily paper of Buenos Aires, held its fiftieth anniversary. This paper was founded by Gen. Bartolomé Mitre, in honor of whom a bronze plaque was placed on the building.

The mayor of Buenos Aires has appointed a moving-picture **CENSOR COMMITTEE** to function in the national capital in accordance with a recent municipal ordinance.

The municipality of Buenos Aires has appropriated 50,000 pesos to be used in the payment of yearly prizes for **INTELLECTUAL WORK**.

Eliseo Arredondo has been appointed **MINISTER OF MEXICO** near the governments of the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics.

The law passed February 7 of the present year modified article 60 of the **CONSULAR LAW** of December 28, 1903. The change concedes to consuls travel expenses and moving expenses equal to six months' pay.

The Bolivian Government has under consideration the readjustment of its **DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION** to the joint mission of Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela by the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to the first-named country, leaving the Colombian and Venezuelan missions under one representative.

BRAZIL.

According to reports from Rio de Janeiro the **INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS**, scheduled to meet in that city, June 18-30, 1920, has been postponed until 1922, when Brazil will celebrate the centennial of its independence. The object of this congress is to study the history and ethnography of the native American races.

Presidential decree of December 11, 1919, supersedes decrees Nos. 13,651 and 13,652 of June 18, 1919; and 13,674 of July 2, 1919; and 13,765 of September 17, 1919, changing the **TERRITORIAL DIVISION** and organization of the army, creating new units, and reorganizing the Coast Artillery.

On December 21, 1919, A CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL was opened in São Paulo by the Brazilian Red Cross. The hospital has 46,000 square meters of ground in the Barrio Indianopolis of this city, which was donated by the Compañía Territorial Paulista.

CHILE.

An association has been organized to promote ARBORICULTURE in the Republic. This association has arranged to cooperate with the Agronomic Society of Chile and the National Tourists Society in the protection, conservation, and planting of trees.

The Chilean Society of History and Geography has awarded Fernando Montessus de Ballore a GOLD MEDAL as a prize for his work on the seismology of Chile.

In 1919 the general IRRIGATION inspection office completed the Maule Canal, which is 83 kilometers long and irrigates 5,000 hectares of land, at a cost of 2,150,000 pesos. During the same year construction was begun on a canal which will receive its water supply from the Maule River and will have a length of 200 kilometers. This canal will irrigate 42,000 hectares of land and will cost 8,400,000 pesos. Work was also commenced on the Laja River canal in the Province of Bio-Bio. This canal is to have a length of 39 kilometers, a capacity for the irrigation of 38,490 hectares and is estimated to cost 1,341,073 pesos. Construction work was also commenced on the Melado River canal in the Province of Linares. This canal is to be 23 kilometers long, will irrigate 31,116 acres and is estimated to cost 4,890,000 pesos.

The President of the Republic recently promulgated the Chilean NAVAL LAW for 1920 providing for the maintenance during the present year of 7 warships, 4 school ships, 4 torpedo chasers, 6 submarines, 7 destroyers, 3 torpedo boats, 11 revenue cutters, and such other auxiliary vessels as may be necessary.

A committee from the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of Rio de Janeiro will soon visit the Republic of Chile for study and investigation, especially of the nitrate zone.

The municipality of Valparaiso has provided for the establishment of MUNICIPAL WAREHOUSES for the purpose of storing and selling articles of prime necessity at a low price, thereby reducing the cost of living. The National Government will cooperate with the municipality by furnishing a part of the funds for the operation of these warehouses.

COLOMBIA.

The unveiling of the STATUE of Dr. Manuel Murillo Toro, a distinguished ex-President of the Republic and eminent statesman, took place with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of a large

audience in Independence Park in Bogota on January 1 last. President Marco Fidel Suarez made an eloquent address.

Work has commenced on the WIRELESS STATIONS of Barranquilla and Puerto Colombia. Experts, who are to build the wireless stations at Bogota, Medellin, Cali, and Cucuta, recently contracted for by the national government with the Marconi Co. of London, have arrived.

Plans have been prepared for the construction in Barranquilla of a MODERN HOTEL, with a capacity for 400 guests, and construction work is soon to begin.

Law 103 of December 15, 1919, cedes the Alisos Hospital to the municipality of Bogota. This building is to be reconstructed and made into a HOSPITAL for the treatment of contagious diseases.

The NATIONAL ARMY, as reorganized, consists of 12 regiments of infantry, 1 of engineers, 4 of cavalry, 3 of artillery, 3 train battalions, and 1 railway battalion.

The first shipment of RADIUM for the treatment of disease arrived in Bogota in January last.

Law 96 of December 9, 1919, provides for the establishment in Puerto Colombia of a PARCEL POST exchange office for the international services. A building, costing 4,000 pesos, is to be constructed.

The department of agriculture has been authorized to establish a service to combat TROPICAL ANEMIA, and has charge of the expenditure of the money appropriated by congress for this purpose.

COSTA RICA.

The Anti-Hookworm Campaign Commission of Costa Rica has installed SANITARY STATIONS in the cantons of Guadalupe and Monte Oca, where they are paying particular attention to the sanitary conditions.

The department of public works has begun the reconstruction of the FACTORY BRIDGE of San José. Reinforced concrete will be used.

The President of the Republic has appointed Señor Prof. Benini, fellow of statistics of the Royal University of Rome, Costa Rican delegate to the INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE established in Rome. Prof. Benini replaces Comendador Beno, who recently resigned.

The committee of the Central American Unionist Party agreed on December 25, to send Señor Hermán G. Peralta as delegate to the HISPANIC AMERICAN CONGRESS to be held in Madrid in May of the present year.

The Government of the Republic recently appointed the president of the school of medicine, Dr. Luciano Bee, to conduct the CAM-

PAIGN AGAINST MALARIA, for which purpose the Government will use 40,000 colons.

CUBA.

On January 14 work was begun on the **CONTINUATION OF THE MAIN HIGHWAY** from the Province of Camaguey to the Province of Santa Clara, under the direction of Señores A. Valdéz & Co.

On January 31 the **NEW PRESIDENTIAL PALACE** was inaugurated, the ceremony being followed by a ball, attended by the diplomatic corps and Habana society.

In February the department of state received a note from the Government of Norway proposing a **POSTAL CONVENTION** between the countries.

On February 4 the **PORTO RICAN CLUB** was inaugurated in the city of Habana. The club is registered as a charitable, cultural, and social organization under the direction of the following officers: President, Dr. Sergio Cuevas Zequera; secretaries, Señores Arturo Morales and Cuevas Zequera; treasurer, Señor Juan Rivera Bruno.

In the session held February 4 the Cuban Senate approved the project to build an additional ward to the **CALIXTO GARCÍA HOSPITAL**, and approved a credit of 50,000 pesos for the purpose. The ward is to be exclusively for **VETERANS** of the independence.

Presidential decree of February 6 created an **ADVISORY COMMITTEE** to investigate the high cost of living and the best methods of reducing the cost of articles of prime necessity.

On February 8 the **NATIONAL MASONIC ASYLUM "La Misericordia"** was inaugurated. It is located in the buildings erected in Arroyo Apolo, facing the Bejucal road.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The city government of Santo Domingo on November 24, 1919, received a communication from the department of justice and public instruction requesting that it cede the lands of Egido de San Carlos for the **CONSTRUCTION OF A REFORMATORY**, in conformity with the plan of the Government to improve the system of prisons in the country.

The Venezuelan consul general to Santo Domingo on November 28 informed the city government that the **VENEZUELAN TREES** sent by the municipality of Caracas have arrived at the consulate. These trees will be planted in the Avenida Bolivar of Santo Domingo in accordance with a resolution of the city government.

An order of the military government, dated November 28, calls for the construction of a **MODERN PUBLIC MARKET** on the ground owned by the Commune of Santo Domingo in the barrio of San Carlos. In order to obtain funds for the purpose the Government has offered the grounds of the old market for sale.

On January 7 a committee was organized to take charge of the construction of an INSANE ASYLUM in the city of Santiago.

A NEW THEATER is being constructed in Santiago which will be called "Eliesco." It will hold 1,000 spectators.

Work was recently begun on the RECONSTRUCTION OF CALLE 30 DE MARZO under the direction of engineer Señor Alfredo Ginestra. The sewer is being laid in the north end of the street, where it will join the main highway.

ECUADOR.

On January 3, in Quito, the CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE was formed with the following executive board: President, Dr. José María Ayora; vice president, Señor Alberto Bustamante; secretary, Señor Isaac J. Barrera; and treasurer, Señor Angel Modesto Borja.

The municipal council of Guayaquil has opened a contest for the words and music of a SCHOOL HYMN to the national flag.

On January 1 a presidential decree went into effect creating the COMMITTEE FOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENT OF QUITO. This committee is composed of the minister of public works, a member of the municipal council, chief of the zone, and eight members appointed by the President, who will be in charge of the drainage, paving, preservation, and improvement of the plazas and of the legislative and municipal palaces.

The number of BOY SCOUTS in Ecuador is 2,000.

THE SUPREME COURT has elected the following justices: President Dr. Belisario Alban Mestanza; associate judges, Drs. Gonzalo S. Cordova, Augustin Cueva, Victor Orellana, N. Clemente Ponce, Alfonso Moscoso, and José Estupiñan.

The recent CENSUS OF IBARRA places the population at 7,323 inhabitants.

The first part of January an active CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOOKWORM was initiated in Babahoyo, capital of the Province of Los Rios. The committee in charge of the work is composed of Dr. Michael E. Connor, of the Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. Wenceslao Pareja, of the board of sanitation; Dr. José Alvarez Lara, in charge of the sanitary work of the province; and Lic. José G. Glea, chief of the first section of workers.

On January 11 the liberal candidate, Dr. José Luis Tamayo, was elected President of the Republic for the four-year term from 1920 to 1924.

GUATEMALA.

Presidential decree of December 15, 1919, ordered the construction of a NATIONAL SANATORIUM in the city of Guatemala, funds for the purpose to be furnished by the treasury.

On January 15 the MUNICIPAL LIBRARY was opened to the public. It is located in the city hall of Guatemala City.

Presidential decree of January 15 ordered the installation of iron piping for the WATER SYSTEM of Guatemala City. The work is to be begun immediately.

On January 19 construction of the NEW GOVERNMENTAL PALACE was begun under the direction of Señor Aduardo Anguiano. The palace will contain the offices of the various ministries and their bureaus.

HAITI.

The NEW VICE CONSUL of the United States in Port au Prince, Mr. Ralph A. Boernstein, was officially recognized by the President of the Republic on January 19.

HONDURAS.

Presidential decree of November 10, 1919, appointed Dr. Ernesto Argueta Honduran delegate to the INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL AMERICAN BUREAU located in the city of Guatemala.

Presidential decree of December 3, 1919, calls for the organization of a POLICE FORCE in the city of Choluteca. The force will consist of a commandant, a secretary, 2 sergeants, 25 patrolmen, and 50 policemen.

In the session of January 6, 1920, congress declared the ELECTION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS held October 25, 27, and 28, 1919, to be legal. The officials elected were: Señor Rafael López Gutierrez, President of the Republic; Dr. José Ochoa Velásquez, vice president; Drs. Angel Ugarte, Federico Uclés, Antonio Reina, Ricardo Pineda, and José M. Sandoval, Magistrates of the supreme court of Justice; Drs. Felipe Cáliz, Coronado García, and José M. Casco supplementary judges of the same court.

MEXICO.

A CHILDREN'S CONGRESS has been called to meet in the City of Mexico from September 17 to 25, 1920, to consider questions relating to children from a eugenic, hygienic, legislative, and pedagogic standpoint.

Engineer Leon Salinas has been appointed MINISTER of industry, commerce, and labor, and Gen. Francisco L. Urquiza has been given the post of assistant secretary of war and marine.

On February 9 last a DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH was organized by the council of the Federal District. The new department will have charge of matters concerning health in the National Capital.

At the suggestion of the director general of national railways 100,000 pesos is being collected from railway workers for the establishment of an institution for the use of RAILWAY EMPLOYEES who are in want because of accident, sickness, old age, etc. More than half of the amount required has been collected.

The **SIXTH NATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS** will meet in Toluca from the 18th to the 25th of April, 1920. Physicians, dentists, pharmacists, and veterinary surgeons will participate.

An executive decree of January 31 last provides for a **HALF HOLIDAY** in the City of Mexico on Saturdays beginning with 1 o'clock.

Niceforo Zambrano has been appointed **CONSUL** of Mexico in San Francisco.

The **THIRD PAN AMERICAN WORKMEN'S CONGRESS** will meet in the City of Mexico on July 12 next.

NICARAGUA.

In accordance with the suggestions of the superior boards of public health the executive power has established a **SCIENTIFIC BOARD** to deal with the eradication of yellow fever. This board will have charge of all matters relating to yellow-fever cases and the prevention of same. The board has telegraph, telephone, and postal franks.

The war department offers a prize of 50 cordobas for the best **NATIONAL ANTHEM** adapted to the music of Luis A. Delgadillo, a Nicaraguan artist.

Herman Lorcher has been appointed **CONSUL GENERAL** of Nicaragua at Berne, Switzerland.

The director general of communications advises that **TELEPHONE** communication will soon be established between the cities of Managua and Matagalpa.

The President of the Republic has appointed Romulo Broglio D'Ajano, professor of political economy in the University of Rome, **COUNSELOR** of the Nicaraguan legation near the Holy See.

On December 31, 1919, the following officers were selected by the **COURT OF APPEALS** of Bluefields to serve for the year 1920: Dr. Ernesto Buitrago, chairman; Dr. Enrique Trana, vice chairman; and Dr. Gregorio Pasquier, associate chairman.

PANAMA.

On January 18 the official inauguration of the **CHILDREN'S ASYLUM** took place under the auspices of the National Red Cross.

Presidential decree of January 13 regulates the **PUBLIC REGISTRY**. The personnel of this bureau will be composed of the registrar general, a secretary, treasurer, chief of the publication, chief of the section of mortgages, chief of the section of persons, and three chiefs of the section of property, one certifier of archives, and one clerk in charge of the files.

The two hundred and forty-seventh anniversary of the **FOUNDING OF PANAMA CITY** was celebrated on January 21. The present city of Panama was founded January 21, 1673, by don

Antonio Fernández de Córdoba y Mendoza, after the burning of the old city of Panama, on January 27, 1671.

Gen. Leonidas Pretelt has been appointed as DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Señor R. M. Estes. Señor Diogenes Quintero was appointed sub-director.

On January 30 Señor Ernesto T. Lefevre was sworn in as President before the national assembly, succeeding Dr. Belisario Porras, who recently resigned the presidency.

On January 29, 1920, the President of the Republic issued a decree authorizing the establishment of a PENAL COLONY on the Island of Coiba, the colonists to be brought from Chiriquí Prison in Panama city and from the prisons of the provincial capitals, provided that their sentences are for over four months. Those condemned to hard labor, confinement, exile, extradition, or prison will engage in agricultural labor or other work undertaken by the colony.

On February 12 the SPECIAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY called December 1, 1919, was closed.

PARAGUAY.

By a decree signed the latter part of December, 1919, the President ordered the ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONSULATE GENERAL IN COSTA RICA, which will be located in the city of San José. The new consulate will be in charge of Dr. Benjamín Hernández.

In order to properly register and regulate the direction of OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS of the Government the President issued a decree December 24, 1919, providing that such registration shall be in charge of the minister of justice, worship, and public instruction.

PERU.

The CONSULAR CORPS in Lima has elected a new board of directors as follows: Dean, Dr. Olivo Chiarella, consul general of Costa Rica; vice dean, Carlos Peterson, consul general of Denmark and Sweden; secretaries, Benjamin Valega, consul general of Santo Domingo, and Dr. Ignacio Betancourt Aristeguieta, consul general of Venezuela; and treasurer, Victor Kiefer Marchand, consul of Haiti.

The municipal board of Progreso de Huacho recently decided to place a BRONZE BUST and a commemorative plaque in Huaura plaza in that town. The unveiling will take place on July 28 next.

The SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS has reorganized its board of directors as follows: Hector F. Escardo, president; J. E. Portocarrero, first vice president; and Luis Olazabal, second vice president.

An executive decree of December 30, 1919, provides measures for the PROTECTION OF TREES in the Republic. The felling of trees on the coast of Peru is prohibited, and in the mountainous

regions within 20 kilometers of the railway lines. It is the duty of municipal authorities to plant trees within a radius of 3 miles of the outskirts of towns, and prizes are offered persons and institutions who interest themselves in arboriculture.

An executive decree of January 5, 1920, provides for the issuance of a new CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE in the form prescribed by law 4019 of January 2, 1920. The code is to become operative on March 18 of the present year.

A law of December 29, 1919, provides for the removal of the capital of the Province of Castrovireina to the town of HUAITARA, capital of the district of that name.

SALVADOR.

The REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE for 1919 states that 5,400 works, totaling 8,648,678 volumes, were printed; the receipts for the year were 104,042 colons, of which 80,214 were paid in salaries and 14,910 colons in general expenses, leaving a balance of 8,918 colons.

The President has appointed the following persons as MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION at the Hague: Drs. Juan Francisco Paredes, present minister of foreign relations, justice, instruction, and beneficence; don Manuel Castro Ramirez; and don Alonso Reyes Guerra.

The department of promotion has commissioned the directorate of public works to study the question of the SANITATION OF SAN SALVADOR and make the proper recommendations for the improvement of the water supply.

The figures relating to VITAL STATISTICS in San Salvador for 1919 show a total of 2,761 births and 2,120 deaths, making an increase of 641 in the population during the year. There were also 121 marriages and 12 divorces.

The Salvadorean press states that a new hotel is to be built in San Salvador facing Parque Dueñas. The new hotel is to cost 500,000 colons and be the best equipped and most comfortable of its kind in Central America.

A new BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SALVADOREAN ATHENEUM has been elected as follows: President, Señor Francisco Gavidia; vice president, Dr. David de J. Guzmán; treasurer, Señor J. Antonio Menendez; secretary, Dr. Juan Gomar; and librarian Señor José Lino Molina. Señor Pedro Flores was elected director of the magazine Ateneo de El Salvador, and the editors Señors Abraham Pineda Quintanilla and Gilberto Valencia.

URUGUAY.

In the meeting of the national council of administration held December 3, 1919, it was decided to PURCHASE LAND for the

construction of the river docks and for the construction of a building for the ministry of public works. The lands to be purchased by the Government for this purpose are the following: 3,639 square meters of submerged lands, for which it will pay 36,000 pesos, with a bonus of 15 per cent if the payment is long term, and 2,183 square meters of land, for which it will pay 65,000 pesos.

Presidential decree of December, 1919, ordered a change in the form of PASSPORTS. Passports shall be folded in a book, which, beside containing all the requisites exacted by the present ruling, shall contain spaces for six renewals for consecutive years and the pages for the necessary visés.

With the approval of the Government the Banco de Seguros del Estado, on December 30, 1919, began the construction of WORKMENS' HOUSES in Montevideo. The plans call for 50 houses to be constructed on ground acquired by the bank on the Cerro.

In the latter part of December, 1919, the work of enlarging the PARK OF THE ALLIES of Montevideo was begun. The improvements include the opening of an avenue of approach, 140 meters wide, including a driveway 26 meters wide and two sidewalks, 8 meters wide each. Landscape gardening along the sides and parterres will take up the remaining space.

Presidential decree of January 2 of the present year fixes the date of the SIXTH INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN SANITARY CONGRESS as December 12 to 20, 1920.

VENEZUELA.

Under an executive decree of January 10, 1920, a BUREAU OF CEREMONY is established in the department of foreign relations in accordance with the provisions of a decree of December 31, 1917, concerning diplomatic ceremony. A decree of the same date establishes a special commissioner's office, in charge of Venezuelan questions pending with foreign nations. The duties of the commissioner are prescribed in a resolution of the department of foreign relations of January 3, 1919, and in a decree of July 27, 1915.

By order of the Provisional President of the Republic the TOPOGRAPHIC FRONTIER COMMISSION, established by an executive decree of February 27, 1914, under the rules and regulations of the department of foreign relations of the same date, was placed under the orders of the department of foreign relations on December 10, 1919.

New CONSULATES have been established at St. Louis, Mo., and Montreal, Canada, and a general consulate at Berne, Switzerland.

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[Continued from March.]

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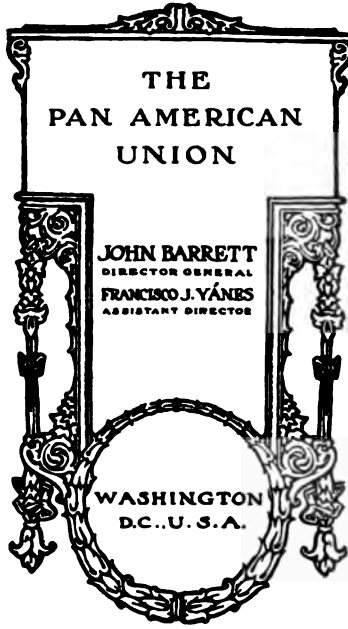
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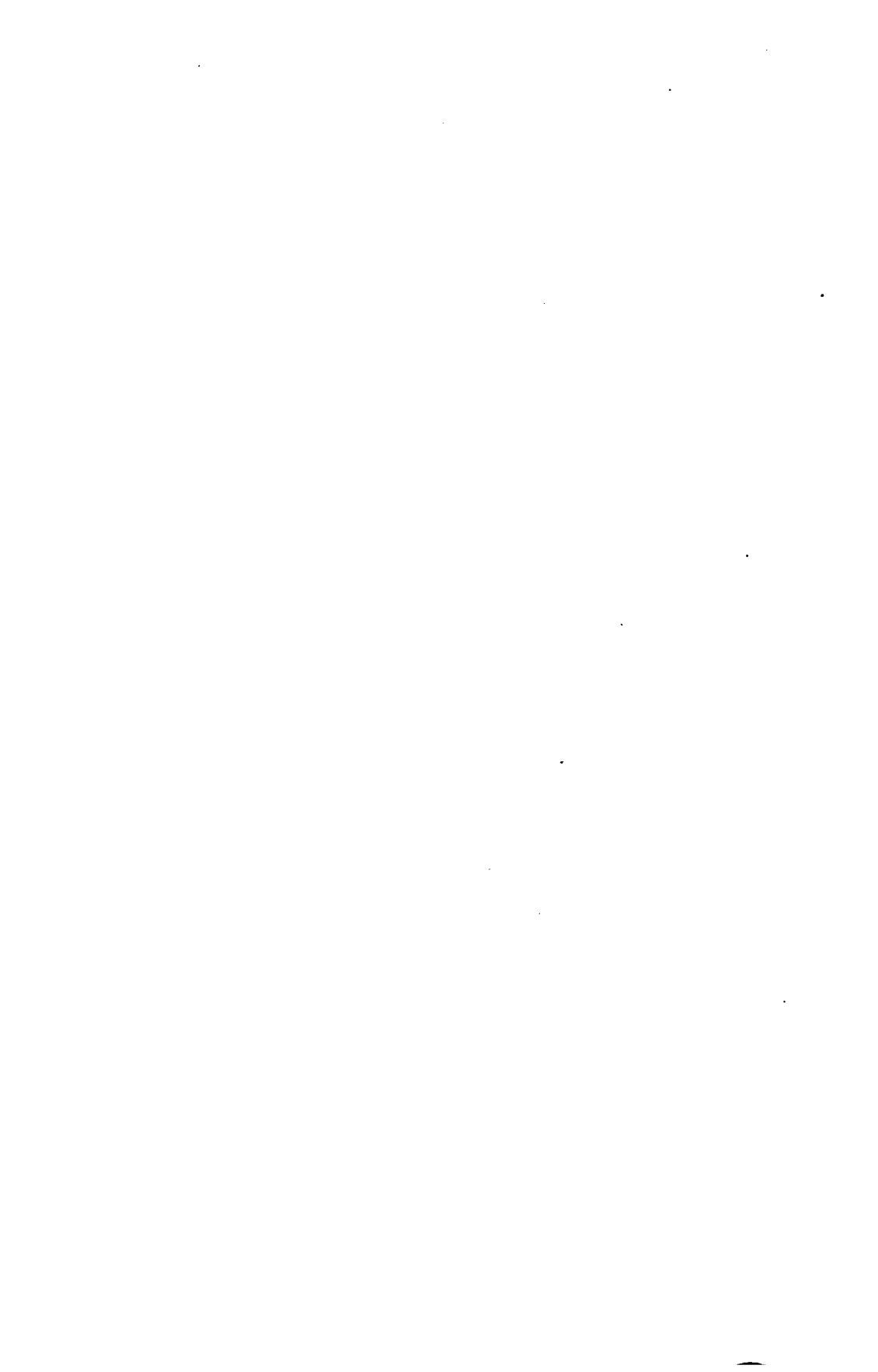
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HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL RAFAEL LÓPEZ GUTIÉRREZ.

President of Honduras.

In October, 1919, General Rafael López Gutiérrez was elected President of Honduras for the four-year term 1920-1924, and took office on February 1. He is the son of a former President of the Republic and among his forebears are many prominent Hondurans one of whom was a distinguished companion of the illustrious Morazán. The General was born in October, 1854, studied in various schools in the Honduran capital beginning his military career in 1886, having conferred upon him in 1908, in recognition of his military ability and worth, the rank of division general, the highest in the Honduran army. In his lengthy public career he has occupied the following posts: Director of the national mint; president and member of the superior council of accounts; mayor of Tegucigalpa; political governor of the department of the capital; commander of the armed forces of the same department; customs administrator of Puerto Cortes; minister of war on two occasions and vice president of the Republic. In his private life General Gutiérrez has devoted his time to mercantile and mining enterprises. He has traveled through the United States, to which he came in 1909, on an official visit as minister of war to the celebration of the Hudson-Fulton Tercentenary celebration.



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No. 5

AGUASCALIENTES, MEXICO

THE city of Aguascalientes, capital of the State of the same name, which is one of the smallest of the Mexican federation, is situated on the great central plateau in the folds of the southern sierras of Zacatecas. The benignity of its climate, the fruitfulness of its soil, and the frank and sympathetic character of its inhabitants make of the place, what it really is, one of the favorite resorts of the foreign visitor who may be in search of rest, recreation, or business. Its name (aguas meaning waters and calientes signifying hot) is due to the existence of numerous thermal springs; and the health-giving and utilitarian properties of these gushing fountains are praised alike by many invalids possessing an all-sufficient faith and by the rank and file of all classes of society who profess to believe that cleanliness is next to godliness.

A balmy, temperate climate reigns for almost the year round throughout the entire State, excepting the municipalities of Asientos and Calvillo. Asientos, which is an important mining center, is situated at a slightly higher altitude, is bleak and dreary and cold, and a snow flurry during the winter months is no unusual happening; while Calvillo might almost be styled a tropical spot, where the aguacate tree flourishes, and where the most delicious oranges in the world are to be found. Both of these municipalities can be reached by automobile in about three hours, but the mineral and fuel products of the one place and the fruits and vegetables of the other are usually transported to the capital city by the lowly and faithful burro, "the short and simple animals of the poor." The rainy season lasts from June to September; but, here as in Mexico City, the downpours generally occur at a fixed hour in the late afternoon, and within an hour or two after the final cloudburst shock the warm rays of the sun have completed their drying process and the streets, the

¹ By Luther K. Zabriskie, consul of the United States of America at Aguascalientes, Mexico.



THE CALLE JUAREZ, AGUAS CALIENTES, MEXICO.

Although it is the main street of the city, the Calle Juarez has not been invaded by the electric trolley system which covers the remainder of Aguascalientes.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT A TOWN CENTER, 1914

To the left can be seen a portion of the government building and to the right the town square or municipality in front of which stands the monument.



One of the many buildings in the town square, showing the tower and dome.



THE CALLE JUAREZ, AGUAS CALIENTES, MEXICO.

Although it is the main street of the city, the Calle Juarez has not been invaded by the electric trolley system which covers the remainder of Aguascalientes.



GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT AGUASCALIENTES, MEXICO.

To the left can be seen a portion of the Government Palace, and on the right are the buildings of the municipality in front of which runs the fairly up-to-date electric car system.



THE CATHEDRAL AT AGUASCALIENTES.

One of the oldest Cathedrals in Mexico, facing the Plaza Principal. Besides the Cathedral, the city has sixteen smaller churches.

polished adobe walls of the public and private buildings, and the distant country sides emerge as rosy and bright as a child from its bath.

The city of Aguascalientes is situated in latitude $21^{\circ} 53'$ north, longitude $102^{\circ} 17'$ west, at an altitude of 6,181 feet above sea level, and its population in 1910 was reported to total 45,198. It lies on the eastern rim of a saucer-like configuration of land, with the western extremity appearing to be slightly elevated above the rest of the circular border by reason of the bolder outlines of El Cerro del Muerto (Dead Mans Hill), whose shape suggests the form of a human giant reclining, and is situated in the center of extensive, cultivated fields, good pasture lands, and straggling forests of gnarled and thorny mezquite trees. The miscellaneous architectural designs are not especially noteworthy, and there are no such enchanted vistas as abound elsewhere and elicit ecstatic exclamations from impressionable tourists. The city, like its inhabitants, is devoid of all frills and furbelows; it is a wholesome and healthy place; and the climate here has the reputation of being the finest in the world.

Its railway station is on the direct line between Mexico City and El Paso, being 364 miles distant from the former and 861 miles from the latter place; and there are railway branches extending through San Luis Potosi to Tampico and also to Cobre, where are located important copper mines. In this city are to be found the largest copper smelter and the largest railroad repair shops of the Republic. But, aside from the reputation it enjoys on account of its celebrated hot springs, to the American and European traveler Aguascalientes is chiefly known as the home of the drawn-work industry. Guadalajara is famous for its pottery products; Leon for its wonderful leather manufactures; San Juan del Rio for all sorts of toys and knickknacks; Lagos for cheese; and Celaya for its unexampled and delicious cream candies, and so on throughout the entire Republic. But in the Ciudad de los Chileros, as Aguascalientes is frequently styled by its neighbors because of the fondness of the people for chili peppers, the old and young among the women folk specialize in intricate and marvelous operations on linen, silk, and cotton goods which, in the form of tablecloths, napkins, doilies, towels, and nameless lingerie, are commonly known and prized as Mexican drawn work.

The State of Aguascalientes possesses mineral wealth, but is chiefly noted for its agriculture. About one-half of the area is devoted to stock raising or is under cultivation, the products being those of the Temperate Zone, such as maize, wheat, beans, potatoes, chick-peas, green peppers, aguacates, grapes, figs, pears, oranges, and guavas. Gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, tin, mercury, sulphur, lime, zinc, and gypsum are found here. The State is watered by small and unimportant streams, and usually has abundant rains during the





UNUSUAL CORNERS IN AGUASCALIENTES.

Upper picture: A corner of San Marcos Gardens. Lower picture: The Temple of San Diego. Although this is a fairly modern structure, beneath it, as well as the rest of the city, catacombs and tunnels of unknown origin have been discovered.



THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL.

This railroad hospital is still referred to as the American Hospital, having been constructed when the Americans were in charge of the railroads in that locality.

so-called rainy season. Among the industries are copper and lead smelters; railroad shops; numerous mines; agriculture and stock raising; factories and private establishments for the manufacture of zarapes (fancy woolen blankets), rebozos (shawls), and the famous Mexican drawn work; soap, tobacco, match, and shoe factories; starch and flour mills; pottery works; cotton mills; and tanneries. The exports are, principally, copper, lead, gold, silver, and tin bullion, zinc, tin and manganese ore, quicksilver (mercury), live stock, hides, horsehair, goat, sheep, deer, wolf and pig skins, bones, horns, garlic, pottery, cane baskets, beans, chili peppers, drawn work, zarapes, broom root, ixtle, and beeswax.

No specific fact can be adduced to prove or disprove the existence of Aguascalientes as a populated entity previous to the date of the Conquest; although the prevalence of an extensive system of underground tunnels, which is said to extend not only underneath all parts of the city, but to the distant mountains as well, has inclined archeologists to believe in its occupying an important rôle long before the advent of the Spaniards. These labyrinthian channels must have been excavated by some forgotten, prehistoric tribe, but it is said that neither Aztec, Tarascon, nor Toltec annals make any reference to them nor to their builders.

The earliest existing records of Aguascalientes date from 1552, shortly after the downfall of Tenochtitlán, and in 1575 a decree was given out by Philip II permitting the founding of the city under the name of Asuncion de Aguascalientes. Titles to the land were vested in certain Spanish nobles, under the condition that they would conquer it from the Indians and colonize it. For a long while afterwards the settlement was simply a fortified outpost in a wilderness that teemed with the hordes of the savage and hostile Chichimecs, and it failed to acquire any importance until 1596. The spot was christened "Villa de Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion de Aguascalientes" in 1611; in 1824 it became a ciudad, and in 1835 it was established as the capital of the State of Aguascalientes. The rich silver mines of Tepezalá were discovered about 1800, and it is from this period that the real importance of the place dates.

Aguascalientes boasts of a chamber of commerce, a chamber of agriculture, and a board of health. The city has an electric railway system, an electric light and power plant, a water system; also telephone and telegraphic facilities; and there are several weekly newspapers of local importance. Here are good public and private schools, a State normal school; also modern hospitals, libraries, several first-class hotels, three theaters, 16 churches, and a cathedral. The Parian is an imposing rectangular structure covering an entire square, with an open fruit-market place within and "portales" all about, and is a favorite resort for a Sunday morning paseo. A



ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AGUASCALIENTES.

Upper picture: A stretch of the Pirules River just back of the city. The shady banks of the river heretofore provide favorite picnic grounds. Lower picture: A rear view of the Aguascalientes plant of the American Smelting & Refining Co.



NEAR CALVILLO, MEXICO.

Upper picture: "Rocas de los Ciclopes" on the road to Calvillo and a sample of the Mexican "burro."
Lower picture: Wheat fields on a hacienda just outside of Calvillo.

number of delightful, flower-embowered plazas and gardens grace the town, each one presenting its own individual attractions, and from time to time forming the scene of some animated concourse, especially on the occasion of one or another of the numerous religious fiestas or holidays; but the Plaza de la Constitucion, facing the stately government palace on the one side, and the medieval-looking cathedral on the other, with a massive and striking Ionic column which once supported the bust of Ferdinand VII, a kiosco band stand, and a tangle of luxuriant vegetation adorning the area included within its spacious walks, is the most popular resort of all.

A well-known Mexican traveler has written:

If one has absolutely nothing to do, Queretaro is the place in which to do it. If he suffers from the constitutional disease of being born tired, here is the place for him to rest. At every corner there is a small open square full of trees, under each tree a bench; on every bench a wayfarer; they are all resting.

The same might be applied to Aguascalientes. Here, too, may be found many muchachos, who, in answer to a question as to what they do, might truthfully respond: "Nothing, all day and all night, señor." There is also an intermediate group, the easy-going mañana class; and in addition there can be found the hustling, bustling merchant who sees well-nigh limitless possibilities in the undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources of the State and a brilliant future for the city, and who commands the power to silence all pessimistic objectors with a "Gentlemen, there's millions in it."

Aguascalientes appears at its best after 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and during the long, balmy, moonlight nights the main plaza is crowded with pleasure-seeking folk, enjoying the music of a fairly reputable band. The more central gardens, the principal streets, and other favorite resorts are likewise filled with life, music, and animation. The town is awake and up and doing bright and early and during the fresh morning hours is a scene of lively business activity. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, though, after the midday meal has been dispatched, the much-lauded siesta comes into its own. Blinds and shades are carefully drawn, and banker and merchant alike forget for the time being the peso's fluctuating value; the bell-shaped flowers of the sturdy floripundio droop beneath the burning sun's rays; and Morpheus reigns supreme. The spell extends its somnolent influence outside the city limits; the distant hills assume a purple tinge through the haze; the whole land simmers in the high tide of warm, semitropical life; and even in the scorched fields and dusty highways the weary ranchero and travel-stained arriero call a brief halt to their peregrinations, tether their ox or burro, and seek the cool of a shady mezquite tree; while the tiny insects render the throbbing air vocal by their ceaseless shrillings, and the locust drones out his lazy lay.



MARKETING BY MOTOR¹ ∴

THE economic problem of the distribution of food—getting the raw product from the producer to the consumer—is as old as agriculture itself, and one of its chief factors is the question of transportation. This factor has increased in importance as modern life has grown more complex. From the narrow trail leading from one habitat to another to the paved highway, from the primitive sled to the farm wagon of yesterday and the motor truck of to-day, the evolution of transportation has quickened and kept pace with the development of mankind from savagery to civilization. All along the line of man's progress it has been a dominant influence—a fact which he has been slow to recognize since each improvement has met with more or less resistance until necessity has compelled its adoption.

Some one has called the establishment of motor truck routes throughout the United States one of the greatest economic developments ever undertaken; yet it took the world war, the combined cries of the hungry in our own and other lands, the falling off of actual agricultural production, the warnings of our public men, the rotting of foodstuffs in the fields, criminal practices in the waste of crops for the maintenance of high prices, and the abnormal cost of living to compel recognition of the motor truck and its rightful position in the marketing of food.

It was Herbert Hoover who warned the world that it was never more than 60 days ahead of famine between harvests, and who declared that fully 50 per cent of perishable foodstuffs were wasted because of our lack of rural marketing facilities. Even before the war grave anxiety was expressed over the great difference between the prices received by farmers and those paid by consumers. Economists recognized the danger signals in the diminishing incentive for farm production. Cooperative movements looking to the equalization of this serious situation were begun in all parts of the country, but opposition, lack of initiative and leadership, and practical methods were too much for them, and most of them died. The danger persisted, however. While the country teemed with so-called efficiency in other callings, it ignored the claim of the farmer, who, unorganized for protection or demand, far from the busy centers of trade, plowed and planted, and carted his production over impossible roadways, protesting his unequal rewards to deaf ears.

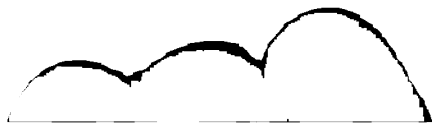
In accordance with Biblical lore, agriculture is the oldest of the professions and the most vitally necessary. Without food, of what

¹ By Muriel Baily, of Pan American Union staff.

use are great inventions, the conquest of the air, the reaches across the continents, and the proud defiance of the seas? If we do not eat we can not live. Isolate the farmer, permit the farm to suffer in competition with the city, waste the abundant production of the fields, and it is nature's reprisals and not man-made laws that compel retraction and obedience.

It is grimly humorous, therefore, that, having spanned impassable gulfs and climbed time-defying mountains, dominated land and sea and air, delved into the bowels of the earth for its safeguarded treasures, and dabbled in the destinies of nations, we should be compelled to return to the consideration of putting in order those small, neglected parts of our national being—the country roads—in order that food may be carried over them to stay the national hunger. The glorious dreams of achievement and the achievement of wonderful dreams which have been the portion of North America fade in significance, in face of the natural need for nourishment. The time has come when we must remove the mud from our county highways and forget for the present the stretches of thousands of miles; let the train de luxe 18-hour trip across half the continent take second place, and plan to get pigs, poultry, and potatoes over the average 9 miles from the farm to the market.

“A new and scientific method of marketing is a problem that surpasses every other economic development in its importance,” declared Congressman John M. Baer, of North Dakota, in a recent speech before the United States House of Representatives. As a matter of fact, it is not so much a new method that is needed as an adaptation of a new system of carriers. There are three practical means of transportation at the present time—the highways, waterways, and the railroads. Trade over the highways dates from the caravans of early Egypt and the donkeys of Syria and Palestine to the roads of Rome and the Christian era. Travel on the waterways has come up from antiquity, primitive, to be sure, until the mariner's compass enabled Columbus to give us the use of the greatest of waterways and to show the way to the Americas. The railroads made their appearance in the nineteenth century, and in our eagerness to weave the webs of shining steel over mountains and through valleys and forests from ocean to ocean we have forgotten that this marvelous method of eliminating time and distance has its limitations. The United States has made such a wonderful world record in the rapid evolution of transportation, transforming the whole realm of commerce and industry, enriching social and educational experiences, and making possible amazing developments for the uplift of the whole scheme of life, that it was a shock to find, even before the great war was upon us, that there was something radically wrong with our system; that it lacked flexibility and the power to expand and contract with the fluctuations of supply and demand. And then when the war came





Courtesy of the American Automobile Association, Washington, D. C.

THE PONY EXPRESS MEETS THE RURAL MOTOR TRUCK

The rural motor truck service over the United States mail routes is proving an efficient help and economic advantage between the farm and the city. In six months of this motor mail service the profits amounted to \$200,000, with which the Postmaster General wishes to build new roads and enlarge the service.

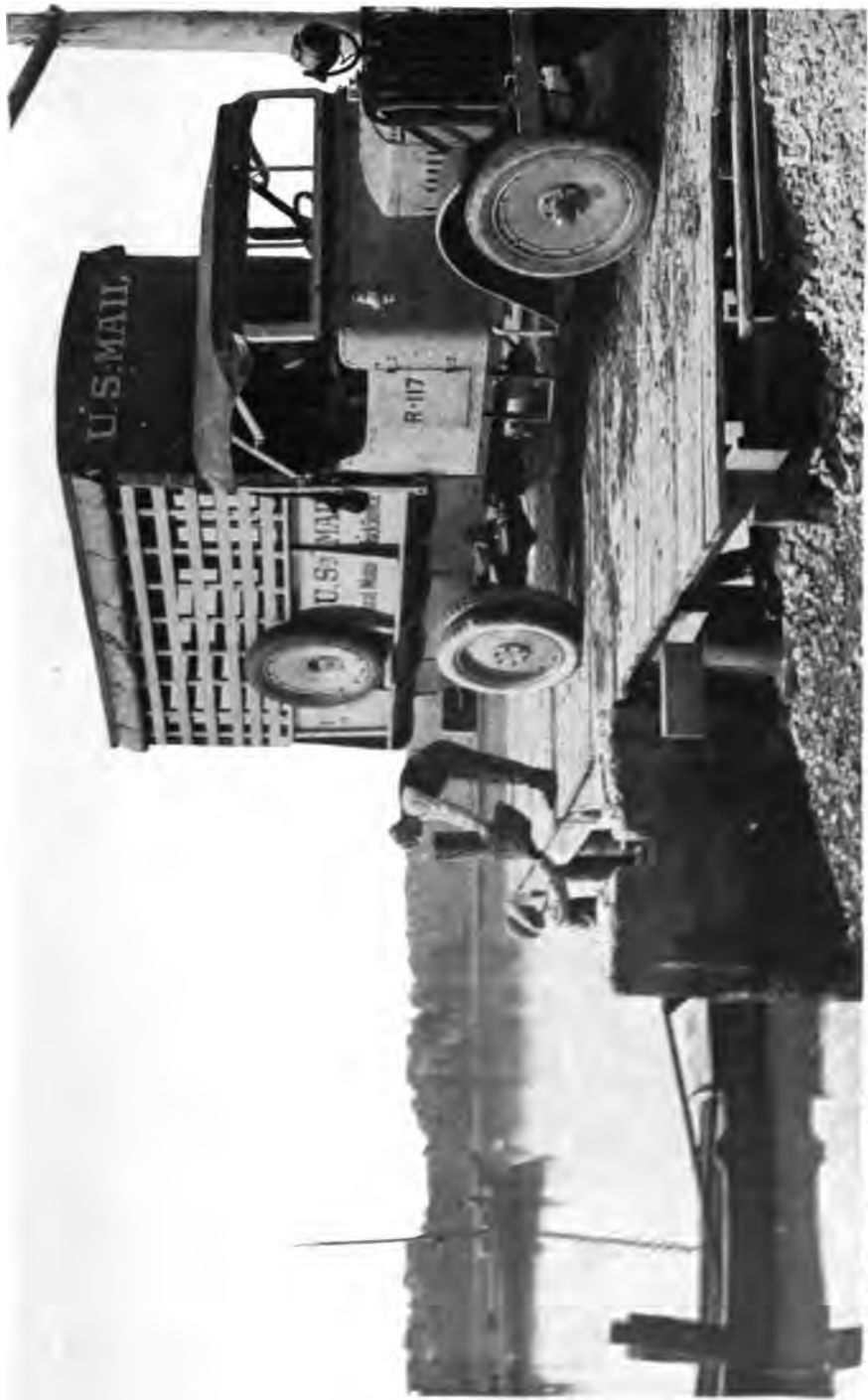
with its sudden and almost incredible call for immediate supplies of every sort, our transportation system went just so far and stopped. Embargo after embargo was issued by the railroads, and the freight rates rose steadily. Industries faced ruin, and the world struggled under constantly rising prices and diminishing food supplies.

It was then that the motor truck came to the rescue, 600,000 strong.

Why, with all of the planning and scheming, all of the logical deductions made along other lines, it had never occurred to the business world that a carrier capable of acting as an auxiliary between outlying districts and the fixed points of rail stoppages was vitally necessary, argues either indifference or the belief that national production was so abundant that its handling did not need to be efficient. To be sure, the motor truck has only been in practical existence 20 years; but two decades is a long time to have so valuable an adjunct unused. Purely a utility, it did not appeal to the public fancy, and it was regarded as an enemy rather than an aid by railroad interests, and as a destroyer of roads by the suburbanites. But it came into its own in a blaze of glory. Big and clumsy and unbeautiful, no gaily caparisoned steed accoutred for war in olden days ever thrilled hearts with gratitude and admiration as did the lumbering motor cars with their khaki-clad human freight, or their burdens of necessities. No other vehicle in the world's history ever carried such precious cargoes in so critical a cause.

If it was hoped that the heavy burdens of the war would cease with the end of the actual fighting, the world was disappointed. Prices increased persistently especially for foodstuffs, and this did not bring a natural tendency toward increased production. To the contrary, agricultural output showed a decided falling off, farmers purchased less seed, there was little of the desired movement toward the farms, and the efforts on the part of well-meaning officials to place the returned army in agricultural pursuits met with slight encouragement. Farming in the United States had remained a calling of infinite possibilities, but failed to develop into one bringing commensurate large returns, and pastoral scenes without profits failed to appeal to mankind attuned to the bugle call to danger and the thrill of adventurous accomplishment. And still the consumer in the cities paid prices higher than ever before for that which the farmer produced.

Investigators have protested for some time that the trouble lay somewhere between the farm and the table. According to congressional figures the people of the United States have been paying more than \$500,000,000 a year in excessive costs for the transportation of food. The chief of the bureau of food and markets in New York City produced figures to show that two-thirds of every dollar is paid by the consumer to the present system of distribution. The people of that city pay 19 cents for the quart of milk for which the farmer has been receiving 4 cents. The California Fruit Growers' Associa-



Courtesy of the Department of Transportation, Bureau of Motor Vehicle Safety, Washington, D.C.

GATHERING THE PRODUCT FROM THE POINT OF PRODUCTION.

Push up even the east waters of the river, delivered to your front door by the mail carrier is a new idea, but a very appetizing one. The possibilities of prompt haulage by the motor truck, together with its universal availability, make it one of the most helpful innovations of the century.

tion has stated that the average paid to the grower for four years has been \$1.60 a crate for oranges, for which the consumer paid \$4.80. Just 135 miles from the market in the Middle West the farmer received 60 cents per bushel for tomatoes, which subsequently sold for \$3. The farmer receives 75 cents for the leather in a pair of \$8 shoes. Wool at the farm at 60 cents a pound is retailed as yarn at \$4.75. And here is where the economic reaction hits the farmer both ways, for while he sells for whatever he is offered, he has to pay at the prevailing price. Labor and machinery, staples, clothing, manufactures, by their cost further limit his measure of profit.

The trouble is that we had forgotten that out-of-the-way places serve the world best because of their remoteness; that when we bring the railroad station to the farm we make a city of it; and that the problem of reversing the Biblical injunction and making the farmer *of* the world but not *in* it, resolves itself into the establishment of highway transportation of a prompt and efficient character. Had the war not thrust upon us an excess of burdens to be transported to the world's ends from our remote interiors, and given us with a realization of our shortcomings a means for correcting them, we might even yet be disregarding the small but important link in our transportation chain and offering no welcome to the marketing motor.

An almost unbelievable amount of production from the farms of the United States must be transported over its 2,500,000 miles of roadway, its 350,000 miles of railway, and its 15,000 miles of waterways in order to reach its centers of consumption. It is the task of 26,000,000 food producers to feed themselves, 75,000,000 of our own population, and their foreign friends. Tremendous in volume and in value is this output. The agricultural crops, dairy products, poultry and eggs, wool and domestic animal produce, reached, in 1918, an aggregate value of over \$21,000,000,000. The leading cereals totaled in volume 5,638,000,000 bushels; cotton amounted to 11,818,000 bales; potatoes, 390,109,000 bushels; apples, 197,360,000 bushels; sugar beets, 5,549,000 tons; pork, 105,500,000,000 pounds; poultry, 589,000,000 head; eggs, 1,921,000,000 dozens; and milk, 8,429,000,000 gallons.

It is not, of course, possible to estimate just how much of this is carried over the public roads, but even though a large proportion were consumed on the farm and used for seed, there must be taken into account the demand in return from the farms—thousands of tons of fertilizers, food, clothing, furniture, and agricultural implements. With a gross weight of all products running well above 500,000,000 tons annually, and with the incoming haulage added to this great outgoing traffic, it is conservative to estimate that an annual weight of not less than 400,000,000 tons must pass between the farms and the cities.



Courtesy National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, New York City.

LOADING PRODUCE AT THE FARM.

No curtailing of production is needed where the farmer is able to load a motor truck to capacity and be assured that his produce will be but a few hours in transit, be handled carefully, and receive a higher price because of its arrival in good condition. These crates of chickens will reach the consumer plump and healthy.



Courtesy National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, New York City.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION FOR CATTLE.

Many thousands of live stock are being brought into terminal markets by the motor truck—a great advantage in the condition of cattle over the previous methods of crowding into cattle cars for days en route. Motor trucks are now gathering up great numbers of cattle, sheep, and hogs, collecting them from farmers along their routes, who could not profitably raise them if they had to be shipped by the railroads.

From the coolie and his shouldered burden to the donkey and to the horse and wagon we progressed gradually, and there we left our short haul on our neglected roadways with all of its toll of our most productive districts, the while we extolled our prowess at getting California eggs in New York City markets and perishable vegetables from Florida as fresh and as cheap as those raised only 100 miles away. Apples 5,000 miles from their orchards retailed at 8 and 10 cents each, while those on near-by farms which were quite as excellent a fruit, rotted on the trees. From the point of achievement it was interesting to boast of sitting down to a meal in New York raised in California, but from an economic standpoint it was agricultural waste. Nevertheless this is a direct result from the dependence upon railroads, which can not and will not undertake the short haul at as reasonable a rate in proportion as it does the long one. In practically every section of the country railroads refuse to accept freight of any sort in less than carload lots except for long distances. But even if the roads could accept the small amounts of produce which the middle class farmer has for disposal, the reloading, rehandling, and delays, not to mention the hauling required at both ends, decrease the value of the production. Nor has our system, or lack of it, resulted in improved quality. The farmer who sells his products to the commission merchant in the field knows that the acres of vegetables over which he has labored may be left to rot, and he has no pride in nor incentive for raising high-grade foodstuffs. The instance of 20 acres of cabbages being left unharvested while cabbage sold for 25 cents a pound in a near-by city still rankles in the minds of the investigators.

Late figures show that about 79,000 farmers own motor vehicles—a very goodly proportion considering that the small agriculturist is in the great majority. The motor truck, however, is purely a utility, and it has been estimated that it is not a profitable investment for a farm under 350 acres in extent, even though the farmer secures additional hauling. So enormous an enterprise as bringing foodstuffs from the producers to the consumers can best be accomplished by collective or cooperative movements.

The efficacy of the motor truck for this task was recently tested in a demonstration which was undertaken by the United States Post Office Department. At 6 o'clock one morning a motor truck was loaded at Lancaster, Pa., with 18,000 eggs in crates, 1,000 little chicks a day old, and started off for New York City, 180 miles away. At the same time a similar shipment was sent to the consignee by railroad. It took the truck 12 hours to reach New York. Four of the little chicks were dead and nine eggs were broken when the goods were delivered at the door of the consignee. The train shipment was four days in reaching Jersey City. It took another day to send a notice to the consignee that the shipment had arrived. He was



Courtesy National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

CARRYING A LOAD OF POTATOES TO MARKET.

The cost of hauling varies according to the character of the shipments and the condition of the roads. Potatoes, however, would not be retailed at an average of 4 cents apiece if such loads as this were passing over the feeder roads from the farms to the cities at the average rate of a cent a mile per 100 pounds.

then compelled to send his own truck to Jersey City for the shipment. When it finally reached his door thousands of the eggs had been smashed and half the chicks were dead.

No one person has done more to urge the motor method of agricultural and perishable foodstuff transportation than James I. Blaklee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, in charge of Rural Free Delivery and Parcel Post Service. He contends that the utilization of the only available organized system of complete conveyance which the country has, and one that is already performing its functions perfectly as an instrument of transportation and distribution, the one system that exacts the same rate for service everywhere, would be the logical solution of the most acute troubles that are upon us. Because of his urge and representation, Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for experimental purposes. Routes are now in operation, laid out through producing territory to important market centers, and the effort is being made to demonstrate the practicability of bringing the farmer into direct touch with the consumer, by giving an expeditious service at a reasonable cost for carriage, thus relieving other avenues of transportation, preventing wastage at the farm, thereby conserving other less perishable food products. It is believed that this will encourage increased production and at the same time insure a reliable market to the producer, and give the consumer the advantage of better and fresher products at less cost. Fifteen of these routes are now in operation, employing 60 trucks of from one to one and a half tons capacity, including reserve trucks, and 50 drivers. These routes cover over 2,311 miles per annum. Some of them have been in existence long enough to demonstrate their value as revenue producers. A tabulation of the postal receipts of these routes from January 1, 1918, to May 31, 1918, shows gross postal receipts of \$152,237, with operating expenses of \$27,130 and a net profit of \$125,107, or about \$3,000 per route per month.

There are now more than 600 motor-truck lines in operation not under the jurisdiction of the Government, and more than 150 of these are in California. Certain States have already been mapped into districts and each district mapped out into rural truck routes and over these dozens of lines are running, making money for themselves, for the farmers, and for the little villages around the central cities. These truck express lines send big motor trucks out on a regular schedule to cover a prescribed route. Anyone on any of these routes can have anything, from a package of needles to a tractor, delivered to him from any point on the line, and it will reach him the day it is ordered, and when the truck arrives the vegetables, grain, fruit, eggs, butter, and live stock of the farmer can be loaded and shipped away to market.

One of these companies, the Highways Motor Transport Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, has in operation a fleet of ten 6-ton trucks. Last



Courtesy Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

LOADING MILK ALONG THE ROADSIDE.

It is a simple matter for the farmer to deliver his supply of milk to the loading platforms on the main road which are placed at convenient intervals for the purpose. It will be noticed that the height of the platform is practically even with the truck floor to lessen lifting. One motor truck in one year delivered to the nearest city, 1,022,000 quarts of milk for the farmers on its route.



Courtesy Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

RECEIVING SUPPLIES FOR THE FARMERS.

Carrying a load only one way is a distinct loss, and the return load has not only proven a boon to the country buyer, but has aided in lowering operating costs. The receiving station in the city shortens the time required in getting the load. One farmer states that he now receives an order in one day which it used to take two weeks to secure.

spring a large business developed in the handling of hothouse vegetables, and later, when fruits and vegetables began to come in the regular season, these trucks handled 20,000 crates of berries, 25,000 bushels of tomatoes, and 20,000 bushels of apples, peaches, and beans, while in the fall, during the grape season, they handled 84,000 baskets of grapes—an average haul of $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles, at an approximate charge of \$7 per ton. During the winter months a steady flow of vegetables was hauled by this line. Another company in Pennsylvania has been hauling potatoes 35 miles over mountain roads. The motor trucks are carrying 115 bushels to the load in little over three hours. It formerly required at least two 2-horse teams. In a few months one rural express line, operating 157 motor trucks of all makes and sizes, hauled from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Omaha, Nebr., 18,498 head of cattle, 158,019 head of hogs, and 37,130 head of sheep.

Whole States are now taking up the innovation. In Colorado the governor of the State set aside a special day by proclamation, during which the entire population was to turn its attention to the need of the hour—"Food and how to move it to points where needed." The result was 35 rural express lines, afterwards increased to 100. New York State is encouraging the establishment of marketing by motor truck, and the farmers on Long Island became so greatly interested that the enterprising man who started a line running from New York City with two 5-ton trucks, was, in four months' time, running eight 5-ton trucks; had established a large receiving station in New York City and one in Long Island City, and carried everything the people needed, including dressed beef, oysters, fish, fresh vegetables, milk, butter, and eggs.

Grain elevators, which have always been able to handle the grain which could be delivered by the railroads have, in certain sections of the country, been choked by the steady stream of motor trucks coming in over the highways from the farms, some bringing their precious loads from as far away as 60 or 70 miles, and arriving from early morning until late at night. In fact, in the great wheat belt of the Middle West, motor trucks were used to move 500,000 tons of wheat, which could not otherwise have been handled. Had it not been possible to so move it, and had the farmers been compelled to shoulder so heavy a loss, it was stated authoritatively that, even in face of the world's great need for food, the production of that locality would have fallen off not less than 50 per cent.

The motor-truck route operated by a cooperative association has proven, in at least one instance, to be of both conservative and productive value. Some years ago a few of the leading farmers and merchants in Maryland determined to organize a cooperative association to furnish reliable transportation at reasonable rates to its members. A canvass among farmers and rural merchants was made for the purpose of learning the sentiment toward the formation of such



Courtesy American Automobile Association, Washington, D. C.

SENDING A PACKAGE OVER THE HIGHWAY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The combination of the ancient oxen and the modern motor is efficacious if somewhat odd. The advantage of the truck in carrying small consignments and in saving time for the farmer can not be too strongly dwelt upon.

an association and of ascertaining how much freight each member of the proposed association would have moving into and from Baltimore. This canvass showed that a sufficient number of patrons could be secured and that there would be sufficient tonnage moving in both directions to warrant the operation of one truck of about 4 tons capacity.

In order to become a member of this association it was necessary to purchase at least one share of stock, the value of which was \$25. Membership was open to both sexes. It was arranged that dividends should be distributed on a basis of the amount of stock owned, but no effort has been made to earn dividends. Service at a reasonable price is the sole object of this association. As many of its members live on the main highways traversed by the trucks, receiving stations in the country are not necessary, but the business has grown to such an extent that the association recently rented a building in Baltimore, which is used as a receiving station, and from which motor-truck lines are now running in four directions. This station is a distinct convenience to merchants who ship to rural patrons living in different sections of the State. The results have been greater than even the most sanguine anticipated. The motor truck does not refuse to take small shipments—a crate of berries, a can of milk or cream, chickens or eggs, or any other commodity, large or small. A farmer on this route had been feeding his cream to his pigs because he did not have enough to ship by the railroad and could not afford to carry it to town himself. When the truck line was started he immediately sent the cream to the city, where he received a good price for it—a gain both to himself and the people who got the cream, while the pigs were content with something less luxurious.

This association has developed into a wholesale purchasing and marketing agency, acting as such for its members in addition to its other functions, thereby making it possible for the farmer to market his produce where there is the greatest demand.

Last year 78,000 trucks were used in hauling farm products, showing a considerable saving to farmers in actual hauling expenses. For hauling in wagons from farms to shipping points in 1918 the cost averaged 30 cents a mile for wheat, 33 cents for corn, and 48 cents for cotton. For hauling in motor trucks or by tractors the average costs are 15 cents for wheat or corn and 18 cents per ton-mile for cotton. The average haul by wagon was 9 miles and the average haul by motor was 11.2 miles, while the truck could make 3.4 trips per day and the horse and wagon 1.2 trips. Farmers served by motor-truck lines state that this service enables them to dispense with one horse and one man in their work.

These motor-truck lines have also proved that nearly all products can be raised in the country adjacent to the communities, the better for their freshness and at decreased cost to the consumer and an

increased reward for the farmer. Perhaps had not the war thrust upon us, luxury loving and careless, the necessity for raising vegetables and other things in our stony and astonished back yards, we would never have learned to recognize the difference between the vegetables brought from their dewy garden bed and those brought from a long journey in a freight car.

And now that the country has come to recognize that the auxiliary motor truck for marketing is a feasible and effective plan, the only difficulty in the way lies in the roads. It is difficult to realize that the inclination to go about with heads in the clouds and feet in the mud has had so much to do with our present high prices and our prospective higher ones. When the motorist first found road conditions in rural districts otherwise seductive absolutely impassable, and that his love of beautiful scenes and lonely districts had to be curtailed because of indescribable highways, the rural population looked upon his demand for road improvements as a benefit desired solely for selfish ends and purely for the capitalist classes, and resisted to the last muddy ditch. The joy of the farmer over an opportunity to demonstrate the superiority of the horse over the motor by hauling a car out of a mudhole was never unexpressed. Therefore, while the Federal and State Governments awakened gradually to a realization of the vital need for highway improvements, the counties have been very lax and seemingly indifferent to the fact that a farm has no greater handicap than a bad road.

The motor truck rural express lines, however, have outstripped road improvements. The demand could not wait. In a recent speech Mr. Redfield, former Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, said:

I have had motor trucks put on the Pribiloff Islands in the Bering Sea. They are building the roads to run on before they can run on them. And there, 250 miles north of the Aleutian Islands, we can make motor trucks pay for themselves in a single year by the force they add in effective transportation. We have a seal rookery 13 or 14 miles from the village of St. Paul Island. We have not been able to kill seals there because we could not get skins down to the village. Now a couple of motor trucks bring them down without the least difficulty, and in order to get the road there they carried down materials to build the road. So in the same way we have a great many fishery stations isolated. You can not put fish hatcheries in towns. We get them as far off as practicable. The problem is to get sufficient water and isolation, and so those stations are rather difficult to reach. In those places to-day we have put motor trucks.

The brief for the advancement of the farmer and his profits through the increase of motor truck transportation in outlying districts is a plea for all humanity from the far North to the far South. If it were possible to begin national development as it is the building of a house, the foundation should be the perfect system of good roads, over which, rapidly and effectively and cheaply, communication could be maintained with the larger communities, and with the shipping points

of railroads and waterways. This would mean good roads even in the most remote locality. It is not accident that couples the shadowy haunts and deeds of humanity with darkness, mud, dirt, and inaccessibility. The millions which the United States through the Federal and State treasuries is preparing to spend on the rehabilitation of its roadways, over which the motor truck may pass with its hourly load of farm products, will go a long way toward the reconstruction and reorganization of the world's activity.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT INDUSTRY OF ARGENTINA¹

NO ATTEMPT has been made in this brief sketch to give a technical or scientific explanation of the production of tannin, but only to show the reader the various industrial phases of the manufacture of this product, which, as he doubtless knows, has marked an epoch in the industry of tanned leathers and been an efficacious aid in the dye industry.

For the operation of a tannin factory the presence of a number of elements is required, beginning with the raw material in the shape of hundreds of quebracho trees, which under the rude blows of the ax are incessantly laid low by the active "Correntino" (native of Corriente Province), the most skillful and vigorous workman for this hard labor, which must be performed under the discomforts of a tropical climate, accompanied by the inevitable train of mosquitoes, dust storms, and often the treacherous bites of the numerous poisonous reptiles which abound in the jungle.

The first phase of the industry is that which includes the felling of the tree, taking off the branches, and separating the bark with the white wood immediately beneath it and adhering to it. The wood thus prepared is then taken to the railroad and shipped to the factory, where the extract is made. For the transportation from the mountains to the railroad (generally as hard a task as is that of the woodsman) special carts are used which are called "cachepé" and "alzaprima." The first type of cart consists of a platform or frame on four wheels used to carry the lighter logs, and capable of carrying a load of several with a combined weight of from 1,000 to 3,000 kilos, according to the state of the roads and the number of draft animals. The "alzaprima" is no more than a pair of large wheels with a reinforced axletree, which is used to carry one great log, which on account

¹ English version of article published by the Revista Forestal, Buenos Aires.



A QUEBRACHO TREE IN THE CHACO.

The quebracho tree usually stands by itself, easily discernible at a distance, both by the character of its bark and the peculiar formation of its branches.



THE BARK OF THE QUEBRACHO TREE.

If the quebracho is to be used for its tanning extract, the workmen always try the tree, before felling it, by testing the thickness of the sap wood; if the latter is too thick the tree is spared, as it is the trunk proper that yields most of the tannin.



BIG QUEBRACHO LOGS GATHERED IN THE FOREST.

Felling such large trees is a hard task, which must be performed in spite of all the discomforts of a tropical climate. This work is generally done by "Correntinos" (natives of Corriente province), most of whom are skillful and vigorous woodmen.



A SAWMILL IN THE FOREST.

Quebracho mills are frequently permanent, substantial plants, to which the logs are hauled. Occasionally, however, it is found more advantageous to establish small mills close to the forest for more rapid handling of the raw material.



QUEBRACHO LOGS.

In the early days of the timber industry the native way of handling quebracho logs was very primitive. Although the old two-wheeled cart, called "Alca prima," is still used in remote sections, it has been generally displaced by substantial wagons, and the work is carried on expeditiously.



CARRYING LOGS TO THE ASSEMBLING POINT.

Quebracho industrial companies have introduced all modern improvements in handling their products, and have laid small railways into the forest, on which the logs are carried to the assembling points to be shipped to the factories where the extract is made.



AN ASSEMBLING POINT FOR QUEBRACHO LOGS.

After the bark and sap wood have been removed from the newly-felled trees the logs are hauled to the nearest railroad station, where they are spread in extended piles along the tracks ready to be loaded on cars.

of its length and weight can not be moved in any other manner with safety, suspended by chains from the axletree.

At the station the logs are spread in extended piles along the track to be loaded on cars. A small hand-power hoisting crane provided with a good steel cable and set on a platform of quebracho planks, capable of lateral movement, and supported by strong joists also of quebracho wood, forms what is called the "guinche Criollo" (Criollo crane), which is set parallel to the track and loads the logs upon the car. In most of the factories the wood loaded at the logging point reaches the mills on the same cars, to pass from them to the grinding machine, which is the point of departure for the industrial transformation of quebracho into tannic acid. This consists of steeping the wood, after it has been ground to sawdust. The liquid obtained from the steeping is then evaporated to eliminate the water, leaving a solid residue, which is the extract of quebracho, tannic acid or tannin.

The product obtained in the form above described is an unrefined product, containing about 25 per cent water and 10 to 15 per cent foreign substance not tannins, so that the tanning substance fluctuates between 60 and 65 per cent of the residue obtained after evaporating the liquor.

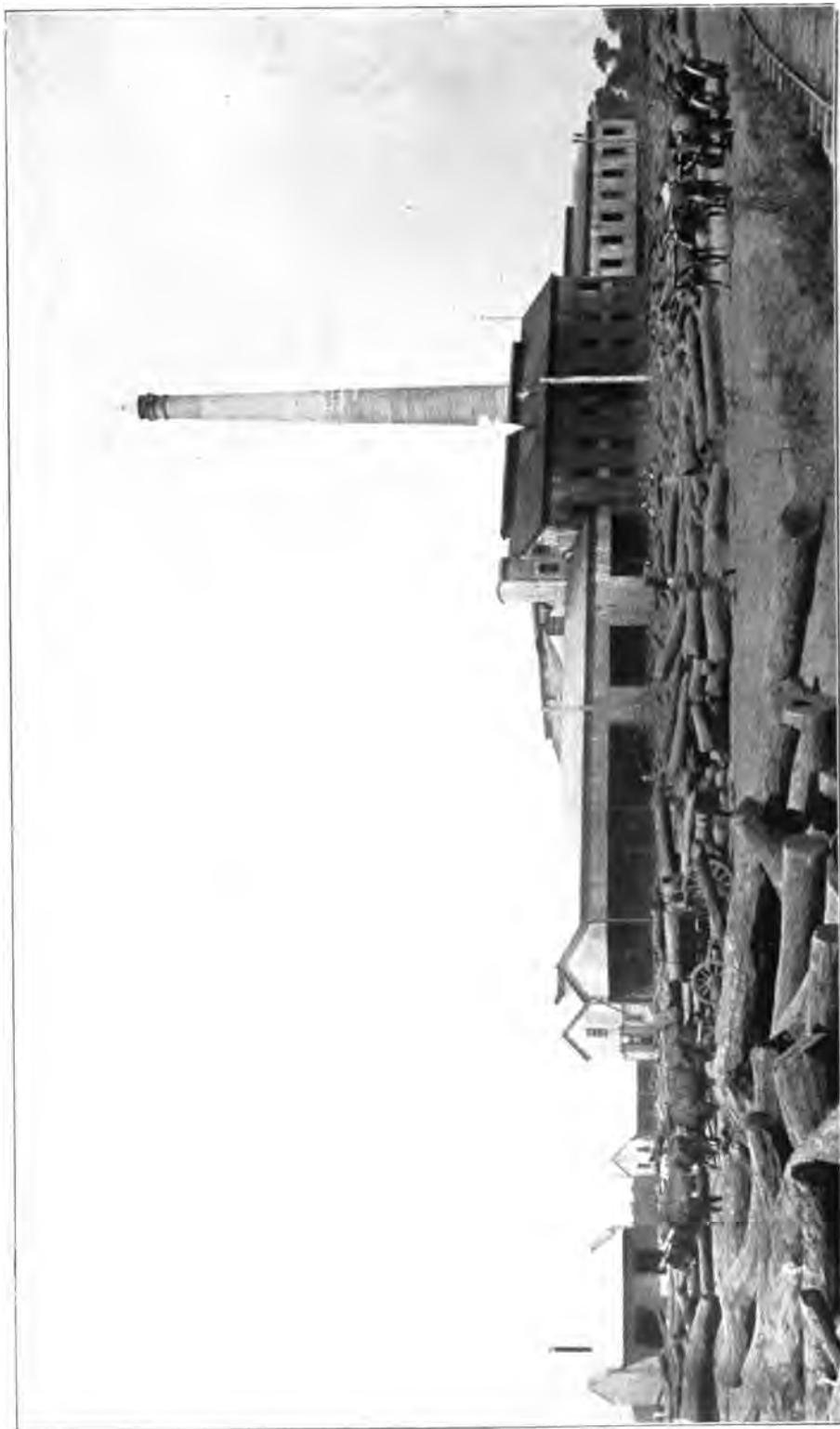
As stated in the beginning, we are not attempting a scientific explanation, but only accompanying the reader on an imaginary visit to one of these plants in order to acquaint him with the manner in which tannin is produced in the factories of the north. When the wood reaches the factory the first step of the process to be followed begins with the saws (aserrineras), which, as the name indicates, are machines to grind these huge logs, which often weigh 1,000 kilos or more, sometimes even as much as 2 tons and over. Tackle chains placed over the spot where the cars are unloaded remove the logs, carrying them to the grinding machines, placing them in a grooved canal, which in some factories is large enough for logs of 90 centimeters diameter. A machine propels the log against a heavy cylinder provided with steel blades with alternating teeth, and when this cylinder revolves at high velocity it grinds the log to sawdust. The sawdust is not uniform, so it passes through a sifter, which throws the good material to one side and the splinters and chips to the other side to be ground again. The part thrown out by the sifter is carried to a disintegrator or mill, with teeth or disks which revolve at high speed, grinding the splinters and chips as fast as received into the required size. This sawdust then goes to join that already thrown out by the sifter and is then taken by elevators to the second section of the factory, where it is steeped.

In the second stage the sawdust passes into a receptacle, where the entrances to the tanks are, and is thrown into them as fast as the previously steeped material leaves them. The tanks are large copper or wooden receptacles, with a capacity for steeping 2,000 to 3,000



LOADING QUEBRACHO LOGS ON A LOCAL RAILWAY.

A small hand-power hoisting crane provided with a good steel cable and set on a platform of quebracho planks forms what is called the "Guinche Criollo" (Criollo crane). It is with this somewhat primitive contrivance that the logs are loaded upon the car.



A QUEBRACHO EXTRACT FACTORY.

The demand for quebracho has become so great that it has been found more economical to central the entire output of one company from a central plant. In most cases, therefore, a factory is equipped for receiving the raw material as it comes from the forest and to convert it into sleepers, fence posts, or extract for tanning, as the demand may require.



OFFICE BUILDING OF A QUEBRACHO COMPANY.

Many of the companies engaged in the quebracho industry are capitalized at large sums, and have erected substantial buildings of a permanent character. Their offices, factories, and mills are frequently grouped together, but in some instances the sawmills are located in the forest and connected with the offices by a railway line.



MANAGER'S HOUSE ON A QUEBRACHO ESTATE IN ARGENTINA.



INTERIOR OF A QUEBRACHO EXTRACT FACTORY.

Modern machinery of the best quality is used in these factories, even when they are located miles away from the centers of civilization. After being prepared in vats and boilers, the quebracho extract is pressed into sacks for drying and it is in this condition that it is shipped to the markets.



SHIPPING QUEBRACHO LOGS OVERSEAS.

The picture shows part of a huge quantity of quebracho logs assembled at a shipping point on the Paraná River for transportation to world markets

kilos of sawdust, which remains for several hours in boiling water, and is subjected to compressed air, after which most of the tannic acid has left it and is in the water. But the extraction is not complete, as the steeped sawdust still contains about 2 per cent of the extract, or even more if it has not been sifted. When the liquid from the boiling tank has been obtained it is conducted through copper pipes to cement or oak tanks to be freed from such impurities as have not been removed by the filters of the boilers, and which can only be removed after the liquid has settled.

The sawdust that has been steeped is then used as fuel for the production of steam and power for the plant. This fuel replaces wood very advantageously, doing away with much physical labor, as well as reducing the number of employees, thereby materially adding to the profits of the plant.

The final process to which the liquid is submitted is extraction, eliminating by evaporation the water in which the sawdust was steeped in the tanks. For this purpose large containers are used, into which the liquid is drawn from the receiving tanks. In these last receptacles the liquid is cooked by steam in a vacuum created by powerful suction pumps, being reduced in this way to the consistency of a thick paste, containing about 20 to 25 per cent water. When the product has reached this stage, after being cooked for more than 20 hours, it is placed in gunny sacks, which is easily done, owing to its soft consistency as it comes from the machines. When the paste has cooled it is quite hard.

For the packing there are two processes differing entirely in method and result. The first consists of discharging the paste into bags which have a rim to hold them open, and by which they are suspended from an overhead cable, down which they slide when filled to the dryer. Only after the paste has completely solidified is the mouth of the bag sewn up. In this system the warm paste gives the container a round shape which is inconvenient, resulting in difficulties in shipping, storage, moving, etc.

The second process consists of sewing the bag up as soon as filled and placing it on a flat surface, the bag taking a flattened form and retaining it once the paste cools, making it easy to handle and reducing considerably the danger of damage in transit.

From 1 ton of quebracho logs about 250 kilos of the extract are obtained, equaling a yield of 25 per cent from the raw material; some woods, especially those from the Chaco Santa Fe, giving as high as 30 per cent. The labor required for making 1 ton of extract, including the woodsman and the factory workmen, does not exceed 20 pesos paper, and the value of the raw material, sacking, oils, repairs, etc., at the present high market prices, run from 120 to 130 pesos paper, making the cost of 1,000 kilos of tannin worth from 140 to 150 pesos paper on leaving the factory.

THE YURA INDIANS¹ ∴ ∴

AMONG the different branches of the great Quechua family are found in the southern part of Bolivia the Yura Indians, who were forgotten by Garcilaso in his *Comentarios Reales*, and who were brought subject to the great Empire of Tahuantinsuyo by the Inca Maita Kcapac. They inhabit a valley some 30 miles long, watered by the Yura River, whose principal watersheds are among the snowy peaks of the Cordillera de los Frailes and the Serrania de Nazacara, which joins the Rio de Caiza to form the Toropalca.

In a mining region rather than an agricultural one, like the whole Province of Porco, where the Rio Yura flows, the aboriginal inhabitants of its banks are found grouped in little settlements of rustic and primitive aspect, or hidden among the volcanic fissures of those inhospitable mountain ranges.

A part of the year the Indian devotes to the pasturage of his numerous flocks of llamas and sheep, and to the cultivation of small tracts of land, which yield scant crops. His principal occupation consists of making long journeys to the valleys of the south and east, particularly to the Rio de Mataka and to the Pilcomayo, bringing on the backs of his gentle but sturdy llamas the salt from Lipez, Uyuni, and Garci Mendoza, to return later with the corn and wheat which are denied him by the gold-veined mountains where he lives. It is characteristic of the Indian to make these journeys like a real nomad, crossing on foot the rugged lofty mountain ranges, the vast plains, and the deep, warm valleys accompanied by his whole family. It is not uncommon for the traveler in the course of his journey to run across some of these wandering groups, encamped wherever night overtakes them, or wherever their beasts of burden refuse to go farther, whether in the snows of the Cordillera or in the shade of some gigantic tree on the bank of a swift running river.

The llama is the providence of the Yura Indian. It is his wealth, his companion, his means of livelihood, his very life. To his llama he gives more loving care than to his wife and children. The animal is handsome and docile, and for its utility has been compared to the camel of the desert. Its flesh is food for its master; it clothes him with its wool; and provides tools and household utensils from its large, solid bones; it gives light from its fat; fuel from manure; tomtoms and drums for his feast days; from its hide, leather straps for his farm implements and pack saddle; and, finally, the llama spends its life as a beast of burden making the fortune of its master. It is

¹ By Louis Subieta Sagámoza.

even useful in war, providing weapons of defense in the sling and sharp lances. One of the chief Indian feasts is the adoration of the llama.

The Indian is frugal in the extreme. His food is limited to very few things. Parched corn and wheat ("pito"), or this same parched grain ground, a little coca, and occasionally a piece of jerked beef, form his daily provender. Nevertheless he is very hospitable; he shares his frugal meal gladly with the stranger.

The most striking thing about the inhabitant of the Yura Valley and the more so because uncommon among Indians, is his natural ability and earnest desire to learn. The greater part of this tribe can read and write, with the result that there are many citizens from the river region inscribed upon the civil registries. In the civic festivities of the 6th of August at Potosi I saw one of these Indians in native costume stand at the foot of the column of liberty and deliver a patriotic discourse from memory. I saw another Yura Indian look up his name among the post-office lists, ask for his mail in correct Spanish, open his letters and acquaint himself with their contents without asking the aid of any other person, as generally occurs with the Indians of other Provinces.

In the colonial period this tribe was greatly appreciated and its members were sought for the work in mines and production of metals because of the care and accuracy with which they performed these particular tasks; but the abuse to which they were subjected and the cruelty of the Spaniards obliged them to refrain from leaving their mountains, except, as we have said, to undertake long journeys with the whole family in search of food.

Recently they have been producing a vegetable charcoal of very good quality, in demand for kitchens and foundries, as it gives 50 per cent of the calories of mineral coal, while the coal brought into Potosi from the other Provinces produced no more than from 16 to 30 per cent.

The Yura Indian is a very great hunter and an expert with modern firearms. For this reason he excels in the army among the conscripts who annually perform obligatory service, but for the same reason this tribe, as well as the Indians of Lipez, are fast contributing to the extermination of the huanaco, the vicuña, and the chinchilla.

The Yura Indian's clothes are as poor and as simple as his fare. Short trousers and a shirt woven from the llama wool by his own hands, and fastened by wool belt or a sling from which hangs his "chuspa" or bag for carrying coca; a poncho woven by his wife, which he annually renews, usually at carnival time; a hat of leather or straw lined with cloth embroidered with spangles; and his sandals of undressed cowhide form his entire outfit. Another distinguishing characteristic is the extreme cleanliness of his habitation and his per-

son, and as the region which he inhabits is cool and has pure air it is healthful, so that the epidemics which lay waste other districts seldom reach Yura.

In 1814 this Province arose under the leadership of Betanzos, aiding courageously in the struggle against the domination of Spain.

In this region there are valuable prehistoric relics, but to excavate them it is necessary to conquer the extravagantly superstitious ideas which the Indians have regarding these buried treasures, known as "chullpares."

The mountain ranges of the Yura are very rich in veins of gold, silver, tin and copper. The mines are so rich that, like the Krisarjirica, they contain all these metals together. In this same region is the ravine of Punutuma, which has been ceded to the Compañía Huanachaca, which generates the electric light and power for the Pulacayo mines.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HONORS IBÁÑEZ :: :: :: ::

THE outstanding feature of the midwinter convocation of the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., was the conferring of the honorary degree of doctor of letters upon Señor Don Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, the great Spanish novelist. Few writers have received such general and enthusiastic attention as was shown to the genial author of *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* during his stay in the United States. Courtesies were extended to him everywhere he went, from New York to California, and finally, as a fitting recognition of his genius and a tribute to his literary accomplishment, came the honor conferred upon him by the trustees of this great institution of learning.

In conferring the degree, Dr. William Miller Collier, president of the George Washington University, made his address first in English and then in Spanish. Dr. Ibáñez, after a graceful acknowledgment of the kind welcome and many courtesies received from the people of the United States, and especially of his appreciation of the honor just conferred upon him, delivered one of the most eloquent and forceful orations ever heard in Washington. His theme was "The Greatest Novel," and his tribute to Don Quixote de La Mancha was one that only an orator as well as writer could have paid. He spoke



DR. VICENTE BLASCO IBÁÑEZ.

Reproduction of autographed photo presented to the George Washington University by Ibáñez. The following is the translation of the inscription: "To the George Washington University, the most recent of its doctors, in testimony of eternal adherence and gratitude. VICENTE BLASCO IBÁÑEZ."

in Spanish, but an English translation of his address was read immediately upon his resuming his seat, thereby giving the large portion of the audience unfamiliar with Spanish a good idea of the meaning of the wonderful flow of oratory to which they had listened.

While space limitations prevent the publication in full of the two notable addresses made on this occasion, we herewith reproduce extracts from both. In conferring the degree Dr. Collier spoke in part as follows:

Americans, north and south, cherish a feeling of gratitude for the great Spanish queen, Isabella the Catholic, who had the faith and the courage and the unselfishness, to fit out, at her own expense, the caravels which under the guidance of Columbus made that voyage which resulted in the discovery of America and the gift of a New World not only to Castile and Leon but to all humanity. We are mindful, too, of the many and great, the splendid and enduring services which Spain in her more than 2,000 years of history has rendered to mankind. We welcome you, therefore, as a Spaniard.

Born in Valencia, the city of the Cid, that great champion of a people seeking deliverance from a foreign oppressor; tracing your lineage back to old, indomitable, justice-loving Aragon; displaying in your own life the typical Spanish individualisms the self-reliance, energy, and virility inherited by the race from those warriors who for seven centuries battled almost ceaselessly to reconquer Spain from the Moor, we welcome you as a Spaniard of the Peninsula, a Spaniard—a Spaniard through and through. * * *

You have ever exhibited a world-wide breadth of sympathies. You have understood the pervading spirit of the times. You have stirred the hearts and moved the souls of men of all races and all climes. In your relations with the peoples of other nations you have always been, to use a very familiar but very significant Spanish expression, "muy simpático." A lover of universal freedom and of equal opportunities for all, you feel, as did the Roman poet, that nothing which pertains to mankind is foreign to you. We greet you, then, as a great world citizen. * * *

In the realm of letters Spain is and always has been and always will be sovereign. Alike in wise sayings, in witty quips, in works of description, and in the fiction of imagination, her literature is preeminent. A great majority of the proverbs in common use in all lands had their origin amongst the people of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. The crystallized wisdom of the Spanish peasant finds quaint expression in metaphor of universal aptness. The drama has ever flourished, and at times its growth has been exuberant as in the case of Lope de Vega, who is said to have written more than 2,000 plays. Poetry is a natural form of expression in that land; but it is in the romance and the novel that the preeminence of the Spaniard is conceded by everyone. No greater romance and none of more eternal freshness and interest was ever written than the "Ingenioso Hidalgo, Don Quixote de La Mancha." As all men in all ages acclaim Shakespeare as the greatest writer of plays, so all men of all nations give to Cervantes the primacy amongst novelists.

From his day to ours Spain has had myriads of writers. Her literary firmament is as thickly spangled with stars as is the Milky Way, while many names shine out with steady, never-diminishing light, like great planets or like blazing suns.

In your person, sir, we see the modern glory of Spanish literature effulgent. You have written much and your readers are numbered by millions and are found in all lands. Your Four Horsemen have already galloped around the globe. More than 200 editions of that one novel have been printed. Your works show the highest literary genius. You have the power not only of vividly describing things but of inter-



WILLIAM MILLER COLLIER, A. M., LL. D.

Dr. Collier, President of the George Washington University, who, on February 23, 1920, conferred the degree of Doctor of Letters upon Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, delivered his address first in English and then in fluent Spanish. Dr. Collier, who served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain from 1905 to 1909, received the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic in 1916. A lawyer by profession, he is the author of several legal textbooks and an authority in international law. He was elected president of George Washington University December 4, 1917

preting their inner significance. Thoroughly realistic, there is in all that you have written a full tide of human sentiment. There is a strength and a vigor in the characters that you have created that suggest the statues of Rodin. Upon the pages of the printed book you, a Spanish writer, have drawn pictures that have all the vital energy and all the passionate realism that distinguish the paintings of your great compatriots, Sorolla and Zuloaga. Critics were not uttering empty compliments when they said of you: "Zola was not more realistic; Victor Hugo was not more brilliant." We North Americans do not challenge the statement of one of our own greatest novelists, William Dean Howells, who has said of one of your novels that it is "one of the fullest and richest in modern fiction, worthy to rank with the greatest Russian work and beyond anything yet done in English, and in its climax as logically and ruthlessly tragical as anything that the Spanish spirit has yet imagined." We accept the verdict of those who have pronounced you the foremost of living novelists and who have declared that your works have a permanent place in the world's literature. * * *

The following paragraphs embody the salient features of Dr. Ibáñez's tribute to Don Quixote:

The chivalrous spirit of the Middle Ages produced two parallel literatures equally rich in prodigious adventures, heroic deeds, and unheard-of feats of arms. Northern Christianity produced heroic romances and legends, the heroes of the Round Table and other celebrated characters. The followers of Mahomet, Semitic warriors, who were at the same time soldiers and poets, created the inimitable stories which we know to-day under the title of "The Arabian Nights."

It was in Spain, battleground of Christians and Moors for seven centuries, where these two great literary currents met and mingled, and the result of this mingling was the romance of chivalry—the Amadis de Gaula and all its innumerable imitations, books, these, which idealized the heroic efforts and the fantastic illusions of the fighters, and became the Bible, as it were, of the conquerors and navigators who in the short span of a century discovered and colonized practically the entire domain of the two continents of America.

The abuse of this supernatural literature was the cause of the most extravagant and wild inventions, and, consequently, a reaction set in. This reaction produced the first and greatest of modern novels, the immortal Don Quixote.

* * * * *

Don Quixote is in a class by itself. Don Quixote lives and will continue to live throughout the ages, as long as the world has readers. Don Quixote does not need the approval and recommendation of the centuries to be liked and admired. Give it to an unlettered reader without telling him the name of the author or the history of the book and he will laugh and be touched to the quick from the very first chapters. Don Quixote has been until now the first among the novels, and centuries will roll by before it will drop to second place. All the literatures of the world are shot through with its spirit. All the most famous characters of fiction, no matter where they may have been born, are the sons, grandchildren, or, at least, the nephews of the heroic *hidalgo* created by Cervantes. Dickens's Pickwick, Daudet's Tartarin, and many other immortal characters would not exist to-day if Cervantes had failed to create, three centuries ago, his Manchegan Knight.

Such greatness is easily accounted for. Don Quixote is not a book; it is something more than a famous book; it lies beyond what we commonly call literature; it is simply life made eternal in printed words, in the same manner that Las Meninas of Velázquez is not merely a painting, but more than that, life in color and lines; and in the same way that the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven is not music, but the supreme conception of humanity expressed in sounds and harmony.

The great secret of genius is the power of synthesis and condensation, the faculty of producing a work which may be the perfect symbol and expression of a phase of



GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HONORS IBÁÑEZ.

President William Miller Collier, of the George Washington University, conferring the degree of doctor of letters upon Vicente Blanco Ibañez, the famous Spanish novelist, whose works have been translated into more different languages than have those of any recent writer of fiction.

life or of the whole of life. In this respect Cervantes stands above all other literary geniuses. His book is simply the synthesis of the whole of life. He created Don Quixote, he created Sancho Panza. After this we may say "There is nothing left to be done."

Whoever we may be, we shall find no room outside of these two classifications—either we are Don Quixote or we are Sancho; and if we are not strictly one or the other it is because we are both of them at the same time, acting in our eternally irregular and illogical life, now with altruism and idealism, now with selfishness and vulgar aims.

Moreover, I do not know any other book which better symbolizes the superiority of the idealist and the dreamer over the jeering and materialistic common herd, despite the fact that Cervantes seems at times to laugh at the misfortunes and disappointments of his hero.

Sancho, practical and materialistic, who, as such, represents the immense majority of humanity, appears nevertheless as the servant and squire of the madman, of the dreamer who goes ahead and shows the way. Sancho, the representative of hard-headed humanity, the enemy of fancy and its creations, rides comfortably upon soft blankets, his saddlebags full of provisions. But, look you, he rides upon a donkey.

Don Quixote's horse is not a thing of beauty. The scarcity of fodder has brought out in sharp relief every bone under his skin, but when he stands at dusk against the setting sun his noble spareness gives him the appearance of a famished Pegasus; despite his anemia, he finds sufficient strength to gallop against the evil magicians who turn into windmills.

I have not found in any of the great literary masterpieces anything so profoundly human as the ending of this book.

Don Quixote is ill. Don Quixote is about to die. And in this supreme moment he has the same experience of all the dreamers and all the militant poets who just before their death see the edifice of the dreams which had guided their existence topple down, and who suffer the torment of watching how vulgar reality strangles the imaginary world in which they have lived until then.

Don Quixote realizes before his death that he is not Don Quixote, but the humble hidalgo Alonso Quijano, nicknamed "the good." And at the precise moment when he becomes sadly sane, all the reasonable and vulgar people who had laughed at him lose their head. Sancho, who had so frequently made him the target of his veiled mockery and jeers, now comes and exclaims with conviction: "Don't leave us, Don Quixote. Let us go out again in search of adventure."

When the master begins to feel sane, just before his death, his squire, formerly so skeptical, inherits his madness.

Such is life. The vulgar, the overwhelming majority of the sane and sane, are unwittingly the servants of the minority of dreamers and madmen who walk over the ideal spaces in search of new inventions and new conceptions to make our world better. The immense mass of Sanchoes laughs at its masters, considering their adventures and dreams highly amusing, but when the dreamer is assailed on his deathbed by doubts, and wonders whether, after all, his life's illusions were not futile, then skeptical humanity appropriates these illusions, takes possession of them as its very own and never budes an inch until it has brought about their realization.

Don Quixote is everywhere. He represents the greatest human virtues—disinterestedness, the protection of the weak, the suppression of selfishness, and self-sacrifice. If humanity had not produced the type of Don Quixote it would not deserve to exist and its continued life upon the planet would not be justified.

The spirit of Don Quixote appears where we least expect it. It is not the special patrimony of any nation. Spain brought it into being, but it belongs to the world. Wherever there is an exact conception of justice and right, wherever oppression and violence are hateful, there the spirit of Don Quixote is at home. * * *

THE FIRST AERIAL DERBY AROUND THE WORLD

NOWADAYS almost all the romance has gone from ocean travel. Crossing the Atlantic is safer than crossing some of our crowded city streets, and the resistless spell of the rocking sails of barques in port from long voyages, drenched with the deep sea scents of rope and tar and the clean salt winds, and wood soaked with blue salt water, which once led boys to leave home and run away to sea, has gone down into the romantic past with the coming of modern liners like the *Leviathan*, of some 54,000 tons, more than a sixth of a mile long, which cross the Atlantic easily in five days, and furnish the tennis courts, swimming pools, and palm gardens of a good summer hotel.

Romance and creature comfort or absolute and uneventful safety can not go hand in hand. Romance and adventure must always call the souls of those restless ones who have the spark within them, and just now when there seems to be nothing left to do in the way of faring forth on a high emprise, since the currents of the ocean are charted and the sea lanes well defined, the North Pole and the South Pole discovered, and the World War ended, suddenly comes the first aerial Derby around the world. It has a sporting sound—"The first aerial Derby around the world."

A commission, consisting of Commodore Louis D. Beaumont, president; Maj. Charles J. Glidden, F. R. G. S., secretary; and Mr. Benjamin Hillman, of New York, treasurer, appointed by the Aero Club of America and the Aerial League of America, is now making a trip around the world mapping out routes and arranging for the preparation of aero stations and landing fields, going over the ground previous to the Derby. At the date that the information in this article was compiled the commission had reached Hongkong on their journey, and had made the general outline of their plan for the Derby as follows:

The first aerial Derby around the world will be in the nature of a touring contest in which any person may participate.

Contestants may use both aeroplanes and dirigibles for air travel, and are permitted to use ships, railways, automobiles, and other means of transportation to make connections between countries; but the fastest air mileage wins the master prizes.

The period of time allotted for the journey will be six months, and the zone of travel will be between 60° north latitude and 15° south latitude; and contestants living outside the zone may fly by any

route into the zone and continue on their journey within the prescribed limits. A contestant may consume the entire time allotted for making the trip and fly or engage passage for flight under conditions agreeable to aerial travel; that is, he may fly from one point to another on one day, continuing at his pleasure on to the next point, his time being officially taken by referees at points of starting and stopping.

The contestants will be under the absolute control and direction of the referees appointed, who must be citizens (native preferred) of the country in which the contestant is traveling.

It will not be necessary for the contestant to own an aeroplane, flying boat, or dirigible, as he is privileged to engage passage in any aircraft available; and it is hoped that the commission may be able to arrange aerial transportation across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans whereby several contestants may go together.

The object of the commission is to create a world-wide interest in aeronautics and air travel, the building of safe landing fields and air ports, the establishing of controls, and the appointment of referees to check contestants in and out, and to collect data to bring about the establishment of permanent aerial lines throughout the world.

The commission asks all commercial bodies to cooperate with the aero associations of their city, State, and country to make an entry in the first aerial Derby around the world, and push forward the development of aviation in order that lines may be speedily established to all parts of the world.

The time for the contest was fixed between July 4, 1920, and January 3, 1921. The motto of the commission is: "All things are possible; nothing is impossible."

The commission left New York October 10, 1919, and reached San Francisco on October 31, after having traveled 7,300 miles, visiting many important cities. En route the rules and regulations were formulated and the time fixed for the contest. After completing its work in the United States the commission proceeded on its journey around the world, sailing from San Francisco November 3, 1919, and arriving at Yokohama on November 17. The commission was met by 20 of the leading newspaper men of Japan, who were very much interested in the Derby, and two days later were presented to the American ambassador, Hon. Roland S. Morris, by Mr. E. W. Frazar, special commissioner for Japan and Corea, and to 110 of the leading men of the country. The commission was also presented to the members of the Imperial Aero Society of Japan, which society represents Japan in the Federation Aeronautique Internationale. As a result of the conference, wherein the rules, regulations and propaganda translated into Japanese were distributed, the members of this society expressed themselves strongly in favor of the Derby, and formed a committee of prominent members to act as escort and

present the commission to various persons and organizations with whom it might be necessary to confer. Before completing its work in Japan the members of the commission were honored by being elected honorary members of the Imperial Aero Society, and were presented with beautiful emblems of the association.

Among the many officials who expressed unusual interest in the Derby were the following: The premier of Japan; the minister of home affairs; the minister of foreign affairs; the minister of communications; the ministers of the army and the navy; the former premier; His Majesty's privy counselor; and the American ambassador. Some very strong and encouraging indorsements of the commission's work were received from these and other distinguished persons: Marquis Okuma, formerly premier of the Empire, president of the Aero Society of Japan, saying: "The success of your mission will make for perpetual peace to the world." Viscount Kameo, His Majesty's privy counselor said: "The commission is sowing the seed of international friendship upon the entire world, and you are doing a noble, wonderful, magnanimous work." The chief of the Japanese air service said: "Commodore Perry opened the door of Japan to the world; Commodore Beaumont has opened the door of Japan for aviation."

After leaving Tokyo the commission divided, crossing Japan in search of suitable routes and landing fields, arriving in Seoul, Chosen, December 13. The governor general offered every facility to the commission to study conditions in order to map out routes, and though Chosen has no air forces all the officials showed much interest in the project. While there the commission met an Italian ace, who said that he would probably make an entry in the contest, and he thought that Italy might enter as many as 25 contestants.

The commission left Seoul on December 15 en route to Mukden to study the situation in China. At that time there was no aero club in China, but before the commission left the country four clubs had been formed, the parent club at Peking being known as the Aero Club of China, and the Aero clubs of Shanghai, Canton, and Hongkong.

On December 18, the commission arrived at Peking. China is making rapid strides in aviation, though only the Government is taking it up, but they have been very active; have some aviators trained by the French and have made contracts for planes for all purposes. China by the close of 1920 will have several hundred planes in the air and be one of the leaders of aviation in the East. At present all mails from Peking take three days time in making steamer connections at Shanghai, some 750 miles south of the capital, which distance could be easily covered by air service in seven hours.

The commission in its Peking visit secured at least 10 entries in the Derby. Dr. John C. Ferguson, adviser to the President of China,

has accepted the position tendered to him by the Derby commission as special commissioner for China. He is the one with whom to communicate immediately upon the contestant's arrival on Chinese soil or in Chinese waters. His territory covers all China, which includes Manchuria and Mongolia; and he will be glad to answer questions relative to the climatic conditions of Siberia pending the appointment of a commissioner of that country.

It is the intention of the director of aviation and the managing director of the Kin Han and Peking Suiyan Railways to establish air stations at points on the railroad to carry passengers, mail, and merchandise farther into the interior of China. Thus the remote distances now taking 30 days to cover by sedan chair and donkey will be covered in seven or eight hours. Chinese Turkestan, Thibet, Mongolia, and Manchuria will be brought by air service within one or two days of the capital. One publisher said that it took four months to reach some of his subscribers in the winter time and three weeks under the most favorable conditions, so that he believed that China with its limited railway facilities is the best country in the world for immediate aeronautical development. The construction of large dirigible aircraft capable of carrying useful loads of 400,000 pounds is now in progress, and such aircraft would be well suited for use in China. There are smaller dirigibles under construction, one of them known as the "Pony Dirigible," which will carry 3 persons 500 miles at a speed of 50 miles an hour and can be operated by anyone who can drive an automobile.

The commission arrived at Shanghai December 30, coming via Hankow and Nanking. The diplomatic corps at Shanghai were much interested and gave assurances that their countries would be well represented.

The commission completed its work in China, except that planned for the city of Canton, and traveled from Shanghai, 1,235 miles, to Manila; 628 miles from Manila to Hongkong; then three hours by train from Hongkong to Canton.

The Aero Club of the Philippines is composed of 600 members, some of the most influential and prosperous men of the islands, who take a very active interest in aviation. The director of posts and telegraphs of the Philippines has plans for a general aviation service to many remote parts of the islands, reducing the time of travel for mail, merchandise, and passengers from days to hours.

While in Manila the commission learned from a commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia, then visiting the islands, that Australia, including Tasmania and New Zealand, will be represented in the Derby. The Australian commissioner was most enthusiastic about what aviation would do for his country.

Two of the Filipinos now being trained as Government aviators are to be entered in the Derby, and possibly others, whose expenses

will be borne by wealthy Filipinos, who have shown great interest in aviation. The Philippines offer an unrivaled opportunity for air service, as there are 3,000 islands separated by open water, and many of them with no means of communication with the centers of population. From the government point of view administration is difficult in the remote islands, to which communication by sea is frequently interrupted by many weeks of rough weather. The Philippines are undergoing a wonderful development commercially and socially, and the air service is destined to bring the people of the different islands into close touch and understanding.

Just before leaving Manila the commission was called upon by a gentleman representing large interests in South Africa, who had been requested to meet these gentlemen to explain South Africa's interest in aeronautics and seek some recognition of it in the Derby. Correspondence was opened with the Union of South Africa regarding the matter, and more detail will be on hand by the time that the commission reaches Paris.

The trip of the commission beyond Hongkong will probably include Saigon; Singapore; steamer to Dutch East Indies to points in Java, Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra and return to Singapore; then by steamer to Bangkok, Penang, Colombo, Ceylon; train to north of Ceylon; 25 miles across to India; then entrain for Madras, Mysore, Bangolore, Hyderabad (side trip of 10 days to Rangoon and return, also to Dorjeeling), Gwanpore, Lucknow, Delhi, and various stops to Bombay; thence by steamers to Karachi and to Bagdad; Caravan to a Mediterranean port for Jerusalem, Cairo, Athens, and Naples.

The commission arrived at Hongkong on January 24, where it took up the question of air service with the officials and with the Portuguese colony on the island of Macao. The time between these two places now is about four hours by steamer and could be made in 30 minutes by air; and the steamers between Macao and Canton take about 12 hours where the distance could be covered in 70 minutes by air. The Far East Aviation Co., a new concern, is starting air service to the following points:

	Present time transportation.	Estimated air time.
Macao to Hongkong.....	30 miles; boat, 4 hours.....	30 minutes.
Hongkong to Canton.....	85 miles; rail, 4 hours.....	60 minutes.
Hongkong to Shanghai.....	816 miles 24 days.....	8 hours.
Shanghai to Manila.....	1,200 miles, 3 days.....	12 hours.

Many important cities are on these routes, and the flying boat will be used exclusively, though there are good landing fields at Shanghai.

From the governor it was learned that the mail regularly took 35 days' time from London to Hongkong, and it is believed that this time can be reduced by airship to not over six days, and it is thought

that passengers can be carried from London to Hongkong for \$750 to \$1,000 and mail for from 6 to 9 cents an ounce.

The commission arrived at Canton February 15, and during their stay the Aero Club of Canton was founded. The minister of foreign affairs and former minister to the United States, Wu Ting Fang, now 79 years old, received the commission at his home and discussed the Derby, saying that he wished to be booked for a flight to Washington to renew his friendships in the diplomatic corps.

In order that contestants in the first aerial Derby around the world may be well cared for and have all the best advice and assistance possible in the preparation of routes and precautions to be taken at seasons causing unusual and untoward climatic conditions, commissioners for the Derby have been chosen in each country, making 60 so far. These commissioners as well as the navigation companies and government meteorological bureaus all stand ready to furnish all the help possible regarding climatic conditions to the intrepid navigators of the still uncharted air currents. Capt. Hailey, of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, says that crossing the Pacific is the next great feat to be attempted by flying men. They will take the shortest possible course, provided that such a course coincides with the best possible weather conditions. Vessels plying between Victoria and Yokohama take what is known as the composite great circle route between the straits of Juan de Fuca and Yokohama. This route lies from Victoria west a little north toward Unalaska in the Aleutian Islands, curving a trifle and passing within sight of the center of the group, from there west, turning southerly in what appears on a Mercator's chart as the arc of a great circle. This route is 4,200 nautical miles. The shortest possible route would be somewhat similar to the great circle route passing north of the center of the group and through the Unimak Pass at Unalaska. Presuming that the aviator flies from Victoria to Sitka and thence westerly to Unimak Pass in the Aleutian group, following the shortest possible route to Yokohama, he would travel only some 3,500 to 3,700 nautical miles. The great circle route would appear to be the best.

Fogs vary as to height, sometimes only obscuring the hull of a vessel, and sometimes in the form of a cloud bank they extend apparently several thousand feet in the air; but there is no data on the subject, and one can not say what conditions exist 20,000 feet above the steamer route from Victoria to Yokohama. During December and February the fogs are not so frequent, and this period should be one of fairly good visibility from the air man's point of view.

Gales are stated as coming broadly from two main sources and operating in different directions. A strong southeasterly wind comes from the southern end of Japan up across the Pacific toward the Aleutian Islands; the second class of hurricane is said to blow from

off the South American coast up in a northwesterly direction. Cyclones are experienced near the coast of Japan.

The only land that can be made to coincide with a short aerial route across the Pacific is the Aleutian Islands.

The use of directional wireless for aerial navigation has been in operation for the last two years of the war in the air. By this means the *R.-34* kept a strict watch on its course in the trans-Atlantic flight. By this means the operator can get the bearings of various known sending stations in relation to the aircraft, it being then a matter of simple plotting. The operator on a trans-Pacific aircraft will have to take "back bearings" from the Canadian and American coast line, until within receiving radius of the stations on the Japanese coast. Outside these land stations the operator will have to try to get in touch with such ocean vessels as may be in transit. Capt. Haily also said that contestants in the Derby would have the benefit of the Canadian-Pacific's ships' wireless, and that special watches would be assigned to look out for them; and that fogs along the islands were no worse than in the Atlantic, and were intermittent.

One of the routes selected is the following:

Route 1, section A: Seattle to Semichi Island, nautical miles 2,726; statute miles, 3,097. Along this route there are 16 stops, most of which are on fox farms or whale-oil stations, where fuel stations can be established.

Route 1, section B, is from Semichi Island to points in Russia, then to Japan; and the landing facilities from Semichi Island to Yokohama are similar to those from Seattle to Semichi. Dense fogs (depth unknown) prevail on both sections of the route.

Contestants should communicate with the Canadian-Pacific line steamers as well as the Standard Oil Co. at San Francisco relative to fuel, and with Mr. E. W. Frazar, commissioner for Japan and Korea, regarding the fuel and landing places from Semichi to Yokohama and the right to land on the Kamchatka coast under the Government of Russia. The Fishing Corporation of Yokohama, through its organizer, Mr. Tzutsumi, has offered all possible assistance in conducting the Derby and providing for contestants flying in either direction from the Kamchatka River to Yokohama, 1,984 miles away. They operate a large fleet of boats in that stretch of ocean, and will be on the outlook and will convey supplies promptly to stations en route. Along the Kamchatka and Japanese coasts the situation is about the same as on the first section of the route, there being islands about 150 miles apart.

It is quite probable that the Japanese naval authorities will have some of their ships cruising in the North Pacific waters, while the United States will make the same provisions in American waters during the flight. Shanghai is on the tentative route, and Father

Froc, of the Siccawei Observatory, gave the following points of meteorological phenomena.

As the basis of a typhoon is cold air rushing into a depression caused by intense heat, the theory is advanced that the heat would raise a temperature in a mile or two above the earth that would destroy the typhoon effect, and make flying above that elevation safe over a typhoon or tornado on the land. Typhoons generally form between the Philippines and the Caroline and Muriana Islands, around latitude 10° north and longitude 140° east, the same as Yokohama, and occasionally in the South China Sea about the same latitude and around longitude east of 115 . The intense heat causes a deadly low depression, perhaps as low as 27 barometer pressure, and far to the northwest exists a cold atmosphere moving with a pressure of 31. This cold atmosphere moving to the east with the turn of the earth, rushes into the hot space or vacuum spirally at a speed estimated at 150 miles per hour; the upper current, flowing easterly with a northeast tendency, then picks up the vast area of heated air, perhaps 20 miles in all directions except upward and downward, and carries it first northwesterly about 25° , then northeasterly with the general flow of air toward the Japanese coast and to the Aleutian Islands, being filled all the way with cold air, and cooling as it progresses, becoming equal in temperature as it approaches the islands. In its movement it occasionally reaches such Chinese coast cities as Hongkong and Shanghai, sometimes entering the Gulf of Tonquin. An airplane might perhaps fly above the typhoon or find itself stationary in a 150-mile wind while apparently maintaining a speed of 150 miles, or, flying with it a short distance, in a few minutes might shoot clear of it.

Weather reports and time are sent out by wireless from the Siccawei Observatory twice daily; and the United States Weather Bureau at Washington has been requested to send its specially prepared weather map, used in connection with aerial movements in the United States, to Father Froc at the Siccawei Observatory. The Hongkong and Haipong observatories will cooperate to render all the assistance possible, so that aviators would be sure of weather conditions 24 hours in advance of their flight from Moji, Japan, to Burma, 3,040 miles.

Philippine contestants in the Derby need have no fear of atmospheric disturbances, nor any contestant flying along the Chinese coast, said a pilot of 30 years' experience in the waters bordering Asia from Vladivostock to the Java Sea. A typhoon or any noteworthy disturbance is known from 12 to 48 hours in advance, and there are many landing places for flying boats or hydroplanes along the coast and among islands, except on the west coast of Formosa, which has few suitable places and whose inhabitants, on that particular coast, have uncertain dispositions.

It has now generally been conceded that the depth of a typhoon is not very great, a calm often prevailing on the top of a peak of 2,000 feet. At Hongkong while one was raging below to the earth's surface Maj. J. E. H. Stevenot, of Manila, flew from that city to a point 150 miles down the coast last summer above a typhoon which tied up all the shipping of the Philippines.

The northeast monsoon over the China Sea is prevalent from October to about the middle of March, but with the benefit of the Siccawei Observatory at Shanghai, the United States Government Observatory at Manila, and the observatory at Hongkong, the aerial navigator will be protected and warned; then to the west he will have the benefit of the Hanoi Observatory in the North of Indo China, which is equipped with aeronautical instruments for testing the currents of the upper air to 5 or 6 miles. Flying east of Shanghai he will be under the protection of the Japanese Government at Tokio. Thus the sea is well covered to Hanoi, where the aviator resumes the overland route to Siam and Burma.

There are now 400 aero clubs of the world to join in the work of making the first aerial derby a success, and the Federation Aeronautique International are endeavoring to have the aero clubs of each nation superintend that portion of the Derby which covers their national territory. It is even possible that the aerial Derby around the world may become an annual event. Some 49 cities of the United States have promised entries, which shows how deep an interest is taken in the matter by the country.

The members of the commission to organize the Derby retired many years ago from active business and have no financial interest whatever in the production of aircraft. It is the intention of the commission to prepare the necessary data to make the affair the greatest international sporting event in history. The purpose of the commission is a patriotic one, to rouse world-wide interest in aviation, which will hasten the practicability and utility of air service; and a fine example of this spirit is shown in the fact that Commodore Beaumont is assuming the expenses of the trip of the commission around the world.

Men must always have something higher to strive for, be it either practical invention or some high ideal. The first aerial Derby around the world seems to serve a double purpose, calling to adventurers in the realms of mechanical inventions to create aircraft that will be safe and useful, and to those with the spirit of discoverers to go up to the air currents and learn of new dangers; invent a new language of airfaring terms; chart the Scylla of fogs and the Charybdis of "airholes," and in the cold reaches of the upper air to plot the lanes of future travel. On the other hand, in interesting all nations of every race from the head hunters of the jungles, who will see the flying boat, to the white-robed sheik of the desert, from the Alaskan

fur-robed Eskimo to the people of Japan, there will be one thought, one common interest, passing rapidly and visibly overhead, winging round the earth, drawing all peoples into swifter and closer communication, linking the interest of the various families of the human race into one great circle.

This idea is one of particular interest to the Americas and to this institution, which endeavors to aid in the feeling of brotherhood of the various American people, for Pan Americanism is but a smaller sort of world brotherhood; and from the aerial Derby we may expect the development not only of swift material communication, but also a communion of ideals which benefit the human race.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS IN 1919

THE following statement of the chief Argentine exports for the year 1919 in comparison with 1918, by quantities and countries of destination, has been compiled from tables published in the Review of the River Plate for January 9, 1920. In addition are given the totals of the trade for the four years, 1914 to 1917, representing the period of the war:

	1918	1919		1918	1919
Wheat (tons):			Maize (tons)—Continued.		
Netherlands.....		372, 779	1917.....	896, 115	
United Kingdom.....	345, 056	323, 063	1916.....	2, 804, 209	
Brazil.....	312, 075	290, 924	1915.....	4, 349, 851	
Spain.....	201, 039	247, 729	1914.....	3, 512, 062	
France.....	160, 441	217, 928			
Sweden and Norway.....	65, 383	147, 972	Linseed (tons):		
Italy.....	30, 514	137, 802	United States.....	249, 392	373, 039
Denmark.....		37, 145	United Kingdom.....	55, 127	135, 278
United States.....	38, 754	2, 520	Netherlands.....		74, 894
On orders.....	1, 745, 697	1, 053, 909	France.....	8, 546	30, 148
Other countries.....	21, 460	426, 488	Sweden and Norway.....	4, 008	27, 078
Total.....	2, 929, 419	3, 258, 259	Denmark.....		22, 879
1917.....	897, 622		Spain.....	8, 766	1, 616
1916.....	2, 273, 205		On orders.....	64, 896	118, 341
1915.....	2, 448, 724		Other countries.....	318	56, 999
1914.....	957, 761		Total.....	391, 053	840, 272
			1917.....	140, 168	
Maize (tons):			1916.....	638, 654	
United Kingdom.....	180, 456	526, 150	1915.....	1, 001, 542	
United States.....	60, 183	265, 642	1914.....	861, 580	
France.....	40, 478	204, 302	Oats (tons):		
Sweden and Norway.....	86, 896	167, 920	United Kingdom.....	77, 889	94, 698
Netherlands.....		161, 329	France.....	42, 503	46, 493
Denmark.....		147, 139	Sweden and Norway.....	25	20, 634
Spain.....	10, 088	83, 838	Italy.....	20, 049	8, 831
Italy.....	32, 043	39, 357	Netherlands.....		7, 992
On orders.....	226, 480	489, 993	On orders.....	397, 819	124, 716
Other countries.....	11, 053	289, 051	Other countries.....	251	27, 986
Total.....	647, 657	2, 374, 721	Total.....	538, 536	331, 350

	1918	1919		1918	1919
Oats (tons) - Continued.			Hay, alfalfa, and other (tons):		
1917.....	270,761		Brazil.....	1,244	4,945
1916.....	784,734		Other countries.....	7	
1915.....	591,212		Total.....	1,251	4,945
1914.....	360,010		1917.....	5,875	
Barley (tons):			1916.....	14,889	
United Kingdom.....		9,176	1915.....	15,743	
Italy.....		2,284	1914.....	20,563	
France.....	1,407	2,019	Calfskins (number):		
Brazil.....	2,139	1,884	United States.....	29,578	353,394
Spain.....		1,324	Spain.....	32,731	19,720
On orders.....	2,257	12,496	Italy.....	29,512	11
Other countries.....	20	3,765	Netherlands.....		2,830
Total.....	5,823	33,148	United Kingdom.....		2,007
1917.....	11,450		France.....		1,607
1916.....	53,032		Brazil.....	5,000	
1915.....	75,946		Other countries.....		6,465
1914.....	20,533		Total.....	96,821	388,034
Flour (tons):			Dry oxides (number):¹		
Brazil.....	95,244	151,239	United States.....	38,222	314,399
Sweden and Norway.....	4,054	40,825	Spain.....	399,018	274,954
Netherlands.....	13,619	13,405	United Kingdom.....	165,704	90,219
United Kingdom.....		4,651	Italy.....	554,814	63,261
Denmark.....		4,008	Netherlands.....		61,633
Spain.....		3,100	France.....	58,675	46,826
On orders.....	970	34,814	Sweden and Norway.....	5,000	24,700
Other countries.....	26,973	24,227	On orders.....	43,499	
Total.....	130,860	276,269	Other countries.....	32,612	111,010
1917.....	95,232		Total.....	1,297,544	1,587,002
1916.....	123,799		1917.....	1,904,804	
1915.....	107,525		1916.....	2,360,295	
1914.....	62,478		1915.....	2,941,050	
Quebracho logs (tons):			1914.....	1,650,258	
United States.....	6,546	38,760	Salt oxides (number):		
Italy.....	1,100	6,925	United States.....	1,432,723	2,235,554
United Kingdom.....		3,380	United Kingdom.....	1,464,471	562,824
Sweden and Norway.....	400	1,687	Sweden and Norway.....	74,394	288,216
Other countries.....		532	France.....	103,558	77,633
Total.....	8,046	51,264	Denmark.....		62,690
1917.....	108,945		Netherlands.....		53,104
1916.....	101,711		Italy.....	16,767	5,000
1915.....	178,643		On orders.....	3,605	
1914.....	276,127		Other countries.....		102,719
Quebracho extract (tons):			Total.....	3,162,204	3,387,740
United States.....	58,877	52,065	1917.....	3,109,026	
United Kingdom.....	19,346	38,451	1916.....	3,379,117	
France.....	22,615	19,959	1915.....	2,844,200	
Italy.....	14,069	12,844	1914.....	2,226,022	
Sweden and Norway.....	3,160	11,771	Horsehides (number):		
Denmark.....		7,430	United States.....	30,104	481,732
Spain.....	839	4,832	Netherlands.....		19,511
Netherlands.....		4,541	United Kingdom.....		6,009
Other countries.....	5,894	20,695	Spain.....	10,133	2,000
Total.....	124,710	172,588	Other countries.....		22,800
1917.....	100,904		Total.....	40,237	532,052
1916.....	120,010		1917.....	172,269	
1915.....	111,583		1916.....	76,023	
1914.....	88,813		1915.....	83,801	
Butter (tons):			1914.....	58,475	
United Kingdom.....	14,634	10,533	Sheepskins (tons):		
France.....	54	2,609	France.....	2,272	9,540
Italy.....		587	United States.....	3,777	6,397
Sweden and Norway.....		394	Netherlands.....		671
Spain.....	68	141	Italy.....	188	163
Netherlands.....		75	Brazil.....	159	129
On orders.....	127	57	Spain.....	65	
Other countries.....	11	794	Sweden and Norway.....		42
Total.....	14,894	15,250	Other countries.....	16	75
1917.....	9,579		Total.....	6,477	17,017
1916.....	5,419				
1915.....	4,730				
1914.....	3,121				

¹ Not previously stated.

	1918	1919		1918	1919
Sheepskins (tons)—Con.			Tallow (tons)—Continued.		
1917.....	14,026		Spain.....	4,732	251
1916.....	13,923		Brazil.....	545	52
1915.....	17,907		On orders.....	1,270	653
1914.....	11,841		Other countries.....	283	6,171
			Total.....	45,995	35,775
Goatskins (tons):			1917.....	39,366	
United States.....	573	1,871	1916.....	20,482	
France.....	95	197	1915.....	29,144	
Italy.....	5	46	1914.....	36,360	
Spain.....	343	41			
Other countries.....		25	Frozen beef (quarters):		
Total.....	1,016	2,180	United Kingdom.....	2,694,337	2,492,375
1917.....	1,427		France.....	2,248,120	1,884,244
1916.....	3,298		Italy.....	783,678	277,814
1915.....	2,720		Sweden and Norway.....		20,887
1914.....	1,255		Netherlands.....		8,126
			On orders.....	439,320	280,317
Wool (tons):			Other countries.....	29,219	69,843
United States.....	80,313	51,625	Total.....	6,194,674	5,033,596
France.....	16,870	37,802	1917.....	4,426,726	
United Kingdom.....	2,615	15,549	1916.....	2,248,120	
Italy.....	8,347	8,810	1915.....	4,811,305	
Netherlands.....		8,040	1914.....	3,216,747	
Sweden and Norway.....	1,450	3,319	1914.....	1,182,476	
Denmark.....		2,453			
Spain.....	3,627	1,010	Chilled beef (quarters):		
Other countries.....	2,727	18,056	United Kingdom.....	23,553	74,598
Total.....	115,949	146,664	1917.....	619,912	
1917.....	134,895		1916.....	814,889	
1916.....	132,037		1915.....	1,113,333	
1915.....	135,656		1914.....	3,215,531	
1914.....	123,069				
			Frozen mutton (carcasses):		
Hair (tons):			United Kingdom.....	877,845	1,120,143
United States.....	540	786	France.....	347,535	258,974
United Kingdom.....	738	544	United States.....		19,636
Italy.....	88	284	On orders.....	10,009	27,013
Sweden and Norway.....		127	Other countries.....	2,658	79
France.....	8	124	Total.....	1,238,047	1,425,845
Other countries.....	196	189	1917.....	969,581	
Total.....	1,570	2,054	1916.....	1,497,418	
1917.....	2,050		1915.....	1,175,730	
1916.....	2,573		1914.....	1,602,348	
1915.....	2,684				
1914.....	1,700		Frozen lamb (carcasses):		
			United Kingdom.....	221,271	197,584
Tallow (tons):			United States.....		14,416
United Kingdom.....	16,908	11,758	France.....	7,691	5,635
France.....	1,497	4,811	On orders.....	2,396	697
Netherlands.....		3,848	Total.....	231,358	218,332
Italy.....	11,931	3,328	1917.....	450,186	
Sweden and Norway.....		1,872	1916.....	637,196	
United States.....	8,829	1,790	1915.....	488,879	
Denmark.....		1,241	1914.....	734,794	



COMMERCE OF UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA.

The trade of the United States with the Latin American Republics for the year 1919 shows an increase over the preceding year of \$462,383,098, or 25.8 per cent.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1919.....	\$1,318,803,305	\$934,754,929	\$2,253,558,234
1918.....	1,105,238,897	685,936,239	1,791,175,136
Increase.....	213,564,408	248,818,690	462,383,098
Increase (per cent).....	19.4	36.3	25.8

Compared with 1913, the year before the war, the trade for 1919 was over three times as large.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1919.....	\$1,318,803,305	\$934,754,929	\$2,253,558,234
1913.....	427,058,266	316,560,433	743,618,699
Increase.....	891,745,039	618,194,496	1,509,939,535
Increase (per cent).....	20.9	19.5	20.3

The figures show values alone. Due to the increase in prices the volume of the trade by quantities has not increased to anything like the same extent.

	Imports, 1919.	Exports, 1919.	Total, 1919.
Mexico.....	\$148,926,376	\$131,451,901	\$280,378,277
Guatemala.....	12,115,065	8,391,464	20,506,529
Salvador.....	4,146,113	5,934,418	10,080,531
Honduras.....	7,415,588	7,691,928	15,107,516
Nicaragua.....	5,496,275	6,694,497	12,190,772
Costa Rica.....	6,581,789	4,920,724	11,502,513
Panama.....	7,395,029	22,009,925	29,404,954
Cuba.....	418,610,263	278,391,222	697,001,485
Dominican Republic.....	12,190,302	18,740,756	30,931,058
Haiti.....	9,705,147	16,327,848	26,032,995
North American Republics.....	632,581,947	500,554,683	1,133,136,630
Argentina.....	199,158,401	155,968,390	355,126,791
Bolivia.....	2,434,750	4,771,177	7,205,927
Brazil.....	233,570,620	114,656,309	348,226,929
Chile.....	82,442,364	53,471,688	135,914,052
Colombia.....	42,911,409	24,143,646	67,055,055
Ecuador.....	8,966,435	7,500,703	16,466,938
Paraguay.....	1,031,414	894,271	1,925,685
Peru.....	33,111,352	26,945,191	60,056,543
Uruguay.....	50,483,828	31,419,689	81,903,497
Venezuela.....	32,110,785	14,429,202	46,539,987
South American Republics.....	686,221,358	434,200,246	1,120,421,604
Total Latin America.....	1,318,803,305	934,754,929	2,253,558,234



TWO PROMINENT PAN AMERICAN DIPLOMATS.

This photograph was taken in front of the United States legation in Lima, Peru. Left: Mr. William Walker Smith, American chargé d'affaires in Peru. Right: Señor Luis A. Baralt, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Cuba in Peru.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

The decree of May 8, 1908, regulating **IMPORTS OF CATTLE FOR BREEDING PURPOSES**, with the special object of preventing entry into the country of animals having tuberculosis, has been modified so as to require a quarantine of 30 days in the station at Buenos Aires, diagnosis for tubercular germs, and tubercular vaccination during the last two days of the quarantine period.

In 1919 the **EXPORTS OF HIDES** numbered 1,587,002 dry cowhides, 3,387,740 salted cattle hides, and 532,052 horsehides, as compared with 1,297,544 dry cattle hides, 3,162,204 salted cattle hides, and 40,237 horsehides in 1918.

In 1919 the United States **BOARD OF TRADE** in Buenos Aires had, at the close of its first year of existence, 141 active and 19 associate members. The receipts during the year amounted to \$132,959, and a balance on hand of \$8,422 and \$22,645 in Liberty bonds. During the year the arbitration committee considered 132 cases and definitely settled 107 cases.

A company with a capital of 28,000,000 pesos has submitted a proposal to the municipal council of Buenos Aires to construct and operate two new electric **SUBWAYS** in the national capital.

A Buenos Aires corporation has obtained a concession to establish an automatic **TELEPHONE SERVICE** in the national capital. The material for this installation has been ordered from the United States.

The **Hispano-Argentine Commercial Interchange and PACKING HOUSE Co.** proposes to erect a large packing house and develop trade between Spain and the Argentine Republic.

A London firm has been given permission by the Argentine Government to investigate and make surveys as to the exploitation of **HYDROELECTRIC POWER** at the great falls of the Iguazu River. Like permission will be given to any Argentine and foreign companies interested to make similar investigations and surveys under the same conditions.

A Colombian **COMMERCIAL MISSION**, under the chairmanship of Jorge Ancizar, arrived in Buenos Aires in January last for the purpose of investigating, reporting upon, and encouraging the development of trade between Colombia and the Argentine Republic.

A **BOARD OF TRADE** was recently organized at the station of Colegiales for the purpose of looking after the interests of trade in forestal products.

BOLIVIA.

In January last reciprocal **POSTAL SERVICE** was established with Austria. The post offices of La Paz and Villazon in Bolivia and those of Vienna and Lintz in Austria are exchange offices in this service.

The Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway Co. has been authorized by the executive power to complete the work of enlarging the station of VIACHA in accordance with plans and estimates already approved.

The Reynolds **MINING CO.** has just been organized at Tarina, a canton of the Province of South Chichas, for the purpose of working the Tarina, Macrina, and San Antonio mines.

On January 19 last the new **TELEGRAPH LINE** between Colcha, capital of the Province of North Lipez, and Julaca, a town on the Antofagasta & Bolivian Railway, was opened to public use.

The sale of the following **MINES** are reported: Exaltacion and Glorieta to Arturo Guzman Cortez and Antonio Sabioncello for the sum of £400,000; the Juan Lazzeri mines to S. Bricker and Arturo Guzman Cortez for the sum of 600,000 bolivianos; and the Huanchaca de Inquisivi, San Felipe, Retamales and some other mines of less importance to Guggenheim Bros. for a consideration in excess of £100,000.

BRAZIL.

The National Coastwise Navigation Co. has taken preliminary steps to establish a **LINE OF FREIGHT STEAMERS** between Para and Buenos Aires, with stops at Montevideo and the principal Brazilian ports. Five vessels of 10,000 tons each will be employed in the direct service, and five vessels of 3,500 tons each in the coastwise trade.

The National Maritime Transportation Co., a Portuguese-Brazilian corporation with a capital of 10,000 contos, has been organized in Rio de Janeiro to operate a line of **STEAMERS** between Brazil, North and South America, Europe, and Africa.

In 1919 vessels to the number of 1,495 entered the **PORT OF SANTOS**, 1,335 of which were steamers and 160 sailing vessels. These vessels represented a national tonnage of 609,574 and a foreign tonnage of 1,991,405. The clearances during the same period were 1,313 steamers and 157 sailing vessels. These vessels represented, respectively, a national and foreign tonnage of 600,835 and 1,966,136.

The principal Brazilian **EXPORTS** during the first 10 months of 1919 were as follows: Frozen meats, 48,766 tons, as compared with 56,778 tons during the same period of 1918; cattle hides, 51,368 tons, as compared with 37,651 tons; coffee, 11,273,000 sacks, as compared with 6,410,000 sacks; lard, 16,435 tons, as compared with 12,569 tons; canned meats, 23,920 tons, as compared with 14,990 tons;

rubber, 28,760 tons, as compared with 17,102 tons; and cacao, 51,957 tons, as compared with 31,936 tons.

A group of Rio Grande do Sul capitalists and business men have organized a company with a capital of 500 contos to engage in the manufacture of CHEMICAL PRODUCTS formerly imported into the Republic.

Congress has appropriated 10 contos to defray the preliminary expenses of the plans, estimates, etc., of the ARAPUHY IRRIGATION CANAL in the State of Maranhao.

It is estimated that the Lloyd Brasileiro Steamship Co. will need during the present year 220,000 metric tons of COAL.

The installation for the refining of PETROLEUM at Sotea, Municipality of São Gabriel, State of Rio Grande do Sul, has been completed. The plant is equipped for a daily production of from 2,000 to 3,000 liters.

A CORN EXPOSITION will be held in Porto Alegre in September, in which all the States of the Republic have been invited to participate. In connection with this exposition a stock fair will also be held.

Since the establishment two years ago of the office for the encouragement of the production of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, the Government has distributed 2,508 metric tons of seeds and plants and a large quantity of fertilizers and insecticides.

The State of Santa Catharina has ordered the survey of lands between the Uruguay, Chapeco, and Antas Rivers for COLONIZATION purposes.

The executive power has approved the final plans for the installation of HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS on the Paraguassu River, State of Bahia, submitted by the Brazilian Electric Power Co.

Law No. 4050, dated January 13, 1920, provides for the reorganization of the NATIONAL ANALYSIS LABORATORY, and the establishment of similar laboratories in the customhouses at Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Porto Alegre, Corumbá, Bahia, Recife, Parahyba, Fortaleza, Maranhao, Belem, and Manaos for use in the collection of federal taxes and in the prevention of the importation into the country of articles dangerous to public health.

CHILE.

The Government recently approved the by-laws of the COMMERCIAL CUSTOMHOUSE BOARD of Valparaiso which was organized for the purpose of making uniform rules for customhouse operations in the Republic.

A contract has been let for the construction of a BRIDGE over Pemuco Creek at an estimated cost of 66,500 pesos.

Due to the efforts of Rufino Concha a PORCELAIN FACTORY has been established in Chile. It is believed that the products of this factory can successfully compete with the celebrated porcelain wares of the national factory at Sevres.

Press reports state that **HOT SPRINGS** have been discovered to the southwest of the Talcahuaca volcano about 25 kilometers from Cura-Cautin. Some of the springs contain sulphur and others magnesia, iron, and carbonic acid.

The by-laws of the Puerto Montt **PACKING HOUSE** have been approved by the executive power. The capital of this packing house is £200,000.

The Chilean press states that steps have been taken to organize an important **SUGAR INDUSTRY** with Chilean and Colombian capital to exploit the fertile sugar zone of the Department of Cauca, Colombia, and to construct sugar refineries.

The production of **COPPER** in Chile, during the 10 years from 1910 to 1919, inclusive, according to data compiled by the National Mining Society, was, in tons, as follows: 1910, 38,231; 1911, 36,420; 1912, 41,647; 1913, 42,263; 1914, 44,665; 1915, 52,341; 1916, 71,289; 1917, 102,526; 1918, 106,814; and in 1919, 70,000.

The Spanish **BOARD OF TRADE** in Valparaiso has elected the following officers: Fernando Rioja, president; Francisco de Caso, vice president; Juan Aboitiz, treasurer; and Benito Labayrú, secretary.

The Marta **TIN Co.** has been organized in Santiago with a capital of £430,000 for the purpose of working tin mines in Bolivia.

The Sociétés General Transatlantique has established a new **STEAMSHIP SERVICE** between Chilean and French ports.

COLOMBIA.

An executive decree of February 7, 1920, regulates the **EXPLOITATION OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS**, prescribes the manner in which contracts shall be made, and the way in which the percentage belonging to the nation shall be paid.

The **EXPORTS OF COFFEE** in 1918 amounted to 68,916,745 kilos, valued at \$20,675,023, as compared with 99,691,141 kilos, valued at \$51,998,899 in 1919.

A maritime **NAVIGATION CO.** with a capital of \$1,000,000 was organized in Medellin in February last. This company also proposes to navigate the Magdalena River. A company to engage in the raising of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar has also been organized at Medellin with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000.

In 1918 there were 7,000,000 **COCONUTS**, valued at \$300,000, exported from the islands of San Andres and Providencia.

An executive decree of January 22 last provides 120,000 pesos for the purchase of **VESSELS** for use as revenue cutters and in the transport service on the Mota and other navigable rivers of the Republic.

Early in February last grading was commenced on the Boyaca section of the **NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY** which will connect

the capital of the Republic with the Lower Magdalena River. Grading is soon to be commenced on the Cundinamarca section of this railway.

According to press reports the Royal Mail has established a steamship SERVICE between Puerto Colombia, the Pacific ports of Colombia, and Rotterdam, and the Folwell Navigation Co., a steamer service between New York, Cartagena, and Puerto Colombia. The vessels of the latter company will also visit the Pacific coast ports of Colombia and the principal ports of Ecuador.

The new section of the ANTIOQUIA RAILWAY between Cisneros and Limon, a distance of 9 kilometers, has been opened to traffic, as has also the cart road from Limon to La Quebra, a distance of 6 kilometers.

Two Choco capitalists will open a sugar REFINERY at Sutautá, on the banks of the Atrato River in a rich sugar-cane growing section of the Republic. The refinery is to have a capacity of 1,000 sacks of sugar per day.

The National PETROLEUM Co. was recently organized in Bogota by Colombian capitalists.

An AUTOMOBILE ROAD between Barranquilla and Calamar, a distance of 110 kilometers, was recently opened to public traffic by the governor of the department of the Atlantic. The government of the department of Magdalena is constructing an automobile road from Riohacha to Valledupar, a distance of 40 leagues.

COSTA RICA.

A new TANNERY AND HIDE BUSINESS, under the name of Mainieri & Co., has been established in San Jose. The Esquivel & Estrada Co. is another new firm recently established, which will deal in grains and groceries.

In a recent meeting of the Cabinet Makers' and Carpenters' Society of San Jose it was decided to devote the funds on hand to the establishment of a WORKMEN'S COOPERATIVE store, in which the society members may buy necessities at cost.

On February 19 the COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION of Costa Rica was formed and the following officers elected: President, Señor Jeronimo Pages; vice presidents, Eduardo Castro Saborío and José G. Lorente; treasurer, Señor Luis Robert; attorney, Señor Enrique Saborío; and secretaries, Señors Abel Mena and Elías Vargas M.

CUBA.

The following TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICES have recently been established in the Republic: Post offices, two in the Province of Santa Clara, one in Pinar del Rio, one in the Province of Oriente, and one in the Province of La Habana; telegraph offices, four in the city of Matanzas, which will also issue postal money orders.

In order to reestablish ocean traffic between Germany, Cuba, and Mexico, the Hamburg American Line has established a MONTHLY FREIGHT STEAMER SERVICE between Hamburg, Habana, and the Mexican ports of Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Puerto Mexico.

Newspaper reports state that a new SUGAR PLANTATION is to be started in Fomento with a capacity of producing 150,000 sacks of sugar. The cost of construction will be 2,000,000 pesos and the plantation will be completed by the middle of December next.

The department of agriculture has made the necessary requisitions for the construction of a BREEDING STATION in the jurisdiction of Bayamo, Oriente. It will be under the department of agriculture and will be in charge of experts from that department.

In accordance with a convention celebrated on August 20, 1910, in Buenos Aires, the President of Cuba issued a decree on February 19 regulating the INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS AND PATENTS as concerns the Habana office. The decree states that every native owner of a trade-mark or patent may at any time register his trade-mark or patent, pending legal proceedings, in the international American office of Habana, for the protection of this trade-mark or patent in the countries signatory to the above-mentioned convention.

In February the commercial hydroplane "L. T. D. No. 4" arrived at Habana on the initial trip of the AERIAL LINE BETWEEN MIAMI AND HABANA, which has been established by the Aero Limited Co. The trip was made without accident in two hours.

Figures on the PRODUCTION OF SUGAR in the country up to February 24 are as follows: Central Chaparra, 221,464 sacks; Central Delicias, 203,797 sacks; Tinguaro, 84,643 sacks; Constancia, 84,643 sacks; Mercedita, 53,940 sacks; Unidad, 19,780 sacks; Feliz, 50,054 sacks; San Ignacio, 28,265 sacks; Alava, 151,550 sacks; Santa Gertrudis, 107,609 sacks; Socorro, 55,414 sacks; Mercedes, 172,527 sacks; Maria Victoria, 49,635 sacks; Perseverancia, 62,490 sacks; Liqueitio, 36,415 sacks; Stewart, 229,287 sacks; Jagueyal, 198,800 sacks; Moron, 252,225 sacks; Lugareno, 161,425 sacks.

Since the beginning of the present crop on February 28 the MOVEMENT OF SUGAR in the port of Matanzas has been as follows: Received from the plantations, 1,113,812 sacks, of which 832,783 sacks were exported, leaving a stock on hand of 281,029 sacks. For the port of Sagua la Grande the figures up to the 1st of March are the following: 526,565 sacks received, 421,613 sacks exported, leaving stock on hand of 104,852 sacks. The total amount of sugar sent to the various ports of the Republic up to February 21 amounted to 1,118,874 tons.

In a meeting held February 27 by the general committee of the CENTRAL MINING CO., the following board of directors was

elected: President, Dr. Enrique Lujan; vice president, Señor Caspar Dominguez; treasurer, Señor Louis Casanovas; secretary, Ldo. Policarpo Lujan.

Statistics furnished by the customs officials show that in the month of February 12,314 PASSENGERS ENTERED THE PORT OF HABANA with 16,958 pieces of baggage, and paid to the Government 2,841 pesos (peso equals \$1) for the right of entry.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

A law enacted January 10, 1920, prohibits the TRADE IN NARCOTIC DRUGS within the limits of the Republic, making it illegal and subject to the penalty of the law to import, produce, compose, sell, distribute, or possess the following substances: Crude or refined opium or any of its derivatives, compositions or synthetic substitutes for the same, such as morphine, etc. The provisions of the law do not apply to preparations and compositions which contain less than 2 grains of opium, one-fourth grain of morphine, one-eighth grain of heroin, etc.

On February 3 a GOOD ROADS SOCIETY was formed in La Victoria to construct roads and improve those already in existence. The board of directors was formed of the following persons; President, Señor Basilio Henriquez; treasurer, Señor Gregorio Tejada; and secretary, Señor Vicioso Reyes.

By an order of February 6 the military government has forbidden the EXPORTATION OF CATTLE, hogs, calves, goats, fowl, or any edible quadruped or fowl. To export any such animal it is necessary to obtain written permission from the department of agriculture and immigration.

ECUADOR.

The second ANIMAL FAIR, under the directorate of agricultural production, was held early in the year in Quito, and many different species of animals were exhibited, the prize winners receiving gold medals.

The Ecuadorean press states that the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique Française has decided to establish a LINE OF STEAMERS between Havre and Guayaquil, via the Panama Canal.

On January 24 the President issued a decree fixing the privilege tax on OIL FIELDS under exploitation for the present year (1920) at 6 per cent of the gross product of each well. Oil fields not under exploitation shall pay the tax as laid down in the mining code. The amount of the privilege tax shall be based on the quotation on oil per gallon in Guayaquil at the time of shipment.

The National Government has decided to establish a COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL MISSION in Europe to promote trade and study economic conditions resulting from the war which have a bearing on the affairs of Ecuador.

On February 1 presidential decree of January 2 went into effect, fixing the rate of charges for **LOADING AND UNLOADING** of merchandise at the customs of the ports of the Republic.

GUATEMALA.

The Government has contracted with Victor Cottone to make the preliminary as well as the final survey of the **GUATEMALAN EASTERN RAILWAY**, which will run from Santa Maria station on the Central Railway to the plantation of El Patinar.

The General Telegraph Bureau has been authorized to construct a **TELEGRAPH LINE** between the city of Guatemala and the port of San José. A tax of 5 centavos per word is to be levied on messages sent by the cable company, and the proceeds of same are to be used in building the telegraph line referred to.

An **AGRICULTURAL BOARD** has been organized in the department of Huehuetenango. The president of the board is Juan G. Castillo, and the secretary, Carlos Montalvo.

Press reports state that a company has been formed in Totonicapán for the purpose of establishing an **AUTOMOBILE SERVICE** between the departments of Quezaltenango, Sololá, Quiché, and Totonicapán.

HAITI.

A new firm, incorporated under the name of **VERRETTES PLANTATIONS (Inc.)**, has been authorized by a decree of recent date to start operations in Haiti. This firm, which will undertake extensive agricultural work in the commune of Verrettes, is capitalized at \$100,000.

Le Matin, a daily newspaper of Port au Prince, announces that a steamer left the capital recently bound for New York with a cargo of 3,400 sacks of **HAITIAN SUGAR**. The newspaper finds this very gratifying news, when it is considered that not very long ago Haiti was regularly importing sugar from nearby countries for her own consumption.

In a recent issue of *Le Moniteur*, the official newspaper, there were published the by-laws of the **AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT CO. OF HAITI**, a new business firm which has been established for the purpose of developing the agricultural and industrial resources of the country.

HONDURAS.

The directorate of the mails, on November 22, 1919, made a contract with Señor E. A. Westin to establish a **MAIL SERVICE** between the Honduran port of Amapala and the Salvadorean port of La Unión in weekly round trips.

A convention is to be signed by Honduras and Nicaragua in regard to FREE TRADE and shipping between the two countries. The convention has been approved by the congress of Nicaragua.

On December 12, 1919, the President authorized the installation of a TELEPHONE LINE from the town of San Pedro Sula to Chamelicón, La Pita, Cofradía, El Manacal, and Le Champa.

The President, on December 13, issued a decree granting the lease of 25,000 hectares of UNOCCUPIED LAND belonging to the State to Señor Ernesto Lazarus. The contract will be valid for 30 years, and the terms are the annual payment of 25 centavos per hectare.

MEXICO.

With the object of developing commerce between the two countries there is soon to be established in the City of Mexico an EXHIBIT OF MEXICAN AND UNITED STATES PRODUCTS under the auspices of the Confederation of the Boards of Trade.

Large deposits of KAOLIN have been discovered at Ascencion, District of Galeana, State of Chihuahua. Samples show that it is of good quality for the manufacture of porcelain. Steps have been taken to establish porcelain factories in Chihuahua and Ciudad Juarez.

Statistics have been compiled showing that there are in the Mexican Republic 8,466,643 head of LIVE STOCK, distributed as follows: Cattle, 2,162,984; horses, 929,385; mules, 354,351; asses, 287,989; sheep, 1,089,976; goats, 1,987,869; and hogs, 1,654,089.

A group of Mexican planters has established a CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL BOARD in the City of Mexico, with the object of developing agriculture in the Republic.

In 1919 the railways of Mexico used 3,555,756 barrels of PETROLEUM, valued at 3,658,875 Mexican pesos.

Passenger-train service has been renewed between Piedras Negras and Durango.

In February last the Ward Line inaugurated a monthly steamship service between Corunna, Santander, Bilbao, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, and the Mexican ports of Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Puerto Mexico.

A Mexican STEAMSHIP COMPANY, with a capital of 8,935,000 pesos, has been organized in Yucatan. This company has acquired the vessels belonging to the henequen interests for the purpose of using them in the coastwise trade.

The total output of PETROLEUM in Mexico in 1919 was 92,402,055 barrels, or 27,797,433 barrels more than in 1918. The principal centers of production were, in barrels, as follows: Southern fields, 72,656,713; Panuco, 16,808,435; Topila, 1,348,769; and Ebano and other districts, 1,588,138. The exports during the year referred to totaled 80,701,780 barrels. The exports of asphalt during the period

referred to amounted to 19,075 barrels, all of which went to the United States. The domestic consumption of petroleum in 1919 was 16,696,407 barrels, as compared with 14,000,000 barrels in 1918.

Press reports are to the effect that the city of Mazatlan will soon have **RAILWAY** connection with the city of Durango.

NICARAGUA.

The presidential message read before congress December 15, 1919, reports the following contracts approved for various public works and private enterprises:

A contract with the Wawa River Co. for the construction of 75 miles of **RAILROAD** from Barra de Wounta to the mining districts of the interior, the dredging and cutting of a channel in the Rio Kukalaya, and the construction of a harbor in the Bay of Wounta.

Contracts with the Central American Exploration Co. and Philip H. MacKinley for the exploration of certain zones of the country and the development of the **OIL FIELDS** found therein.

A contract with Señor J. B. Novoa for the establishment of a **WICKER FURNITURE FACTORY**.

A contract for the introduction of Spanish immigrants into the country to serve as laborers in the **CULTIVATION OF COTTON**.

Contracts for the **CULTIVATION OF ABACA** (Manila hemp) and development of the fiber industry, and also for the cultivation of vineyards.

A contract with Señors J. Wiest and E. Mueller for the construction of a **BRIDGE** (**PUENTE DE PANALOYA**).

Contracts made by the municipalities of Jinotega, Bluefields, Jinotepe, Diriamba, and Granada for **ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANTS** were also approved, as was a contract made by the municipality of Managua with an electric-light plant already constructed in the city.

During 1919 the Government paid special attention to the improvement of **ROADS** already in existence and constructed the following **HIGHWAYS**: Puerto Diaz-Juigalpa highway, of which 11 kilometers have been constructed; highway from the capital to Sierras de Managua, 5 kilometers constructed; there will be two branches from this road, one leading to la Cuchilla and the towns to the south by way of Camino del Ventarron, and the other to Cuchilla and the Pacific coast by way of Camino de Chiquilistagua. There will also be a highway from Tipitapa to Matagalpa, of which the last 4 kilometers are the most difficult of all the stretch of road in the Tamarindo region. Improvements are being made on the roads from Granada to Nandaime, Boaca to Tipitapa, Masaya to Tipitapa, and from Leon to the Pacific coast.

A **TEXTILE FACTORY** is to be established in the country by foreign capital for the purpose of utilizing the fibers extracted from native plants. The special machinery to be used is valued at \$800,000.

PANAMA.

At present there are three modern APIARIES in the Republic of Panama, with 20, 30, and 90 colonies each, respectively. These apiaries net their owner about \$3,200 per annum. This is an industry which could easily be developed in many parts of the Republic, inasmuch as there is a continuous flowering season in Panama, and the bee industry is free from the expense of feeding required in cold countries. Due to the high cost of sugar the demand for honey was never greater than it is now.

PARAGUAY.

In the third quarter of 1919 the total value of the FOREIGN TRADE amounted to 5,545,821 pesos gold (peso gold equals \$0.9648), of which 3,287,109 represented the exports and 2,258,712 pesos gold the imports. This trade was divided by countries as follows: Argentina, exports 1,490,517 pesos, and imports 962,420 pesos, gold; Brazil, exports 2,718 pesos and imports 30,889 pesos; Belgium, exports 573,788 pesos; Chile, imports 1,560 pesos; Cuba, 3,636 pesos imports; England, exports 262,545 pesos, and imports 533,080 pesos; France, 170,939 pesos exports, and 25,236 pesos imports; Germany, no export, 401 pesos imports; Holland, 308,018 pesos exports, and 1,307 pesos imports; Italy, 44,182 pesos exports, and 49,017 pesos imports; India, imports 7,212 pesos; Japan, imports 50,464 pesos; Norway, imports 3,361 pesos; Spain, exports 108,954 pesos, and 103,097 pesos imports; Portugal, imports 704 pesos; United States, 125,570 pesos exports, and 439,931 pesos imports; Uruguay, 201,878 pesos exports, and 45,754 pesos imports.

On November 5 the President authorized the LEASING OF AN ISLET, the property of the State, situated opposite to the harbor of Pinasco in the Alto Paraguay. The lease was given to Señor José M. Senés for the term of five years for the monthly rental of 2,500 pesos currency to be paid to the Government.

During the first nine months of 1919 the Ferrocarril Central of Paraguay (railroad) carried the following number of passengers and tons of freight: Passengers, 339,642, as against 257,361 in like period of 1918; freight, 174,688 tons, as against 137,498 in 1918.

According to statistics there are 8,200 inhabitants in the COLONY 25TH OF NOVEMBER, of whom 1,078 are men, 3,800 women, and 3,322 children of both sexes.

Early in February the Compañía Mihanovich established a NEW LINE OF STEAMERS between Buenos Aires, Asunción, and Corumba. The steamers to be used on this line are the *Asunción* and the *Corumba*.

PERU.

In November, 1919, the EXPORTS FROM HONGKONG to Peru consisted of 902,189 kilos of merchandise, valued at \$404,456.

On January 6 last an exhibit of Peruvian HORSES AND MULES was held in the hippodrome at Santa Beatriz.

A London corporation has offered to provide the Peruvian Government with an AIRPLANE, having a capacity of 14 passengers and arranged for carrying mail, for the proposed airplane mail service between Lima, Mollendo, and Paita.

In 1919 the Alapampa MINING CO. extracted 122,982 tons of ore, valued at 78,728 Peruvian pounds. In 1918 the ore extracted was 80,171 tons, valued at 69,412 Peruvian pounds.

The company in charge of the fiscal warehouses reports that on January 1 last the CEREALS on hand were as follows: 239,050 kilos of wheat, 109,369 kilos of rice, and other cereals, 913,868 kilos.

It is reported that important PETROLEUM wells have been discovered in the plains of the Andes in the department of Junin.

The Government has requested bids for the lease of the former German vessels *Marie*, *Hobe*, *Maipo*, and *Tellus*. With the exception of the *Marie* these are sailing vessels.

SALVADOR.

The President has lately made a contract with Neal Hampton for the construction of a HIGHWAY from Sonsonate to Ahuachapan, via the capital of the department of Santa Ana. This new highway will be the most important of the Republic, as it crosses the rich departments of Sonsonate, Santa Ana, and Ahuachapan. It will be well constructed and bordered with trees.

According to official figures the distance covered by Salvadorean HIGHWAYS AND ROADS is as follows: Public highways, 2,367 kilometers, of which 243 are in the department of Santa Ana, 109 in Ahuachapan, 174 in Sonsonate, 165 in San Salvador, 174 in La Libertad, 113 in Chalatenango, 132 in Cuscatlan, 149 in San Vicente, 209 in La Paz, 100 in Cabañas, 202 in San Miguel, 334 in Usulután, 136 in Morazán, and 127 in La Unión. Country roads, 9,190 kilometers, of which 1,588 are in the Department of La Libertad, 629 in the Department of Santa Ana, 392 in Ahuachapan, 519 in Sonsonate, 695 in San Salvador, 543 in Chalatenango, 340 in Cuscatlan, 489 in San Vicente, 759 in La Paz, 682 in Cabañas, 731 in San Miguel, 427 in Usulután, 778 in Morazan, and 608 in La Unión. The total length of all the highways and roads of the Republic is 11,557 kilometers.

Figures on RAILROAD OPERATIONS at the end of 1918 show that at that time there was in operation 374 kilometers on the Occidente, Oriente, and San Salvador to Santa Tecla Railroads. The Occidente Railroad carried 329,930 passengers during the year; the Oriente Railroad, 135,920 passengers, and the San Salvador-Santa Tecla Railroad, 286,742, making a total of 752,292 passengers. The freight carried by these same roads during the year amounted to 471,679 tons.

URUGUAY.

During the first 10 months of 1919 the EXPORTS OF MEATS were as follows: 325,784 frozen wethers, 918,537 quarters of frozen beef, and 1,268 quarters of chilled beef.

From January to August, 1919, the values of the principal EXPORTS OF URUGUAY, in pesos, were as follows: Meats and extracts, 32,117,032, as compared with 22,228,989 during the same period of 1918; fats, 4,871,431, as compared with 3,063,445 in 1918; wool, 40,431,685, as compared with 22,280,586 in 1918; dry, salted, and tanned hides, 17,178,420, as compared with 13,417,852 in 1918; and agricultural products, 1,969,615, as compared with 2,824,183 during the same period of 1918.

An executive decree of December 22, 1919, authorizes the RIVERA WAREHOUSE to receive on deposit merchandise imported from Brazil which must be inspected before it is placed on the market for the consumption of the public.

On December 24, 1919, the department of industry issued a decree appointing the following persons members of the COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE: Diego Pons (chairman), Juan Carlos Vidiella, and Francisco N. Oliveres.

Orders having been given for the installation of an underground TELEPHONE system in Montevideo, bids are to be called for and the contract awarded to the most desirable bidder. The postal, telegraph and telephone board has appointed the following committee to receive bids, make the award, etc.: Claudio Williman, Juan J. Amézaga, Alejandro Gallinal, Juan Aguirre González, and Hector R. Gomez.

During the five years from 1915 to 1919 the value of export and import COMMERCE of Uruguay with the United States, expressed in pesos, was as follows: 1915, 15,664,022; 1916, 24,709,231; 1917, 44,703,645; 1918, 41,595,562; and in 1919, 75,098,955. (Uruguayan peso equals \$1.0342.)

On January 4 last a FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXPOSITION was opened in Prado Park, Montevideo.

The SALES OF STOCK in 1919 were as follows: Cattle for consumption, 58,777,100 kilos; for packing houses, 312,240,950 kilos; and for factories 31,112,530 kilos. The value of these sales aggregated 55,104,176 pesos. Sheep for packing houses, 16,594,930 kilos, valued at 2,526,564 pesos, and hogs for packing houses, 3,774,120 kilos, valued at 1,621,390 pesos.

VENEZUELA.

Recent Venezuelan statistics on the production and importation of COAL show that the imports of this article have diminished considerably in late years, and that since 1911 the quantity produced

has gradually increased. The average annual production of coal from 1911 to 1913 was 6,222 long tons. From 1914 to 1918 this production was as follows: In 1914, 8,755 tons; 1915, 13,551 tons; 1916, 18,289 tons; 1917, 19,846 tons; and in 1918, 24,779 tons. The average annual imports of coal from 1911 to 1913, inclusive, were 19,676 tons. The imports of coal in 1914 were 23,280 tons; in 1915, 19,305; in 1916, 20,243; in 1917, 14,927; and in 1918, 8,746. The exports of coal in 1916 were 500 tons; in 1917, 2,000 tons; and in 1918 340 tons, all of which went to Curazao. The only producing coal mines in Venezuela are the Naricual, Capiricual, the Tocaropo, and those in the neighborhood of Barcelona.

As an evidence of the good condition of Venezuelan ROADS the Caracas press states that in January of the present year an automobile trip was made from Trujillo to Caracas in 30 hours, through the States of Trujillo, Lara, Yaracuy, Carabobo, Aragua, and Miranda. This is the first automobile trip from the Andean region to the capital of the Republic.

The SPANISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, which met in Caracas on January 31 last, elected the following officers: Aurelio Brunet, president; Emiliano Ramirez, vice president; Moises Carciente, treasurer; and Julian Dolz, secretary.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

On December 31, 1919, a statement of the national and foreign BANKS of the Republic showed the following results: Current, time, and savings deposits, 14,171,798 gold pesos, and 2,977,586,532 pesos currency; discounts and advances, 6,970,279 gold pesos, and 2,097,491,716 pesos currency; on hand in the country, 65,907,718 gold pesos, and 770,619,932 pesos currency; and paid-up capital, 47,919,802 gold pesos, and 364,142,333 pesos, currency.

The IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES collected in 1919 aggregated 155,626,439 pesos, currency, of which 89,147,617 pesos were for imports, and 66,478,822 pesos were for exports.

In 1919 the number of STOCK COMPANIES organized in the Republic was 78, as compared with 66 in 1918 and 50 in 1917. These companies were capitalized at 136,868,000 pesos, currency, and 6,425,000 pesos, gold, and the paid-up capital was 12,962,153 pesos, currency, and 1,263,700 pesos, gold. Among these are foreign

corporations as follows: North American, \$5,950,000; Dutch, 8,000,000 florins; English, £503,000; Norwegian, 2,000,000 crowns; Japanese, 1,000,000 yen; Canadian, \$1,000,000; and Belgian, 1,000,000 francs.

Among the corporations authorized to do business in the Argentine Republic in 1919 were two new ARGENTINE BANKS, both located in Buenos Aires, one having a capital of 5,000,000 pesos, currency, and the other 1,000,000 pesos.

In 1918 there were 53 national and 36 foreign INSURANCE companies operating in the Republic, which paid taxes during that year amounting to 1,712,758 pesos, currency. The insurance of the national companies amounted to 2,428,513,313 pesos, and that of the foreign companies to 2,994,840,418 pesos, or a total of 5,423,353,731 pesos, as compared with 4,142,094,535 pesos in 1917. The premiums collected by these companies in 1918 aggregated 49,561,703 pesos, as compared with 38,763,382 pesos in 1917. The increase in insurance in 1918, as compared with 1917, was 1,281,259,196 pesos.

The PROFITS of the bank of the Province of Buenos Aires in 1919 amounted to 5,995,000 pesos. This bank has a capital of 62,500,000 pesos, and a reserve fund of 9,680,111 pesos. In 1917 the Mortgage Bank of Buenos Aires redeemed BONDS or cédulas to the amount of 73,565,300 pesos, as compared with 33,677,675 pesos in 1918.

The EDUCATIONAL FUND from the tax on inheritances in 1919 amounted to 4,785,435 pesos, as compared with 4,375,787 pesos in 1918, 3,796,455 pesos in 1917, 2,627,735 pesos in 1916, and 3,161,917 pesos in 1915.

BOLIVIA.

The Executive has recently made available 150,000 bolivianos to be used in continuing the construction of the SUCRE TO POTOSI RAILWAY; 6,000 bolivianos for public works in the municipality of La Paz; 5,000 bolivianos to apply on the road from Achacachi to Sorita; and 3,200 bolivianos for the construction of the Yulosa to Carana highway.

In 1919 POSTAL MONEY ORDERS were issued from La Paz as follows: Domestic money orders to the amount of 975,101 bolivianos and international money orders aggregating 23,150 bolivianos.

The receipts of the National Central CUSTOMHOUSE at Oruro in 1919 amounted to 6,418,561 bolivianos.

BRAZIL.

In 1919 the STAMP TAX collected by the commercial board amounted to 1,052 contos. During the same year the Bureau of National Property collected 7,490 contos for the sale and lease of lands.

The new **BILLS** of the denominations of 1, 2, and 5 milreis will bear the portraits of David Campista, Joaquim Murтинho, and Rodriguez Alves, respectively.

The **BANK OF SOUTHERN BRAZIL** was recently opened at Florianopolis. The Mercantile Company of Rio de Janeiro, with a capital of 1,000 contos, was recently organized in the National Capital.

The President has authorized the Department of Finance to issue **BONDS** of the Public Debt to the amount of 100,000 contos, in denominations of 500 and 1,000 milreis. These bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The proceeds of same are to be used for the following purposes: Completion of the works on Cobras Island, equipment and repair of offices, betterment of the aviation service, hospitals and schools, etc., the Navy and War departments each being allotted 30,000 contos, and the Department of Public Works 40,000 contos.

The **REVENUES OF THE STATE OF BAHIA** in 1919 were 27,002 contos, as compared with 17,495 contos in 1918. The telegraph revenues of the city of Porto Alegre in 1919 were 1,415 contos, as compared with 1,195 contos in 1918.

The municipality of Barra do Pirahy has negotiated a **LOAN** of 200 contos in semiannual interest-bearing bonds at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. The loan was placed at 90 per cent of its face value.

The following **BRANCH BANKS** have recently been established: The Royal Bank of Canada, at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santos; and the First National Bank of Boston in the city of San Salvador, State of Bahia. The Scandinavian-Brazilian Bank, which was established in November last in Rio de Janeiro, has commenced business. It represents 32 of the principal banks of Norway.

The legislature of the State of São Paulo has authorized the governor of that State to issue 18,000 contos in **BONDS** to defray expenses in connection with the celebration of the centenary of the independence of Brazil.

CHILE.

Recent executive decrees authorize the expenditure of the following sums: 50,000 pesos for continuing construction work on the San Antonio to Cartagena Railway, 10,000 pesos for repairing bridges on the road from Los Condes to Los Bronces, 20,000 pesos to expend on foreign delegations, 6,900 pesos for technical expenses in connection with the Melado Canal, and 600,000 pesos in treasury notes for sundry works.

In 1919 the **CUSTOMS RECEIPTS** amounted to 74,200,104 pesos, gold, consisting of export duties, 28,255,588 pesos; import duties, 42,353,382 pesos, the remainder being from other sources.

During the first half of 1919 the profits of **INSURANCE COMPANIES** were, in pesos, as follows: Chilean Consolidated, 401,157;

Commercial, 110,756; Franco-Chilean, 204,519; Anglo-Chilean, 92,014; Commercial Union, 265,240; Antofagasta, 27,193; Continental, 28,457; Protectora, 326,942; International of Chile, 323,410; Patria, 58,593; Spanish, 558,807; Portefia, 61,831; Valparaiso, 241,428; Salvadora, 13,340; Italian, 202,160, and Central, 138,596. In 1919, the Viña del Mar Insurance Co. earned 16,700 pesos; the Metropoli, 98,044 pesos, and the Chilean Alliance, 1,615,794 pesos.

The PROVEEDOR BANK of Chile has elected the following officers: Baltazar Cordal, president; Severino Torralva, vice president, and secretaries Carlos Vega Lizardi and Jose Levi. The capital of this bank has been increased to 5,000,000 pesos.

The municipal council of Santiago has approved a resolution authorizing an appropriation of 10,000 pesos for the FIRE DEPARTMENT.

COLOMBIA.

The BUDGET of the National Government for 1920 estimates the receipts at 23,855,253 pesos and the expenditures at 27,792,581 pesos, leaving a deficit of 3,937,328 pesos.

Press reports state that the NATIONAL CITY BANK of New York will establish branches at Medellin, Barranquilla, and Cartagena.

A MUNICIPAL MORTGAGE BANK, which partakes of the character of a loan and savings institution, has been founded in Medellin.

The BUDGET of receipts and expenditures of the department of Caldas for the present year amounts, respectively, to 2,077,560 and 1,733,256 pesos, or a surplus of 344,304 pesos, which it is proposed to expend on municipal works and in the construction of roads.

Due to the establishment of foreign banks in Colombia, the banks of the national capital have reduced their rate of INTEREST to 10 per cent per annum. This rate also applies to long-time mortgages.

In February last the ROYAL BANK of Canada and the German Bank at Medellin established branches in Barranquilla.

COSTA RICA.

In a meeting held February 7, the municipal council of the Central Canton decided to increase the MUNICIPAL BUDGET to 3,762 colones (colon equals \$0.4653) for the purpose of increasing the salaries of the employees of the department of hygiene.

According to the statement rendered December 27, 1919, the figures on the BANKS of Costa Rica on this date were the following: The Banco de Costa Rica had a reserve in coin of 814,888 colones; bills in circulation, 284,240 colones; bills on hand, 1,715,760 colones. The Banco Anglo Costarricense, reserve, 787,412 colones; bills in circulation, 459,835 colones; bills on hand, 1,231,665 colones. The Banco Mercantile de Costa Rica, reserve, 1,123,506; bills in circulation,

549,925 colones, and bills on hand, 1,700,075 colones. The Banco Internacional de Costa Rica, reserve, 3,076,181 colones; bills in circulation, 16,954,024 colones, and bills on hand, 719,976 colones.

The President issued a decree on February 13 adding to the **BUDGET FOR ROADS AND HIGHWAYS** the sum of 25,000 colones for the Province of Guanacaste, and 25,000 colones for the same purpose in the Province of Puntarenas.

About the middle of February the President issued a decree calling for the **ISSUE OF 10 CENTAVO COPPER COINS** to the amount of 34,549 colones.

CUBA.

During the month of February the following **BRANCH BANKS** were opened: Branch of the Banco Nacional in the town of Banes; two branches of the Banco Español in the Vedado and Regla wards of the city of Habana; and a third in Perico, an important town of the Province of Matanzas. The Banco Internacional is opening a branch in Habana and another in the city of Matanzas.

RECEIPTS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO. for the month of December, 1919, were as follows: Gross receipts, 1,158,179 pesos; net receipts, 306,664 pesos; profits, 203,634 pesos.

According to a law passed on February 12, a **CREDIT** of 15,000 pesos was voted for the purchase of engines and equipment for the fire companies of the municipality of Bayamo, and 10,000 pesos credit for the purchase of equipment for the fire company of Santa Clara.

The **CUBAN OIL FIELDS CO.** has lately been organized in England with a capital of £150,000 sterling with 150,000 shares each worth £1 sterling. This company will develop extensive mining concessions, among which are the Prosperidad and Mariel claims.

On February 17 the President issued a decree authorizing the **MINTING OF SILVER AND NICKEL** coins to the amount of 1,550,000 pesos, to be proportioned as follows: Silver coins, 50,000 pesos in 40 centavo pieces; 700,000 pesos in 20 centavo pieces; 300,000 pesos in 10 centavo pieces. Nickel coins, 300,000 pesos in 5 centavo pieces, and 200,000 in 1 centavo pieces. The coining will be done by the Philadelphia mint by arrangement with the United States Government.

During the last quarter of 1919 the **PROFITS OF THE COMPAÑIA LICORERA CUBANA S. A.** were 245,147 pesos, which, added to the 127,877 pesos profit made during the previous three-quarters of the year, equals 373,024 pesos, the total profit for the year.

For the month of February the total **REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS** amounted to 205,177 pesos, which, compared with the 189,963 pesos collected in the same month of 1919, shows an increase of 15,214 pesos.

THE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS OF ANTILLA for the month of February amounted to 116,445 pesos. During the same month Isabela de Sagua collected 87,228 pesos.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The city government of Santo Domingo has submitted for the sanction of the military government of the Republic the MUNICIPAL BUDGET FOR 1920, which amounts to 370,870 pesos gold.

The town governments of the comunes of San Jose de las Matas, Santo Domingo, Bani Sabaneta, and Duverge have contracted LOANS with the military government for the construction of school-houses. The loans were as follows: San Jose de las Matas, 2,000 pesos; Santo Domingo, 50,000 pesos; 25,000 pesos for Bani; 16,000 pesos for Sabaneta; and 7,800 for Duverge.

ECUADOR.

The sum of 130,000 sucres is the amount fixed by the President in the BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE ORIENTAL REGION for the present year, in accordance with the special law of October 27, 1904.

In the latter part of January the ministry of the treasury sent to London £20,000 sterling for the payment of interest and amortization on the BONDS OF THE FERROCARRIL DEL SUR.

THE TAX ON THE EXPORTATION OF TAGUA (VEGETABLE IVORY) through the customs of the Republic as laid down in article 1 of executive decree of January 7 will not go into effect until May 1, due to a presidential decree of the 20th of January.

THE NEW TARIFF for the national telegraph service which went into effect January 1 fixes the rate of 40 centavos for the first 10 words or fraction of each message transmitted over the national lines, and 20 centavos for each 10 words or less following.

The BANCO DEL AZUAY of Cuenca has decided to raise its capital stock to 1,000,000 sucres (sucre equals \$0.4867) and to establish a section of loans and mortgages.

GUATEMALA.

Under recent executive decrees the disbursement of the following amounts have been made available: 22,860 pesos for repairs to the collector's office at Amatitlan; 36,250 pesos for furniture for the National Central Institute for males; and 6,400 pesos for the construction of three bridges on the road from the city of Jalapa to the Estrada Cabrera Railway station.

The municipality of Tejutla has been authorized to impose a tax the proceeds of which are to be used in the erection of PUBLIC WORKS in the municipality.

Under date of February 12 last the President of the Republic issued a decree making effective the law of April 22, 1919, authorizing

the banks to provide an AGRICULTURAL CREDIT OF 60,000,000 pesos for the benefit of owners of land who suffered from the earthquakes of 1917-18, and who desire funds for the repair of buildings and the cultivation of farms. The banks will charge 4 per cent interest on these loans. Loans or credits in excess of 100,000 pesos are prohibited.

HONDURAS.

During the economic year 1918-19 the PRODUCT OF THE COCONUT GROVES of Puerto Sal was 12,806 pesos (peso equals \$0.9271), of which 9,135 pesos were paid for expenses, leaving 3,671 pesos net profit.

In a recent meeting of the SOCIEDAD DE AHORROS TESORO FRATERNAL (Mutual Benefit Association) the following directorate was elected: President, Senor Antonio Chávez; vice president, Senor Carlos L. Mazier, jr.; attorney, Senor Manuel Reyes G.; secretary, Senor Julio A. Flores; and treasurer, Senor R. Augusto López.

A new BRANCH BANK has been established in the city of San Pedro Sula by the Foreign Banking Corporation.

According to the memorandum of the department of Hacienda read before Congress on January 10, the Government has signed conventions with banks and other enterprises established in the country for the INTRODUCTION OF UNITED STATES COIN into Honduras. As a result the Rosario Honduras Mining Co. will import \$145,000; the Banco Atlantida, \$250,000; and Pablo Uhler & Co., \$42,000.

The Government of the Republic on December 12 made a contract with the Banco Atlantida in Tegucigalpa to open a CREDIT FOR THE GOVERNMENT for the sum of \$100,000. The contract stipulates that the Government shall pay 7 per cent annual interest, which is to be liquidated monthly in the proportionate amount.

MEXICO.

In 1917 the revenues from the tax on PETROLEUM were 6,854,537 pesos; in 1918, 11,120,308 pesos; and in 1919, 15,203,187 pesos.

An executive decree of September 1, 1919, imposes a strict censorship on moving-picture exhibits. Since March 1 last moving pictures exhibited in the federal district and territories are taxed at the rate of 1.75 pesos for each 300 meters of reel or fraction thereof exceeding 50 meters of censored films.

NICARAGUA.

The revenue destined for the PAYMENT OF THE GUARANTEED BONDS—that is, the excess tax of 12½ per cent on imports and 50 per cent of the direct tax on capital—increased from January to September, 1919, by 28,000 cordobas, or 12,500 cordobas more than the estimated revenue of 67,500 cordobas and 37,500 cordobas,

for the second; that is to say, the excess tax on imports produced 95,500 cordobas, and the 50 per cent of the direct tax on capital equaled 50,000 cordobas.

During the first nine months of 1919 the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS showed an increase of 229,000 cordobas over a similar period of 1918, the collection in September of 134,400 cordobas being the highest for any one month since February, 1914.

DIVIDENDS on the 49 per cent of the shares owned by the Republic in the Banco Nacional of Nicaragua and in the Railroad of the Pacific, amounting to 131,145 cordobas for the first half of 1919, were paid to the Government. The sum of 116,445 cordobas was the interest from the railroad and 14,700 cordobas the interest from the bank shares.

The SURPLUS in the national treasury for the first six months of 1919 amounted to 606,000 cordobas, leaving, in accordance with the financial schedule, for public works and the payments on the debt of the guaranteed bonds the sum of 303,000 cordobas. As on November 30 of the same year more than 400,000 cordobas were on deposit in the bank as surplus of the second half year, and it was estimated that in December 100,000 cordobas more would be deposited to the same account, the President calculated the surplus for the full year at over 1,100,000 cordobas.

PANAMA.

The District of Panama collects annually 43,380 balboas in AUTOMOBILE AND VEHICLE LICENSES. There are in this district 361 freight and passenger automobiles for hire, 355 private automobiles, 82 horse carriages, and 158 carts. Licenses per month are charged for as follows: Automobiles for hire, 4 balboas; private automobiles, 2 balboas; and horse carriages, 3 balboas. The 101 first-class carts pay annually 202 balboas, and the 57 second-class carts, 57 balboas. There are 956 chauffeurs, coachmen, and draymen who pay for their licenses 1 balboa per month.

PARAGUAY.

During the third quarter of 1919 the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS amounted to 342,262 pesos gold (peso gold equals \$0.9648) and 10,410,458 pesos currency. Of these sums 109,208 pesos gold and 10,299,912 pesos currency represent the imports; 233,002 pesos gold and 67,830 pesos currency the exports; and 52 pesos gold and 42,716 pesos currency internal revenue. The various customs collected these revenues in the following amounts: Asuncion, 266,956 pesos gold and 9,734,431 pesos currency; Concepcion, 26,288 pesos gold and 181,137 pesos currency; Encarnacion, 29,497 pesos gold and 371,725 pesos currency; Pilar, 10,032 pesos gold and 114,077 pesos currency. Ayolas, 901 pesos currency; Humanita, 4,930 pesos gold

and 6,483 pesos currency; Villeta, 4,559 pesos gold and 476 pesos currency; and Rosario, 1,228 pesos currency.

In the period from July to September, 1919, the total value of foreign BANK DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT issued by all the banks of the Republic amounted to 8,254,750 pesos gold. Of this sum 7,594,876 pesos were drawn on Argentina, 183,563 on Uruguay, 54,242 on Spain, 83,848 on United States, 76,900 on France 143,490 on England, 111,038 on Italy, and 6,793 on other countries.

During 1919 the total EXPENDITURES ON LANDS AND COLONIES amounted to 135,674 pesos currency, which sum was distributed as follows: Rent of office and Hotel de Imigrantes, 19,200 pesos; office expenses and maintenance of immigrants, 71,924 pesos; and expenses of inspection and measurements of government land, 44,550 pesos.

On January 24 a BRANCH OF THE BANCO DE LONDRES Y RIO DE LA PLATA was opened in Asuncion, being the first branch of this bank to be opened in Paraguay.

On January 30 the municipal council approved the MUNICIPAL BUDGET OF ASUNCION for 1920, which amounted to 7,637,000 pesos currency.

PERU.

In 1919 the NET EARNINGS of the Italian Bank of Peru were 107,836 Peruvian pounds. The nets profits of the American Mercantile Bank of Peru for the same year were 8,544 Peruvian pounds.

The Southern Regional Congress, which adjourned on December 9, 1919, enacted the following TAX laws: Twenty centavos per case of alcohol imported through Mollendo consigned to the southern part of the Republic; 10 cents per liter of pure alcohol brought into the Department of Puno; 2 centavos per kilo of fruits and olives exported from Moquegua and the districts of Ilo; 3 centavos per kilo for cattle hides; and 2 centavos per kilo for goat and sheepskins exported from the departments of Cuzco, Arequipa, Puno, Apurimac, Tacna, and Moquegua. The following tax is also levied on tickets to public entertainments: Ten per cent on tickets selling from 20 centavos to 1 sol, and 20 per cent on tickets in excess of 1 sol.

The executive has approved the CHARITY BUDGET of Callao for 1920, amounting to 45,583 Peruvian pounds.

The TAXES collected during the last quarter of 1919 amounted to 558,818 Peruvian pounds.

SALVADOR.

By a recent presidential decree the BANCO AGRICOLA COMERCIAL of San Salvador is authorized to augment its paid-up capital of 1,300,000 colones (colón equals \$0.50) to 1,560,000 colones.

As the monetary law of September 11, 1919, which established the gold standard has been unbalanced somewhat by speculation, and

difficulties have arisen in regard to the exchange with American gold at the rate of two to one, the President issued a decree, on February 12, founding an OFFICE OF EXCHANGE under the supervision of a citizens' committee of six members appointed by the President. Among other powers the Office of Exchange will be permitted to issue bills to bearer, arranged by series and numbered, payable at the office on sight in U. S. gold. These bills will be approved by the Superior Tribunal of Accounts as are those of the present Banks of Issue.

URUGUAY.

In September, 1919, the total SALES OF REAL PROPERTY in the Republic amounted to 6,457,931 pesos, distributed as follows: Sales in Montevideo, 2,724,551 pesos; sales in the interior of the Republic, 3,246,743 pesos; and unclassified sales, 486,637 pesos.

The MORTGAGES recorded in September, 1919, numbered 315, representing a value of 1,908,636 pesos, as compared with 284, totaling 1,926,365 pesos, during the same period of 1918. During the same month 419 mortgages, aggregating 1,971,838 pesos, were canceled, as compared with 418 mortgages, amounting to 2,083,153 pesos, during the same period of 1918. From January to September, 1919, there were 2,870 mortgages recorded, amounting to 18,952,338 pesos, as compared with 3,025, aggregating 18,217,989, during the same period of 1918. The mortgages canceled during this period represented a value of 18,297,000 pesos, as compared with 20,273,730 during the same period of 1918.

On December 23, 1919, the legation of the United States in Uruguay delivered to the treasury department of that country 800,000 pesos in payment of leases on former GERMAN VESSELS up to December, 1919. The total payment on account of the lease referred to amounts to 3,800,000 pesos.

The NATIONAL REVENUES of the fiscal year 1918-19, including the collections of July and August, amounted to 33,496,860 pesos, as compared with 29,697,673 during the same period of 1917-18.

A decree of the treasury department of December 29, 1919, authorizes the founding of a RURAL SAVINGS BANK, under the name of "La Amistad," at Paso Manuel Diaz, department of Rivera.

VENEZUELA.

A branch of the AMERICAN MERCANTILE BANK of Caracas, which is a branch of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas of New York, has been opened in Puerta Cabello. This is the fourth branch bank that this institution has established in Venezuela.

During the second half of 1919 the net profits of the TELARES CO. of Caracas and Valencia were 1,648,294 bolivares, of which 82,415 bolivares went to the reserve fund, 838,679 to the guaranty fund, and 727,200 to the payment of dividends.



According to the report of the governor of the Federal District to the municipal council for the year 1919, the MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES amounted to \$3,724,891 bolivares, disbursed as follows: Public works, 189,757; public instruction, 167,007; police, 918,699; charity, 616,288; public embellishment, 113,434; lighting, 549,580; and other expenses, 863,124, which leaves a surplus of 317,002 bolivares.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA.

AN EXHIBITION OF SCHOOL MATERIAL, under the patronage of the women's group of the Union and Labor Association of Buenos Aires, and under the immediate direction of Dr. Matilde F. Flairotto, was held in the national capital from February 8 to 15 last. The exhibits were classified and appropriately arranged for the instruction of Argentine children in the primary and other grades, special importance being given to the education of abnormal children.

BOLIVIA.

A free DAY SCHOOL has recently been added to the night school which the American Institute maintains in La Paz. In this school particular attention is given to the teaching of English.

Acting on the suggestion of the department of public instruction the rector of the University of Potosi has donated 488 TEXTBOOKS to the Cristo schools.

CHILE.

The ministry of public instruction recently appointed a commission to arrange a GENERAL PLAN OF PHYSICAL CULTURE to be taught in the schools, which should be under one head and subject to the ministry of public instruction.

In January the ministry of public instruction accepted the offer of Señora Blanca Veraga de Errázuriz to donate a SCHOOL BUILDING FOR VIÑA DEL MAR. The building will have three classrooms, a patio, and rooms for the director.

A recent presidential decree has ordered the necessary material for the teaching of PHYSICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES in all the normal schools of the Republic.

Official figures show that the DENTAL SCHOOL of Santiago had in the school year of 1919 an enrollment of 240 students, of whom 186 were men and 54 women; 228 of the total were Chileans, 7 Bolivians,

2 Peruvians, 1 Ecuadorean, 1 Uruguayan, and 1 Frenchman. In the present school year the following subjects will be taught: General pathology, bacteriology, and pathological dental anatomy; dental pathology, therapeutics, hygiene, and physiology. Charity patients at the various clinics of the school for the nine months of the school year 1919 received over 200,000 treatments, and 139,000 pesos were paid for medicines and supplies used for these cases.

During January the following FREE COURSES IN THE INSTITUTE ZANELLI were opened: 1, practical English course, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 7 to 8 p. m.; 2, course in commercial accounting, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 to 8 p. m.; and 3, course in electricity, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 to 8 p. m.

On January 26 a SUMMER COURSE in the Federico Errázuriz school was opened. It is free and covers subjects taught in complementary schools.

The Chilean Government has appointed Señor Máxim Dunoguier D. to go to France to study the methods and organization of the CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS of that country, and the city of Santiago has commissioned Señor Dunoguier to visit the municipal laboratories and to study the sanitary systems employed in the industrial plants of the French cities he visits.

COLOMBIA.

Presidential decree of January 8 called for the creation of a SCHOOL FOR RAILWAY ENGINEERS in the national police headquarters of Bogotá. This school will be composed of men who will run the trains indicated by the Government at such times when it is deemed necessary by the Government. The course will be given on the railway of the south and the Sabana Railway, but the students must also take the International Correspondence School course for engineers.

COSTA RICA.

The ministry of public instruction has created the post of INSPECTOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL for the Province of Guanacasta, designating Señor Victor Oviedo for the post.

The Government has recently ordered the reestablishment of AGRICULTURAL COURSES in the barracks of the army which were in force during the administration of Licdo. Jiménez Oreamuno, and showed excellent results.

CUBA.

The president of the UNIVERSITY OF BOSTON arrived in Habana about the middle of February to establish an extension course of this university which will include a mercantile course and preparatory courses which will be accredited in the United States.

At the instance of the University of Habana the department of public instruction created the post of technical charge of the DE-

PARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY on February 21. The department was given a short time ago to the university by the Hospital Calixto García for the purpose of the study of radiology.

Señor José Martínez has just made a donation of a **COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL BOOKS** to the grange school of Santiago de Cuba for the library of that institution.

In a meeting held February 21 by the teachers of the district of Palos a **SUMMER SCHOOL** was organized with the approval of the department of public instruction. The course will include the following subjects: Physical training, drawing, manual training, and reading.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

According to a recent ruling of the military government **APPOINTMENTS FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS** must be given to persons possessing one of the following titles: Normal teacher, normal teacher of secondary education, normal teacher of primary education, normal instructor. Persons who have received the degree of bachelor may be appointed to any of these positions.

La Hermandad Cigarrera of Santiago (cigar makers' society) is organizing a **NIGHT SCHOOL FOR WORKMEN** members of the society.

The military government on February 9 issued an order stating that to obtain the **DEGREE OF LICENCIADO IN PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS** the student must pass examinations in the following subjects: Differential calculus, integral calculus, analytical geometry, physics, mechanics, descriptive geometry, solid geometry, chemistry, and astronomical mathematics. To obtain the degree of engineer of roads and bridges the student must pass examinations in the following subjects: Elements of differential calculus, elements of integral calculus, elements of analytical geometry, mechanics, resistance of materials and its application to reinforced concrete, and plans of roads, railroads, and bridges.

ECUADOR.

A Quito newspaper states that the Ford Motor Co., of the United States, will soon establish a practical school in the city to **TEACH THE MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS**.

By resolution of the directorate of the Law School Association of Quito, on June 13, there will be held in the Teatro Olmedo, to commemorate the eighteenth anniversary of the founding of the society, a **DEBATE** on the following subject: "Were they mainly political or economic reasons which ended the European War of 1914-1919?" A gold medal, the gift of Dr. Romulo Arzube Cordero, will be the prize for the contest.

GUATEMALA.

In January last the INSTITUTE AND NORMAL SCHOOL annexed thereto was organized in the department of Jalapa.

An ACADEMY OF COMMERCE was established in the city of Guatemala on February 12 last as a department of the Manuel Estrada Cabrera girls' school.

By order of the executive power the fourth year course of secondary instruction has been added to the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MALES at Chiquimula.

On February 9 last an elementary SCHOOL was opened at Rosario, a fluvial port on the Chisoy River in the department of Alta Verapaz. The school bears the name of Fray Bartolomé.

HONDURAS.

According to the report of the department of public instruction the SCHOOL CHILDREN'S CENSUS taken in December, 1918, showed a total of 93,314 children from 7 to 15 years of age, of whom 52,620 are boys and 40,694 girls. Of this number 45,301 children are being instructed in the schools of the Republic. Comparing these figures with those of the censuses taken in 1916 and 1917 an increase of 2,292 boys and a decrease of 1,972 girls of school age is noted; and there is an increase of 6,279 children of both sexes who are now receiving instruction.

The municipality of Tegucigalpa has just opened a new CHILDREN'S SCHOOL in the barrio of Pedrera, under the direction of Señorita Elena Cáceres.

MEXICO.

In compliance with an order of the university board of Mexico, dated March 10 last, the National University has conferred on Manuel E. Malbran, minister of the Argentine Republic, and Pedro Erasmo Callorda, chargé d'affaires of Uruguay, the honorary degree of LL.D., and on Francisco A. de Icaza the honorary degree of Ph. D.

Press reports state that a Pan American Students' CONGRESS will be inaugurated in the City of Mexico on September 15, 1920, in accordance with a resolution of students representing Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Under a decree of the governor of the State of Oaxaca the INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES of that State has been reopened to the public.

The national SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND in the City of Mexico completed its fiftieth anniversary on March 24 last. This school was founded by Ignacio Trigueros, a Mexican philanthropist, who also founded a school for the deaf and dumb in the federal capital.

A Mexican League of PRIVATE COLLEGES has been organized in the City of Mexico for the purpose of encouraging an exchange of professors and students, and in order to develop culture and good relations among members of the league.

NICARAGUA.

Scholarships were awarded to 462 students by the Government for courses in various schools of the Republic; 254 were for boarding pupils, 32 for day boarding pupils, and 176 day pupils. Of this number, 190 are to take the primary course, 137 the normal course, and 135 the arts and science course, which grants the degree of bachelor of arts and science.

During 1919 the Government expended 25,412 cordobas in the purchase of buildings for NEW SCHOOLS in the different cities and towns of the Republic.

The Government has recently sent to Bluefields five graduates of the male Teachers' Institute of Managua to form the faculty of the COMPLEMENTARY CHILDREN'S SCHOOL of Bluefields.

In the latter part of the year the ministry of public instruction received a consignment of SCHOOL MATERIALS ordered in France for the superior schools of the country.

The Government has acquired for the sum of 15,000 cordobas a fine building, which it will utilize for the NORMAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN TEACHERS in Managua, and has spent 6,784 cordobas in fitting it for this use.

From the 1st of January to December 31, 1919, the annals of the ministry of public instructions show that 84 ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES were bestowed on Nicaraguan citizens.

PANAMA.

Press reports state that the Congress of the United States has admitted as a CADET TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY in West Point Ramon Ricardo Arias, who has attended the military school of Virginia. He is the first Panaman student to enter West Point.

PARAGUAY.

On December 20, 1919, the President authorized the making of REPAIRS ON THE MILITARY SCHOOL building and the construction of new additions for which the credit has been approved, and the work will be carried out under the supervision of the ministry of war and navy.

The memorandum presented by the board of education on the SCHOOLS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YHACANGUAZO states that there are in the department one graded normal school for boys and girls in the town of Borja as well as two superior country schools

and five inferior schools. The department has 14 normal teachers, 11 of whom are in the special graded school.

PERU.

The Southern Regional Congress, which adjourned on December 9, 1919, provides for the establishment of NEW SCHOOLS, as follows: A mixed school at Chiye; a primary night school at Cotahuasi; a mixed school at Chejaya; a school of obstetrics and for the education and care of children at Arequipa; a mixed elementary school at Borogueña; a normal school for Indian boys; an experimental station in the Province of Cuzco; a school of arts and crafts in the city of Puno; an elementary night school for workmen in the Province of Andahuaylas; an elementary school for children in the Moquegua district; an elementary school for children at Carumas; a mixed school at Cacahuara; and an elementary school for boys at Quinistaquillas.

The Southern Regional Congress enacted a law on November 10, 1919, requiring physicians having diplomas to give weekly lectures on the CARE AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN in the colleges and in the schools for women located in the capitals of the Departments, and two lectures a week in the schools located in the capitals of the Provinces.

A law of the Southern Regional Congress, under date of December 9, 1919, provides for the establishment of a DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY in the University of Cuzco. The organization of this department will be under the direction of the President of the Republic.

SALVADOR.

In the meeting of the University Council held in San Salvador February 6 the following activities were planned: To hold a MUSICAL CONTEST for national artists, in which will be offered a prize of 500 colons for a university march, to be played on important occasions at the university; to start a series of PATRIOTIC HISTORIC LECTURES to popularize the knowledge of the significance of the centenary of the independence, and to disseminate among the schools and colleges a knowledge of Salvador's work for patriotism and liberty; to give a COURSE OF SCHOOL HYGIENE for all teachers; to start a SYNTHETIC COURSE OF DIPLOMACY to prepare academicians and students for this important career; to bring about the celebration of a CENTRAL AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS as a feature of the centennial of the independence; to place a BUST OF THE FATHER OF SALVADOREAN LAW, the Rev. Dr. Isidro Menendez, in the patio of the university; and to open the salon of honor of the Nacional University to the university students for the reception of the representatives of the Mexican students, which took place on February 8.

Senor don Miguel Duenas gave an extensive piece of land in the barrio of San José of the city of San Salvador for the site of a building for the **SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS**.

Presidential decree of January 15 changes the **REGULATIONS FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION** and the plan of studies which was effective in 1919.

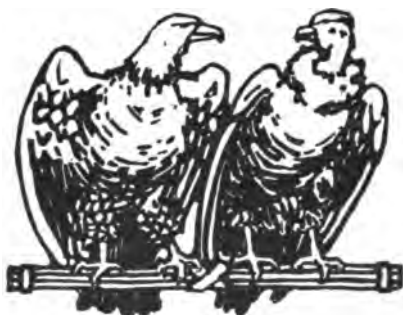
URUGUAY.

The Inspection Department of Agricultural Training has recently received from the School of Viticulture and Wine Making of Mendoza, Argentina, a **COLLECTION OF SPECIMEN VINES** which will be distributed for experimental purposes among the Institute of Agronomy, the national vineyards, and the agricultural stations of Salto, Paysandú, and Cerro Largo.

By a decree issued December 15, 1919, the ministry of industries fixed the 15th of December of each year as the date for the **CLOSING OF THE STUDENTS' COURSES** in industrial education conducted by this branch of the Government.

According to a **CENSUS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN** taken in the department of Florida, at the end of 1919, there were in that department a total of 7,080 children of school age, of whom 3,548 received instruction. There were 51 public primary schools open in the department throughout its 11 sections.

According to the statement presented by the accounting department of the Council of Primary and Normal Education, the **SCHOOL TAX** for the month of December amounted to 135,389 pesos (peso equals \$1.0342), and was collected from the following sources: Inheritance tax, 93,043 pesos; cattle tax, 20,225 pesos; export tax on stone and sand, 6,782 pesos; city tax on public instruction, 14,082 pesos; rural tax on public instruction, 563 pesos; dog licenses, 453 pesos; and collected interest, 241 pesos.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA.

Work was recently commenced in the national capital on CEN-TENARY AVENUE. This street, which is 22 meters wide, will pass through property formerly belonging to the Central Argentine Railway.

According to recent data the POPULATION of the Argentine Republic on December 31, 1919, was 8,723,274, as compared with 7,885,237 in 1914.

On February 8 last the corner stone of the San Isidro NAUTICAL CLUB was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The object of this organization is to interest Argentine youths in marine sports, and encourage them to engage in marine occupations, such as scientific fishing, construction of vessels, and the formation of a merchant marine.

Early in February the Italian swimmer, Enrique Tiraboschi, beat the world's sporting record for the length of time he remained in the water, swimming for 24 hours without interruption, in the River Plate, from Colonia, Uruguay, to the north wharf of Buenos Aires, a distance in a straight line of 26.5 miles.

BOLIVIA.

In January last the Bolivian SOCIETY OF DENTISTS elected the following officers: Dr. Manuel Maria Muñoz, president; Dr. Carlos Herrera, vice president; Dr. J. Daza Palmero, secretary; Dr. Agustin Garcia, treasurer; and Dr. Fernando Veintemillas, librarian.

The senate has approved the bill of January 6 last providing for the erection of STATUES to Sucre and Bolivar in the cities of Sucre and La Paz, respectively. The Government proposes to call for competitive models from sculptors.

The executive power has ordered the construction of a jail in the department of Oruro on land ceded by the Government for that purpose.

The BOLIVIAN ACADEMY of History and Letters, an institution recently founded, has appointed Señors Francisco Iraizos and Fabian Vaca Chávez, respectively, president and secretary of the department of letters.

In February last an EXPOSITION of prehistoric objects of the Aymara epoch was held in the Tiahuanaco Palace. The objects

referred to were found while excavating in the Samaypata Fort in the department of Santa Cruz.

BRAZIL.

The corner stone of the new **PALACE OF JUSTICE** in Rio de Janeiro was laid in February last. This edifice will be one of the most beautiful and artistic buildings of the Brazilian metropolis.

The line officers of the **BRAZILIAN ARMY** for 1920 will consist of 1 marshal, 11 generals of division, 24 brigadier generals, 100 colonels, 131 lieutenant colonels, 243 majors, 809 captains, 1,089 first lieutenants, and 1,219 second lieutenants.

The President has issued a legislative decree authorizing the erection of a **MONUMENT** to Francisco de Paula Rodriguez Alves, one time President of the Republic. Competitive plans will be asked for from Brazilian artists. An award of 5 contos will be given for the first prize, 2 contos 500 milreis for the second, and 2 contos for the third. The same decree authorizes the erection of monuments in honor of the founders of the Republic, namely, Benjamin Constant and Mariscal Deodoro da Fonseca. These are to be erected before September 7, 1922; 1,000 contos is available for the purpose.

The São Paulo government has requested the municipal prefects of that State to prepare **LANDING PLACES** in the principal cities of the State of São Paulo for the aviation squadron which is being organized in the city of São Paulo by a United States pilot.

The President has approved a law authorizing a rebate of 50 per cent from the regular tariff rates on **UNCODED INTERNATIONAL MESSAGES**. The Brazilian press states that direct telegraph communication between New York and Rio de Janeiro by the combined lines of the Western Union Telegraph Co. and the Western Telegraph Co. will soon be established.

CHILE.

The Society for the Protection of Children has inaugurated a **NEW WARD** in the city of Concepcion, which will care for children up to 2 years old.

On January 12, in a meeting of the **SOCIETY OF DRAMATIC AUTHORS** of Chile the following officers of the Board of directors were elected: President, Señor N. Yáñez Silva; vice presidents, Señors. Aurelio Díaz Mesa and Luis Valenzuela Aris; treasurer, Señor René Hurtado Borne; and secretary, Señor Eduardo Valenzuela.

A recent presidential order has reorganized the **CORPS OF INTERNAL REVENUE GUARDS** as follows: The squadrons of Serena, Rancagua and Valdivia, disbanded some time ago for reasons of economy, have been reformed; new squadrons have been recruited for Valparaiso, Talca, and Concepcion, the latter being for the

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

mining region in that district. The corps has been divided into four regiments as follows: First, composed of the squadrons of Iquique, Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Taltal, and Serena; second, squadrons of Valparaiso, Limache, Santiago and Rancagua; third, those of San Fernando, Talca, Chillan, Concepcion, and Lota; and fourth, those of Collopulli, Temuco, Valdivia, Osorno, and Puerto Montt.

The Colombian Commercial Commission, which recently visited Chile, has made a **DONATION TO THE NATIONAL LIBRARY** of the country of important Colombian books to bring the cultural and commercial development of Colombia before the Chilean people.

In a meeting held the last of January the **PAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION** elected the following board of directors: President, Senor Julio Parada Benavente; directors, Senors Eliseo Salas M. and Alberto Coddou; treasurer, Senor Carlos Coddou; secretary, Senor Luis Silva. The object of the society is the protection of the poor student. The Chilean Government has recently received a communication from Uruguay inviting it to appoint a delegation to the **DENTAL CONGRESS** to take place in the city of Montevideo in September, 1920.

The Government has presented the **MEDAL OF MERIT** to the French minister to Chile, Señor André Gilbert, in recognition of his distinguished services during his stay in the country.

COLOMBIA.

The President has appointed Dr. Esteban Jaramillo and Jose Maria Pasos, respectively, **MINISTERS** of public works and of the treasury.

In February last the President, accompanied by the ministers of public works and of agriculture and commerce, visited the departments of Tolima, Caldas, and the Pacific coast for the purpose of studying the needs of that section of the Republic.

The obligatory term of **MILITARY SERVICE** in the cavalry, artillery, engineering, and train divisions has been extended to 18 months, and in the infantry section to 15 months.

The governor of the department of Antioquia has ordered from the United States two automobiles and 10 cots for the **AMBULANCE SERVICE** of the police department of Medellin.

A **BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA** has been established in the department of agriculture to work in cooperation with similar bureaus in London, Paris, New York, and other commercial centers. Particular attention will be given to the industrial and agricultural products of the country.

The municipal council of Barranquilla has called for bids for the establishment of a modern **TELEPHONE SERVICE** in that city.

La Samaritana, a modern sanitarium recently constructed and equipped in Medellin, was opened to public service in February last.

Materials for the construction of the SANITARY STATION at Buenaventura, which is said to be the best of its kind in the Republic, arrived early in February last.

The municipal council has engaged a New York firm of contractors to make plans and estimates for the PAVING AND SEWERING of Barranquilla.

Dr. Luis Schapiro, representing the Rockefeller Institute, has submitted to the department of agriculture a detailed report on TROPICAL ANEMIA in Cundinamarca. Out of 8,465 persons examined 6,613 were suffering from hookworm, the disease attacking principally persons who go barefooted, such as the inhabitants of the rural districts and laborers on sugar cane and coffee plantations. The report contains maps, photographs, and a résumé of the measures which the Government should take in combating and exterminating the disease.

COSTA RICA.

On February 24 the President issued a decree creating a SUPERIOR COUNCIL OF HEALTH, composed of three members, to have charge of the sanitation of the entire country for the prevention of epidemics and naming Dr. Luciano Beeche, president of the Medical College, and Drs. Carlos Durán and José Maria Soto to compose the council.

The Government of Costa Rica has authorized the NAVAL AVIATORS OF THE UNITED STATES to make flights over the territory of the Republic.

CUBA.

The Government on February 7 authorized Señor J. Fernández to install an ELECTRIC PLANT in the city of Pinar del Rio for lighting purposes.

The department of government has given permission to the Compañía Aérea Cubana to utilize the AVIATION FIELD within the military zone of the Colombia camp for a landing field for its planes, and to construct the necessary buildings for an airplane station.

On February 24 the MUNICIPAL LIBRARY of Habana was opened, placing at the service of the public more than 7,000 volumes.

The latter part of February the President appointed Señor José Isaac Corral, chief of the section of mountains and mines, to go to Madrid to assist in the minerological work being done by the Geological Institute of Spain.

The Association of Law Students of Habana recently decided to erect a MONUMENT in the city of Habana or in the university to the STUDENTS SHOT IN 1871. The monument will be paid for by popular subscription.

The President in the latter part of February issued a decree changing the COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTS of Habana into an official body under the department of public works.

In a meeting of the municipal council of Camaguey it was decided to organize a FIRE BRIGADE, and appropriations were made for its equipment and maintenance.

On March 3 the Academy of Science and Letters of Habana presented diplomas to the NEW ACADEMICIANS, Señores Carlos Maunel Trelles, Bonifacio Byrne, Guillermo Montagú, Miguel Galliano Cancio, José M. Collantes, and Emilio Bacardí.

The chief of the general staff of the navy of the Republic has called upon the artists of the country to present models for a DIPLOMA OF THE NAVY. The model must bear the shield of the Cuban navy and it should be 0.30 by 0.51 meter.

In a meeting held on March 10 of the present year the employees and workmen of the Habana Electric Co. decided to organize a COOPERATIVE LABOR SOCIETY which would furnish articles of prime necessity at low prices. The management of the company has placed 100,000 pesos at the disposition of the employees for the establishment of this cooperative society.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

An order of the military government issued on January 14 causes the DISSOLUTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SABANA GRANDE DE PALENQUE, the sections which composed it to be henceforth considered as dependencies of the commune of San Cristobal. A like decision has been made in regard to the municipality of Boya, whose composing sections will now be dependencies of the commune of Monte Plata.

The military government has recently ordered the construction of BARRACKS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD quartered in San Francisco de Macoris, for which a credit of 10,000 pesos has been voted.

In a meeting held the 11th of February the municipal council of Santo Domingo agreed to transfer the MUNICIPAL LABORATORY to the department of health and charity to be reorganized as a national laboratory.

The military government has authorized the Barahona Co. to construct a BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER YAQUE DEL SUR. near the town of Habanero.

ECUADOR.

According to a DECREE GOVERNING PASSPORTS, issued by the President, if passports issued by functionaries of the United States are viséd by the diplomatic representative of Ecuador or one of the Ecuadorean consuls they will be valid for six months from date of issue for the entry of the holders of same into their own country.

Señor don Victor Zevallos was recently appointed by the President CONSUL GENERAL TO CUBA.

Since the first of the year five wards of the **SANATARIUM RO-CAFUERTE** have been built and opened in the city by the **Olmedo Beneficence Society**.

The latter part of January work was begun on the towers of the **WIRELESS STATION** which the Government is constructing in the capital of the Republic.

The Colombian minister to Ecuador delivered to the President, on January 26, a **RESOLUTION OF THE COLOMBIAN CONGRESS** joining with Ecuador in the celebration of the centennial of the independence of the city of Guayaquil which occurs on October 9 next. The resolution was printed on vellum, with the autographs of the President, Señor Marco Fidel Suarez, and the presidents of the legislative chambers and the minister of foreign relations of Colombia.

GUATEMALA.

By a decree of December 24, 1919, the President ordered the reconstruction of the **COLUMBUS MONUMENT** erected in Central Park in Guatemala City. The sum of 20,000 pesos is provided for this purpose.

The Government has contracted with Antonio Chong to make 4,000 linen **UNIFORMS** for the army, 2,000 being for the cavalry and 2,000 for the infantry.

Joaquin Travasos Valdes has been appointed **MINISTER** to Portugal.

The Santa Joaquina **BATHS** in San Francisco El Alto, department of Totonicapan, were opened on February 9 last.

In February last construction work was begun on the **MUNICIPAL MARKET** in the city of Santa Cruz del Quiché.

The **DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS** of the city of Guatemala for February, 1920, are as follows: Marriages, 29; births, 141 males and 123 females; and deaths, 95 males and 74 females.

HAITI.

Work is rapidly progressing on the new **BIZOTON-MARIANI RAILWAY**; the rails have been laid on the entire distance between Bizoton and Mariani, and it is expected that a train service will be established in the near future.

M. Louis Morpeau, professor at Lycée Pétiou, has prepared an **ANTHOLOGY** of Haitian poets, which will be published shortly.

A general survey of the conditions of the **ROADS** leading to the capital has just been completed by the department of public works, and extensive repair work will be undertaken immediately. Among the new roads to be built this year is one from Port au Prince to Cape Haitien, which has been laid out by the chief engineer of the departments of the north and northwest.

HONDURAS.

In a recent session congress voted the necessary credit for the construction of a MUNICIPAL BUILDING in Santa Fe.

On January 22 there was a meeting of students held in the National University of Honduras to organize a CENTRAL AMERICAN CONGRESS OF STUDENTS, whose purpose will be to work toward the union of Central America. The following committee of organization has been appointed: President, Dr. Ricardo Aguilar; vice president, Señor Miguel A. Valeriano; secretaries, Señors Octaviano Arias and Manuel Cáceres Vijil.

The following CONSULAR POSTS have been recently filled by the department of foreign relations: Honduran consul in Cartagena, Spain, Señor Lic. Idoncio Castiö y Donate; consul general ad honorem in Peru, Señor Juan Miranda Talavera; consul ad honorem in Puerto Rico, Señor Waldemar E. Lee; vice consul ad honorem in Colon, Panama, Señor Ramón García de Paredes; chancellor of the consulate general in New Orleans, La., Señor Miguel Paz.

On January 31 the new MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF SALVADOR received his credentials to the Honduran Government.

MEXICO.

The municipal authorities of the city of Montevideo, Uruguay, have communicated with the municipal representatives of the City of Mexico with the object of more closely uniting the good relations existing between them, and as testimony of their FRIENDSHIP FOR MEXICO have given the following names to streets in Montevideo: Benito Juárez, Manuel Acuña, Amado Nervo, and Juan de Dios Peza. Reciprocating this courtesy the municipal council of Mexico will name one of the central streets of the federal capital José Enrique Rodó, in honor of one of Uruguay's most distinguished writers.

At the request of the rector of the National University the President of the Republic has appointed Agustin R. Ortiz DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY of Mexico.

The President has ordered the construction of a large building to house the exhibits of the EXPOSITION OF NATIONAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCTS, which will be held in the City of Mexico in commemoration of the centenary of independence in September next.

In March last Fernando Saldaña Galvan and Jorge Carregha were elected president and vice president, respectively, of the municipal council of the City of Mexico.

The MONUMENT to Amado Nervo, erected by the National Government under the direction of the rector of the National University, was unveiled in Dolores Cemetery in the federal district on the 25th of the present month. The remains of the noted Mexican poet rest in

a bronze sarcophagus, the gift of the Republic of Uruguay, in whose capital city Amado Nervo died while representing the Mexican Government as Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Uruguay on May 25 last.

The post office department in the City of Mexico has on exhibition a number of interesting HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS found in its files from the vice-royal epoch, indicating how the postal service was conducted at that time and the punishments inflicted for violations of postal laws.

Early in March last the President of the Republic appointed the following DIPLOMATS: General Heriberto Jara, minister to Venezuela; Lic. Alberto Franco, resident minister in Salvador; and Dr. Salvador Huete, resident minister near the Government of Honduras.

The President of the Republic has ordered a renewal of construction work on the FEDERAL PALACE in Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa.

NICARAGUA.

According to a recent census the POPULATION OF THE MANGLE ISLANDS was 855 inhabitants, and there were 4 churches and 196 dwelling houses.

The GENERAL ARMY REGISTER for the years from 1904 to 1918 will soon be published, in accordance with the order of the National Government.

PANAMA.

During the latter part of February last construction work was begun on the new building for the FIRE DEPARTMENT in the city of Colon. The structure will be of cement and is estimated to cost 10,000 balboas. At the present time Colon has two fire stations, each of which has a chief, two assistants, and six firemen.

An executive decree of February 21 last forbids the introduction and sale of ALCOHOLIC DRINKS on Coiba Island under a penalty of a fine of from 10 to 500 balboas, collectable by the chief of the penal colony which has recently been established on that island.

PARAGUAY.

During the quarter from July to September, 1919, the VITAL STATISTICS of Asuncion were the following: Births, 644, as against 624 in the same period of 1918; marriages, 70, as against 72 in 1918; deaths, 338, as against 310 in 1918. On June 30, 1919, the population was 101,790 inhabitants, and on September 30 of the same year, 101,924.

On January 7 the President issued a decree authorizing the construction of a MAGAZINE FOR ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS to be built under the supervision of the ministry of war and navy. The same decree also authorized the building of a barracks for the troops quartered in Villa del Pilar.

On January 31 the POLICE HEADQUARTERS of San Antonio was opened. The new building was the gift of the Compañía Internacional de Productos, and cost in the neighborhood of 6,000 pesos gold.

PERU.

The PROMULGATION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION of the Republic of Peru was celebrated on January 18 last. The President publicly signed same, and the document was read from the balcony of the Senate chamber in Lima to a vast throng assembled in front of the national capitol.

A law of the Southern Regional Congress of November 13 gives the LIBRARY AND POPULAR MUSEUM, which has been in charge of the departmental board, to the University of Cuzco. By a law of the same congress the district of Catca is annexed to the Province of Quispicanchis. This district formerly belonged to the Province of Paucartamba.

The MUNICIPAL BUILDING at La Punta, in which the municipal offices, the post and telegraph offices, the court of justice, and the fire department are located, was installed on January 25 last.

A popular subscription is being collected in Oroya for the purpose of donating a military AIRPLANE to the Peruvian army.

SALVADOR.

The memorandum presented by Dr. Santiago Letona Hernández to the ministry of public beneficence on the statistics of the HOSPITAL ROSALES in 1919 showed the following: 5,153 sick attended, of whom 2,955 were cured, 1,005 improved under treatment, and 493 died. The chemical and bacteriological laboratory made 4,175 tests; the institute of animal vaccine made 38,200 tubes of vaccine; the antirabies institute applied the Pasteur treatment to 61 persons; the section of electrotherapy and radiology made 6,999 applications to different patients. The isolation ward cared for 84 cases; the pharmacy of the hospital filled 4,272 prescriptions for the dispensary for outside patients. Operations performed in the year at the hospital numbered 907.

The President has ordered the organization of a FIRE DEPARTMENT in San Salvador. The necessary engines and equipment have been ordered by cable from the United States.

URUGUAY.

The Latin American Odontological Federation has fixed the dates of September 18 to 25, inclusive, for the LATIN AMERICAN ODONTOLOGICAL CONGRESS to take place in the city of Montevideo, in accordance with the conditions established by the International Congress of Odontology, which took place some time ago in Chile.

In the latter part of December, 1919, the directorate of public works of Montevideo gave orders to commence REPAVING CALLE SPENCER, formerly called Calle Fraternidad. According to the conditions established by the directorate, the persons benefited by this work should pay two-thirds of its cost.

In accordance with the wishes of the URUGUAYAN-BRAZILIAN COMMISSION to fix the international boundaries, the Government of Uruguay and the Government of Brazil have designated the Rio Blanco Yuguaron as the meeting place of the commission.

In January the directorate of the URUGUAYAN RED CROSS decided to join the International Red Cross, and have communicated with the American, British, French, Italian, and Japanese Red Cross governing councils.

In a meeting held on January 14 the National Council of Administration decided to accept the bid of Señor Agustín A. Gaggero for the CONSTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE over the arroyo Malo in Paso Hondo for the sum of 18,581 pesos (peso equals \$1.0342).

On January 16 the President ordered the creation of a CONSULATE GENERAL IN TRIESTE, with jurisdiction over all the ports of the Italian coast from the Adriatic to Bari, Venice, and Istria. This consulate will also have jurisdiction over the consulates of Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Poland, Hungary, Yugo-Slavia, Roumania, and Bulgaria.

The Rural Federation of the Department of Durazno has been authorized by the ministry of industries to establish an EXPERIMENTAL STATION for the study of diseases of cattle.

VENEZUELA.

Alfredo Olavarría has been appointed CONSUL of Venezuela in New Orleans, and Humberto Marquez Iragorri, consul in St. Louis, Mo.

In 1919 the Vargas HOSPITAL in Caracas treated 4,932 patients, of which 1,225 were men, 2,823 women, and 884 children. The patients in that institution who received prescriptions from January 2, 1916, to the same date of the present year, numbered 20,815.

A recent census of the federal district shows the POPULATION OF CARACAS to be 90,720, as compared with 72,429 in 1891. The population of the federal district is 137,687, as compared with 110,774 in 1891, date of the previous census.

The centenary of the birth of Marshal JUAN CRISÓSTOMO FALCÓN, a distinguished Venezuelan citizen of the State of Falcon, who ruled the destinies of the Republic from 1863 to 1868, was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies on January 27 last in the State just mentioned.

At a typist contest recently held in Caracas Miss Julieta Esteves was awarded a gold medal and the title of CHAMPION OF VENEZUELAN TYPISTS.

In February last the first FREE DISPENSARY of the Venezuelan Red Cross was opened in Caracas.

As an evidence of sympathy and good will toward Venezuela, the municipal council of Montevideo has named six of its streets as follows: Venezuela, Caracas, Simon Bolivar, Francisco Miranda, Paez, and Orinoco.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MARCH 15, 1920.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
	1920	
Motion-picture business in Argentina.....	Jan. 2	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Argentine crop prospects.....	Jan. 9	Do.
"Boletín del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo," No. 43, for December, 1919.....	do.	Do.
The cooperative movement in Argentina.....	do.	Do.
Export taxes for the month of January.....	Jan. 12	Do.
Destination of Argentina's chief exports for 1919.....	do.	Do.
Argentine cereal prices.....	do.	Do.
Revised by-laws of the United States Exporter's Association in Buenos Aires.....	Jan. 23	Do.
First annual banquet of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Argentina.....	Jan. 27	Do.
Comment on speeches made first annual banquet (article from River Plate American).....	Jan. 31	Do.
BRAZIL.		
	1919	
Motion-picture market in Brazil.....	Dec. 27	Chas. L. Hoover, consul at São Paulo.
CUBA.		
	1920	
Construction of new branch building for the Royal Bank of Canada.....	Jan. 31	Frank Bohr, consul at Cienfuegos.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Highway transportation.....	Jan. 27	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
ECUADOR.		
	1919	
Resúmenes Generales de la importación y exportación de mercaderías durante el año de 1918.....	Dec. 31	Frederic W. Goding, consul general at Guayaquil.
	1920	
Market for wire rope in Ecuador.....	Jan. 17	Do.
GUATEMALA.		
The metric system.....	Jan. 14	Henry S. Waterman, vice consul in charge.
Guatemalan customs statistics for 1919.....	Feb. 13	Do.
HAITI.		
Tariff rates on the importation of fountain pens.....	Feb. 9	R. A. Boernstein, vice consul at Port au Prince.
Soap market.....	Feb. 10	Do.
HONDURAS.		
Agricultural company organized in Honduras.....	Jan. 23	G. K. Donald, consul at Tegucigalpa.
New commission house organized in Tegucigalpa.....	Feb. 4	Do.

Reports received to March 15, 1920—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
MEXICO.		
	1920	
Growth of hemp in northern Chihuahua.....	Jan. 25	E. A. Dow, consul at Ciudad Juarez.
Report on Mexican medicinal plants.....	Jan. 26	Willys A. Myers, vice consul at Vera Cruz.
Coffee reports from Salina Cruz for January.....	Feb. 1	Lloyd Burlingham, consul at Salina Cruz.
Methods of advertising in northern Mexico.....	Feb. 2	Edward A. Dow, consul at Ciudad Juarez.
Steamship line service.....	Feb. 5	Lloyd Burlingham.
Report on marking shipments for export.....	Feb. 14	Willys A. Myers, vice consul at Vera Cruz.
Travel from Ciudad Juarez to interior.....	Feb. 20	Edward A. Dow.
Prices of commodities consumed in State of Chihuahua.....	Feb. 23	Do.
Report on sesame seed.....	Feb. 24	Cornelius Ferris, jr., consul general, Mexico City.
PANAMA.		
British steamship office building at Cristobal.....	Feb. 21	Julius D. Dreher, consul at Colon.
PERU.		
Annual report on commerce and industries of Peru for the year 1918.	Jan. 24	James H. Roth, vice consul at Callao-Lima.
VENEZUELA.		
	1919	
Report on the commerce and industries of Venezuela for 1918.....	Sept. 30	Homer Brett, consul at La Guaira.

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[Publications added to the Columbia Memorial Library during January, 1920.]

[Continued from April.]

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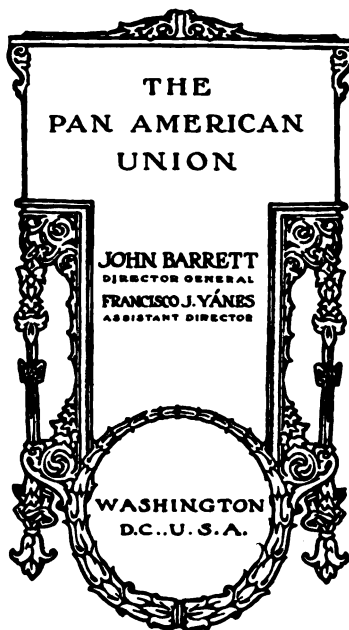
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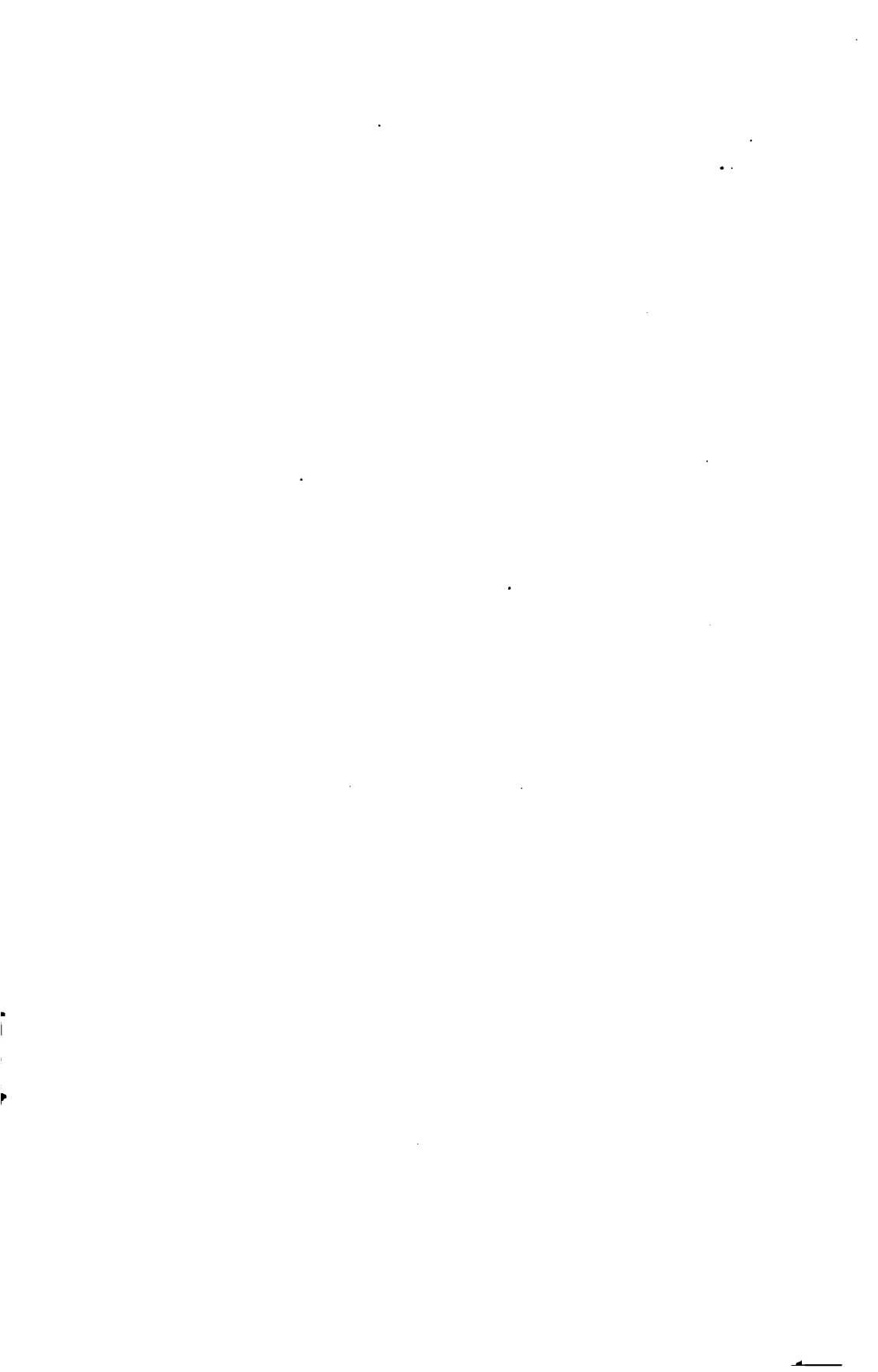
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THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

The Hon. Bainbridge Colby, who was recently appointed Secretary of State of the United States, assumed his duties *ex-officio* of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at the regular meeting of this body, held on April 7, 1920. Those around the table in the above picture are as follows, beginning with Secretary Colby, who occupies the first chair V. left of picture, and proceeding to the right: Ambassador Mathioli, of Chile; Ambassador Fernández, of Nicaragua; Minister of Bolivia, José María Borelli; Minister Sol, of Salvador; Chargé d'Affaires Diego Fernández, of Mexico; Chargé d'Affaires Zavala, of Nicaragua; Assistant Secretary, Y. J. Brice; Director General Barret; Chargé d'Affaires Blanchet, of Haiti; Chargé d'Affaires Padro y Ahumada, of Cuba; Chargé d'Affaires Lefevre, of Panama; Minister Galván, of the Dominican Republic; Minister Elizalde, of Ecuador; Minister Méndez, of Guaymala; and Ambassador Le Bireton, of Argentina.



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AREQUIPA, THE SECOND CITY OF PERU¹ ∴ ∴

AREQUIPA, the second city of Peru, on account of its agreeable climate, interesting history, and unusual location, is one of the cities worthy of the attention and affection of the inhabitants of the American continents. Situated in the center of a delightful valley, perpetually and joyously green, with a climate of continual spring, where the rigors of winter and summer are never really felt, Arequipa, 7,600 feet above the sea, has all the attractions and desirable conditions of an ideal city, where health is the patrimony of the great majority.

In reviewing briefly its historical progress we find the first occupants of the Arequipan valley to have been the cave dwellers in a place near the city known as the "Alto de las Calderas," where the hand of prehistoric man, in an epoch not so very distant from the Stone Age, traced enigmatic signs, which were to remain to prove in future ages that he once had occupied the valley. The same spot at a later date was occupied by wandering hordes passing, without leaving traces, from North America, perhaps from Yucatan, down the current of the Orinoco in Venezuela and the Ucayali in Peru, to establish themselves on the banks of the rivers of the Peruvian coast. Still later various colonies of the Tiahuanacan branch of the race dominated by the Aymaras established themselves in the same places, adding to the tracings of the earliest caves of primitive man figures which, by their construction, show an intimate relation to the scaled style of Tiahuanacu.

When the empire of Tiahuanacu crumbled, the Aymara tribes of the Calderas and the rest of the Arequipan valley declared themselves independent, augmenting their civilization with reflections of

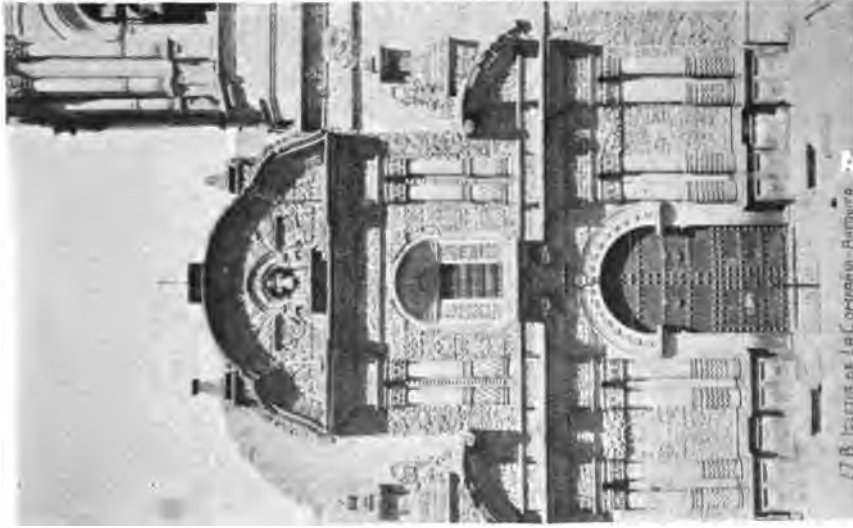
¹ By José A. Mendoza del Solar.



Photographs from Vargas Hermanos, Arequipa.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PARKS OF AREQUIPA.

The new buildings in Arequipa may be compared with those which the city preserves as proof of the importance which it had in the colonial epoch and in the beginning of the past century. Upper picture: Railroad station situated in the outskirts of the city, from which one can take trains for the port of Mollendo or trains which cross the Andes to Juliaca, Puno, and Cuzco. Center picture: Market of San Camilo, a building with all the modern improvements and sanitary equipment to make it a model market. Lower picture: Parque Bolognesi, one of the most beautiful of the city and which contains monuments to Bolognesi and to the great Peruvian heroes.



Photograph from Vargas Hermanos, Arequipa.

THE CHURCHES OF AREQUIPA.

Among the most notable buildings of Arequipa the churches and buildings devoted to charity are the most striking. Picture to the left: Cloister of the ancient monastery of the Jesuits. This magnificent cloister, constructed of stone blocks, furnished one of the best examples of the painstaking industry displayed by the father of the Company of Jesus in Spanish America. At present this cloister belongs to the Orphans' Home. Center picture: Church of the Company of Jesus, built in 1585 under the direction of Fra Diego Felipe, one of the most sumptuous built in Peru during the period of Spanish domination. A Picture to the right: Pulpit of the Church of the Compañia. This pulpit of artistically carved wood is as well preserved as it was in 1650, the year it was built.

the brilliant culture of Nazca, so that when the Sinchis of Cuzco, at the head of a numerous army, began the great work of reconstruction of the ruined empire of Tiahuanacu, the people of the valley had already constituted themselves a governing element worthy of the attention of the rulers of Cuzco.

After the pre-Inca period came the Inca period of Arequipa. It is not possible to show precisely the true Inca evolution in Arequipa, but the popular idea formed in the times of the conquest is responsible for the fable told by Garcilaso and which many chroniclers have cited in regard to the founding of the city. According to this glorious legend, told from mouth to mouth by the Auquis and religiously guarded by the Amautas and Quipocamayos, the glorious Sinchi Mayta Ocapac, who had conquered Collao and reconquered Tiahuanacu from the Collas or Aymaras, determined to descend upon the Llanos to continue his glorious conquest, and, having carried his plan into effect, went from Ariaca or Arica to Apurimac. On this journey his troops, worn out by fatigue and privations after crossing the arid wastes, came upon a pleasant valley, where the sun god showed himself in all his splendor and with more graciousness than anywhere else, and where the pure limpid water quenched their thirst and the earth produced their crops with astonishing rapidity. Mayta Ocapac, charmed with such a wonderful spot, prolonged his stay, and when finally the command to return to Cuzco came from the lips of the monarch all the chiefs of his army came before him imploring his permission to establish themselves in that land where the heavens were the wonderful blue of the sea. Then Mayta Ocapac ordered the founding of the Inca city, responding to the petition of his soldiers with the words "Are-quepay," which means, "It is well; ye may remain." From then on groups were formed of Chimpas, Ccainas, Chihuatas, Paucarpatas, Saracatos, Tincus, Socahuayas, Tiahuayas, and others which at present constitute the districts of the city.

During the administration of the Incas the various groups submitted to the wise form of government of the Cuzco monarchs until the arrival and establishment of the Spaniards.

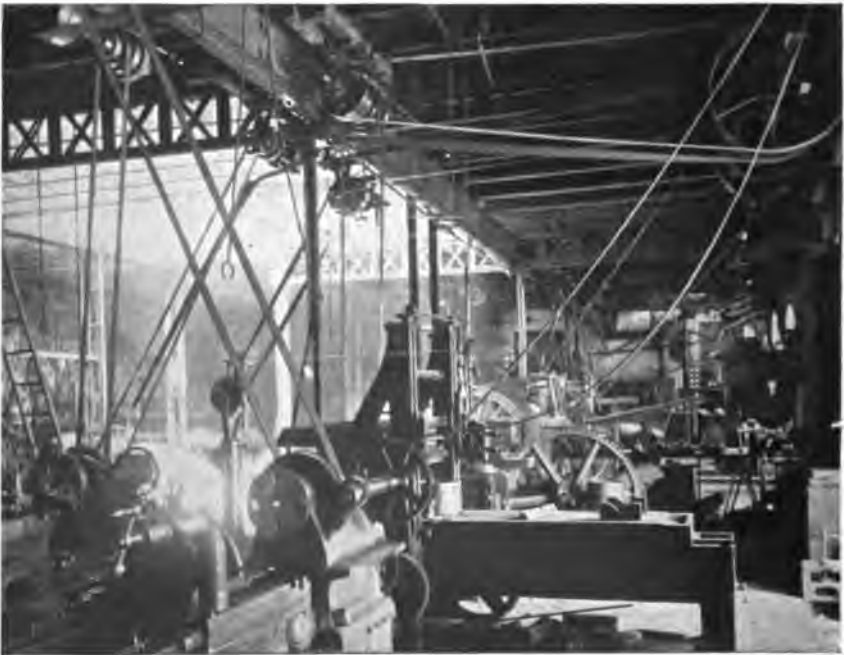
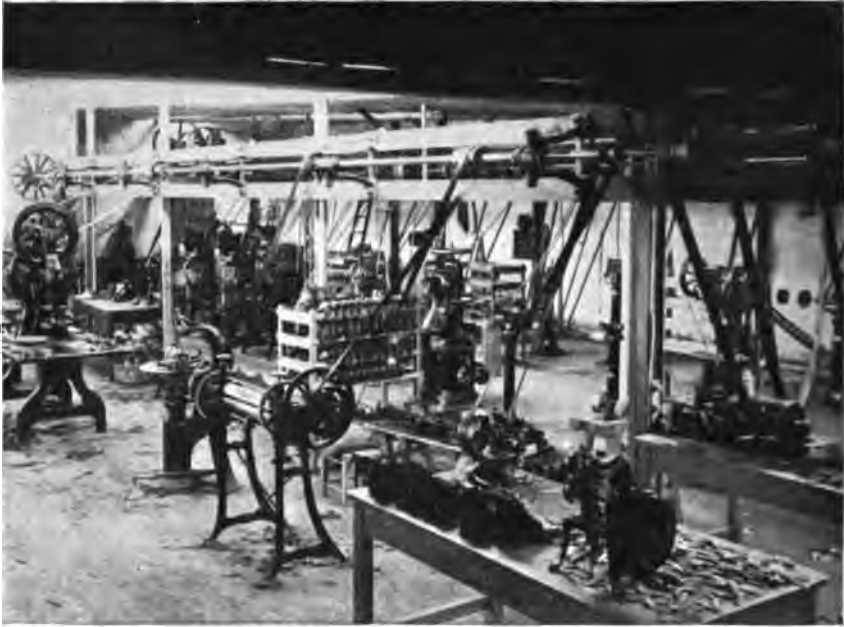
On August 15, 1540, the very magnificent Señor Garci Manuel de Carvajal founded Villa Hermosa of Arequipa by order of the Marquis Don Francisco Pizarro, who wished at all costs to possess some holding equal to that portion of the ancient empire of Tahuansisuyu, known as Collasuya, which by royal concession belonged to Diego de Almagro, his comrade at arms in the conquest of Peru. There were in company with Garci Manuel de Carvajal, in the founding and population of the new city, 96 Spaniards, among whom were Francisco de Villafuerte, Cristobal de Peralta, and Juan de la Torre, brave men who had defied danger in a hundred battles, and who



Photographs from Vargas Hermanos, Arequipa.

BANKING HOUSES OF AREQUIPA.

Arequipa continues to grow fast commercially, and relations with the United States have increased in importance during recent years. The upper picture shows Calle de la Merced and the building of the Banco Mercantil Americano. The lower picture shows the building of the Banco Italiano, one of the most important banking houses of Arequipa.



Photographs from Vargas Hermanos, Arequipa.

THE INDUSTRIES OF AREQUIPA.

Upper picture: Aguila foundry. The metal industry is one of the most important of Arequipa. Lower picture: El Inca shoe factory. The old-time shoemaker, who patiently worked at making shoes, has been replaced by modern shoe factories, provided with a number of machines which manufacture good shoes in large quantities.

were distinguished above all by their heroic action at Isla del Gallo, for which the three had been made knights of the golden spur. Miguel Cornejo, another of the founders, was the instigator of the uprising of Arequipa against the ordinances of Valladolid, and yet a bitter royalist in later times, his spirit showing all the marks of inconsistency. Pedro Pizarro, nephew of the Marquis Don Francisco, was another of the notable founders, immortalizing his name by his worthy account of the conquest of Peru.

The government of the city was intrusted to two mayors and four councilmen, the first two being Garci Manuel de Carvajal and Juan de la Torre. In 1557 the *corregidores* (magistrates) were established, who presided over the *cabildos* (town corporation), remaining in power until 1784, when they were replaced by *intendentes*.

During the colonial period Arequipa grew slowly, lulled by sacred psalms, by the rule of the priesthood, and a fanatic fervor of devotion to the King. Life flowed along with the monotony of a Moslem city, broken by the eruption of the volcano Huaynaputina in 1600, again by the election of a prioress of some convent, or by the destruction of the city by some of the many earthquakes. In addition to these diversions there were religious observances, the accumulation of wealth and valuables by the capital or by the archbishopric, cock fights, and bull fights. The bishop was in those days very powerful. The contributions were fabulous and his life, almost always exemplary, was a model on which the life of the city was founded for there never was a prelate who did not order the construction of buildings or the rebuilding of some fallen into decay. The *corregidores* always remained on a lower level, notwithstanding which they also worked for local progress. All these efforts, no matter how great they may have been, were naturally negligible for the construction of public works, whose cost was always great, in spite of the fact that in that period there were slaves and *Mitayo* Indians. So the progress of Arequipa was very slow, the prodigious revenues of the *corregimiento* going no farther than the coffers of the king.

Among the titles bestowed by the monarchs of Spain on the city of Arequipa are the following noteworthy ones: The title "Muy Noble y Muy Leal" (very noble and very loyal) was bestowed upon the city December 30, 1571, by Philip II in recognition of the services rendered by the citizens of Arequipa during the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro and Francisco de Carvajal, and in the battles of Huarina and Jacuijahuana. The title of "Fidelissima" (most faithful) was given by Charles IV on December 5, 1805, in recognition of the services to the king during the revolution of Tupac Amaru. Charles V gave to the city, a short time after its founding, on October 7, 1541, a coat of arms, according to the ancient laws of heraldry, of which it might well be proud.



Photographs from Vargas Hermanos, Arequipa.

THE PLAZA DE ARMAS OF AREQUIPA.

The Plaza de Armas has three granite portals. The above picture shows the portal of San Agustín, the most ancient of the three, and in which were formerly held great social receptions, the most noteworthy among them being the famous ball given in honor of the Liberator Bolívar in 1826. Lower picture: Night view of one of the corners of the Plaza de Armas showing the Portal de Flores and the Portal de la Cárcel, with the tower of the Church de la Compañía in the background.

When the voice of liberty resounded from one end of South America to the other, this city was also moved by the cry of patriotism and aided the cause of freedom, enrolling her best sons in the ranks of Gen. Don Mateo García Pumacahua, who at the head of a numerous army had taken Arequipa. This rebellion, headed by the Angulos, and the Priest Muñecas y Pumacahua, had its ending in the disaster of Humachiri and in the taking of Cuzco, after which battle the Arequipan poet, Mariano Melgar, died.

In spite of the great sympathy which the citizens of Arequipa had for the cause of liberty, there were always many royalists who came exclusively from the aristocracy. Among them were many nobles, some of those worthy of mention being Don José Manuel de Goyeneche, brigadier general of the royal armies and later Count of Guaqui, and Don Pío Tristan, brigadier general of the armies of the king, last viceroy of Peru, and president of the republic of South Peru. Near Guayaqui, in 1811, Goyeneche defeated the troops sent by the governing committee of Buenos Aires, and made himself sorrowfully remembered because of his bloody entry into Cochabamba. Tristan, also an Arequipan, fought for his king in many battles, remaining faithful to him even after the battle of Ayacucho, in which the last viceroy of Peru, Don José de la Serna, surrendered. Gen. Tristan was then recognized as viceroy of Peru, and as such left Arequipa with the intention of conquering the independents; but he soon realized the extent of their victory, and was forced to give up his mission. Later he was elected president of the State of South Peru when Santa Cruz established the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation.

Under the Republic Arequipa inspired its inhabitants with the real conception of liberty, urging them along the path of justice. From that time forth there was no bad government started in Peru against which Arequipa did not rise in revolution and procure its downfall. At various times, whether as Vivanquista, Castellista, Cansequista, or Pierolista, Arequipa always succeeded in electing her candidate to hoist the standard of honor and liberty against reigning tyranny. This haughty conduct earned for the city the nickname of "The Lion of the South," and drew all just causes to take shelter under its banners. On February 18, 1837, in the plaza of Arequipa, Gen. Felipe Santiago Salaverry, 30 years old, was shot after losing the battle of Alto de la Puno, when everything had seemed to point to his triumph over Gen. Andres de Santa Cruz, who at the head of a large army had entered Peru to establish the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation.

In the twentieth century, with the innovations of modern life, Arequipa was completely transformed, as much in her political as in her social life. Revolutions ended, commerce progressed, industries grew, religions other than the Catholic were tolerated, and the



Photographs from Vargas Hermanos, Arequipa.

THE UNIVERSITY OF AREQUIPA.

The University of Arequipa or of the Gran Padre San Agustín was founded in June, 1827. Next to this institution in importance is the College of Independence, which, under the name of the Academia Lauretana, was founded in 1821. Both institutions are located in the ancient monastery of the Augustine Fathers. The upper picture shows the cloisters of the College of Independence, and the lower picture shows the Hall of Ceremonies of the university.

whole city's traditional form took on the vestments of progress and the tints of life from beyond the seas.

The original population of Arequipa was chiefly of the white race; for, as has been shown, they were mostly Spanish, characteristically energetic, hospitable, courteous, honorable, and industrious. The population now numbers 50,000 inhabitants.

There are many convents of the orders of Franciscans, Dominicans, La Merced, Jesus, don Bosco, and St. Vincent de Paul, who own the churches of San Francisco, La Recoleta, Santo Domingo, La Merced, Maria Auxiliadora, and San Juan de Dios. The Jesuits, Franciscans, Friars of La Merced, Silesians, and Lazarists have under their charge various schools of secondary education. There are convents of cloistered nuns of the orders of Santa Catalina, Santa Teresa, and Santa Rosa. The Mothers of Charity have charge of the Hospital Goyeneche and the Orphans' Home; the Franciscan Sisters of the women's prison; the Sisters of the Poor, of the Old Men's Home; and the Sisters of the Sacred Heart are in charge of one of the best schools in the country.

The instruction of children is well developed, Arequipa being one of the few South American cities with a small number of illiterates. Primary instruction is free and compulsory, parents being responsible for the school attendance of their children and servants. In the primary course children acquire knowledge of the most necessary subjects, such as elementary studies in arithmetic, Spanish grammar, reading, writing, history of Peru, general geography, geography of Peru, natural history, moral philosophy, hygiene, physics, chemistry, agriculture, horticulture, geometry, drawing; and many of the schools are also teaching English grammar and singing. Intermediate instruction is given in the schools of secondary education, and its purpose is to train individuals for professional life. Higher education, which is professional, is given in the University of Gran Padre San Augustín.

This seat of higher education dates from April 15, 1821, when it was founded under the name of the Academia Lauretana, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Evaristo Gomez Sanchez, and included in its course philosophy, law, mathematics, medicine, and history. On August 1, 1826, the Academy Lauretana was reorganized as the College of the Independence, which embraced intermediate and higher instruction, until June 2, 1827, when Gen. Antonio Gutierrez, prefect of the department, by order of the council of state, separated the university from the College of Independence, three days later dedicating the university named for the Gran Padre San Augustín. This educational institution, as the College of Independence, occupied the cloisters of the monastery of the Augustine friars. At present the Univer-



Photographs from Vargas Hermandos, Arequipa.

The churches of Arequipa contain real art treasures. The picture to the left shows the bronze and marble main altar in the Cathedral of Arequipa. This altar was the gift of the Goyamche family, one of the oldest in Peru, and is famous for the statues of the Twelve Apostles, which surround the tabernacle. In the picture to the right is the altar piece of the Church de la Compañía, a relic of the colonial epoch, of very ornate style and built in 1690.



RELIGIOUS WORKS OF ART OF AREQUIPA.

sity of Arequipa gives four courses: Jurisprudence, 7 years; political science, economics, and government, 5 years; literature, 3 years; and natural sciences 3 years. The average of students in attendance at the classes is 250, 2 per cent being from the city and the rest from the departments of Arequipa, Apurimac, and Puno, so that it might more properly be called the University of the Southern Region.

In regard to the charms and virtues of the women of Arequipa it may be said that in contrast to the advanced evolution of women in other countries those of Arequipa continue in the rôle of sweet companions of the home and tender mothers to their children. The women of Arequipa possess physical beauty and the finer graces of intellectual and moral worth, and are model wives.

Beside the institutions of learning previously enumerated there are the School of Arts and Crafts under the direction of the Silesian Fathers, and various technical schools, the most important being the normal school for young ladies.

The soil of the valley of Arequipa is of the richest. In the surrounding Provinces gold, silver, copper, and borax abound, and in the neighboring valleys are cultivated cotton, olives, sugar cane, fruits, and vines. The mines of Orcopampa and Caylloma demonstrate the mineral riches of the Arequipan Provinces, as does the copper industry of Cerro Verde. The exploitation of the minerals of Cerro Verde, being carried on by the Anaconda Copper Co., together with the exploitation of the salt mines and borax deposits, must tremendously increase the commerce of the second city of Peru. The prospect at Cerro Verde is extremely promising, since a survey has estimated 30,000,000 tons of ore with an assay of 3 per cent, or 900,000 tons of pure copper, worth approximately \$450,000,000.

There are four banks in the city—Banco de Peru y Londres, Banco Italiano, Banco Mercantil Americano, and the Banco Aleman—which institutions maintain excellent commercial relations with the business of the city.

Various industries have latterly taken on great importance, there being now in the city textile factories, factories for making shoes, soap, furniture, carbonated waters, sirups, sweetmeats, macaroni, crackers, biscuits, etc., several foundries, and a large number of mills, printing offices, and other enterprises which show the progress of the city.

Neither has scientific research been neglected, for the Observatory of Carmen Alto, situated on the slopes of Chachani, 8,100 feet above the sea, is under the direction of Harvard University; the private observatory of Señor Guillermo de Castresana; Dr. Edmundo Escolmel's Museum of Natural History; the Municipal Historical Museum; and the laboratories of Dr. Zeballos and of the Cosmos Pharmacy have all contributed to the advancement of science.



Photograph from Vargas Hermanos, Arequipa.

MISTI AND THE PLAZUELA SANTA MARTA.

Moonlight photograph: In the background is the volcano Misti, and to the left the Church of Santa Marta, built in 1678.

All the buildings of the city have been constructed of stone to resist the earthquakes which are frequently felt in Arequipa, and which have obliged the inhabitants to limit their houses to one story, there being few of two stories. Among the noteworthy buildings are the cathedral; the churches already mentioned; the Portals of the Plaza Principal; the Hospital Goyeneche; the Orphans' Home; the ancient monastery of the Jesuits; the university; the old monastery of the Augustine Friars; the postal and telegraph building; the Parque Bolognisi; the Grau Bridge; the Bolognesi Bridge; the Quinta de Vargas; the residence of the bishop of Caveroy Toledo; the house which was the first college of the Jesuits; the residence of the counts of San Isidro; the San Camilo market; the prison of the south; the building of the Sacred Heart; and other less important buildings.

Trade with the United States has progressed in a marked degree. The articles which once were imported from Germany have been replaced by American manufacturers, rendering the loss of German productions a negligible quantity. Unfortunately the relations between the United States and Peru in some respects are not as close as is desirable, for many of the riches of Arequipa lie undisturbed for lack of capital, whereas if American capital were invested, as has been done by the Cerro Verde Co., in the riches of Arequipan soil, the international relations between the countries of Washington and Bolognesi would bring about great gains for the capitalists of the United States and the citizens of Arequipa.

Much of the future commerce of the United States is to be found in South America, and of the countries of the southern continent, Peru is one of those that offer the most advantages and the greatest profits. Its soil is so rich that the nation may be compared with a diamond in the hand of a man who knows its value but lacks the means to polish it. Not only Arequipa possesses these riches but each one of the departments possesses as much or more. Already in Cerro de Pasco United States capital has brought about great results; but still the great oil fields of Pirfin near Puno lie undeveloped, the silver mines of Ocopampa are still to be worked, the pampas of la Joya should be irrigated, and means of traffic and communication instituted between the towns of the department of Madre de Dios and those of the southern region of Peru, a system of communication which would open up the mining districts in the mountains and give egress to many other products which only await the means lent by the capitalist to produce prodigious returns which must necessarily benefit both Americas.



MOVING PICTURES IN PAN AMERICA¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

“**P**ICTURE,” wrote Ben Jonson a great many years ago, “is the invention of Heaven—the most ancient and most akin to nature. It is itself a silent work; yet it doth so enter and penetrate the inmost affection (being done by an excellent artificer) as sometimes it overcomes the power of speech and oratory.”

The “picture” is Nature’s own method of revealing its mysteries to mankind. In the changing seasons, in bud and bloom and leaf of tree and green of meadow, in star and sun and storm and devastation, in life and death, it spreads upon the scrolls of day and night its never-ending kaleidoscope of colorful happenings, its primitive and powerful lessons of existence. It was but logical, therefore, that man’s first efforts at communication should have been by means of this “invention of Heaven,” and that all future races, even to the North American Indians, should have used the picture language. Isaac Taylor tells us in *The Alphabet* that probably the very earliest record which we possess of an actual event is the scene depicted on a fragment of an antler which was found in a rock shelter at Laugerie Basse, Auvergne.

And just so long as the “picture” was the method of disseminating knowledge there was apparent no dividing line between the learned and the unlearned; neither secrets of state nor church, nor hidden thoughts nor purposes. The development through archaic sculpture to the hieroglyph marked the end of universal understanding and the beginning of the complications of civilization, and, following the events of the Tower of Babel, we are told that still further confusion of comprehension resulted. The world has moved forward through the ages dependent for its measure of advancement on the written word of its many languages. And no socialistic leveling of tangible wealth has ever prevailed against the subtle force of knowledge since the pile of stones and the secret sign of the sculptor and the priest’s hieroglyph crept into the reckoning of mankind, defining clearly the line of life’s possibilities. Perhaps the nearest the world has ever come to the overthrow of the rule of wisdom is in its present economic struggle—a struggle in which its mass attack against its ancient enemy, capital, reacts upon the real force behind all achievement. And we revert to first principles when we recognize that the remedy for the revolution and the safeguarding of future peace lies in universal understanding.

¹ By Muriel Bally, of Pan American Union staff.



Courtesy of William Fox, producer, New York City.

A SCENE FROM "LES MISERABLES."

One of the strongest and best liked silent dramas is this filmed version of Victor Hugo's masterpiece, made possible of appreciation by many thousands who have not been able to read the book. William Farnum's excellent rendition of the name part and the marvelous fidelity to detail in all of the scenes make this one of the most vital visual appeals on the screen.

This brings us back to the use of the first language which all of humanity comprehends—the picture. Strange that, after all of the efforts of seers and sages to gather and compile records and chronicles for the educating of future generations the enlightenment required for the saving of civilization should be found in the visual record. Strange that we should just begin to realize what Nature knew when she first endowed us with sight, that the quickest way to the human sensibilities and understanding is through the pictured representation of fact and fancy. Of great significance is the seeming coincidence that now, when we most need a perfect method of combating ignorance, we should have the almost perfected moving picture, ready to vividly bear its uplifting messages in unmistakable language from the ice-bound borders of Lapland to the forest-bound regions of tropical sunshine.

Between the years 1860 and 1880 the world had eight distinct wars and went through its greatest period of development. To some of the many marvelous discoveries and inventions of that period, notably instantaneous and colored photography and electric photography and engraving, we owe our present progress in the moving-picture field. Its history is a romance of our modern days, an Aladdin's lamp transformation which brought fame and fortune inconsistently to the good and beautiful and the wicked alike in its sudden rush into the world's affections. Previous to 1894 the lantern, slide, and screen furnished the chief picture entertainment, but the cinematoscope which Thomas Edison exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1894 revolutionized the future of pictures for the rest of the world forever. No more would they be still and capable of registering but one idea and emotion. Shortly after the Chicago exposition closed, Lyman H. Howe, who claims to be America's first motion-picture exhibitor, went on tour with his "travel festival." Not even the semblance of a motion-picture theater was then in existence. Mr. Howe's exhibition, however, consisted of a consecutive series of "stills" the "motion" feature being applied exclusively to the pictures passing through the machine. But the idea of the moving picture had taken hold of inventive brains, and a little later Thomas Armat tried photographing the scenery while he and his camera were moving on the train between Philadelphia and New York.

Edison, David Lubin, of Philadelphia, and Pathé Freres in France were the pioneers in the moving-picture business. The Edison studio in New York in 1897 and 1898 was a busy place, for hardly did the fame of this new discovery reach beyond the borders of this country than orders came from all parts of Latin America almost faster than they could be filled, and in greater numbers than from the United States. The pictures that were filmed in those days were a quaint contrast to the developed art of to-day. Now nothing of realism is left to the imagination and nothing hidden from the camera eye.



Courtesy of William Fox, producer, New York City.

FROM THE PICTURED POEM "EVANGELINE."

No more beautiful presentation from romantic, historical, and picturesque viewpoints has been shown on the screen than this well-beloved poem of Longfellow. The possibilities offered by the moving-picture of placing such gems of literature before the eyes of the young and old alike make moving-pictures a boon to all humanity.

The world of literature and art, science and industry, beauty and the widely loved spirit of adventure; the doings of kings and commoners; the sealing and sundering of nations; bridal scenes and battle fields; the great events of earth, the sea, and the sky, with all of nature for scenic settings, are photographed for all the world to see—the very greatest to be gazed at with a sense of sharing glory by the very least of us.

The United States has been exporting yearly about 200,000,000 feet of film of private-amusement enterprises, and sending about one-third of it to Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Chile, Peru, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Salvador, Venezuela, Honduras, Bolivia, Colombia, and Nicaragua. The rest of the Latin-American countries secure films from agents and distributors in Brazil, Argentina, and Colombia, and in a very large percentage of the localities the silent drama is the only form of amusement the people enjoy. The lack of transportation facilities, the great distances, the high cost of traveling, and the absence of hotel accommodations have made impracticable the visits of theatrical companies throughout very large sections of South and Central America, and, therefore, until modern ingenuity made it possible to ship them drama and world events and current happenings in a box, the opportunities for recreation and mental stimulus were very limited for the great majority. This is not only true of Latin America, but of all of North America. Not until the moving picture was perfected to reproduce the best comedies and dramas with the best obtainable talent at the lowest possible fee for admission, was the general public—those in moderate circumstances and on the outskirts of cities and towns, and in the mountain and plain regions—able to make their acquaintance. It is interesting to know that "The Life of Napoleon" and "The Fall of Rome," as well as Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, and "Mutt and Jeff" have made their appeal and been welcomed by the backwoodsmen of the north and the gaucho of the south, whose forebears had but little knowledge of Rome or Napoleon, and whose opportunities and occasions for romance and laughter had been sadly limited.

Argentina has taken first place in the South American moving-picture field, and there moving pictures have become an exceedingly popular form of amusement. Aside from the opportunities furnished to the people for observing the regular dramas, in Buenos Aires alone there are 45 cafés where moving pictures are shown to the patrons without extra charge. Practically every city in Argentina has one or more moving-picture theaters, and a number of firms have been taking native films, recording Argentine historical incidents, customs of the rural folk, and events of current interest. One film, "Nobleza Gaucho," dealing with the life and customs of the Argentine cowboy, has been very popular, but has never been shown in the United States. A local theatrical company also produced a film dealing



Courtesy of William Fox, producer, New York City.

A THRILLING MOMENT IN "CHECKERS."

Realism is one of the surprisingly well-developed features of the silent drama. "Checkers," successful for years on the speaking stage, has had a world-wide demand with the addition of this realistic train wreck and an aeroplane race.

with the life of the Argentine plains people entitled "Abajo el Sol de la Pampa"; but the manufacture of films for export purposes of a purely amusement character has not yet attained the dignity of an industry. The installation of the moving-picture plant, which the Argentine Government used in its display at the Turin Exposition, at the Government's hotel in Buenos Aires for the enlightenment and education of newly arrived immigrants, has proved an immense success. Views of the country, its agricultural and cattle industries, have been of great value to the newly arrived citizens in aiding them to adapt themselves to their new surroundings.

The Argentine capital's film agencies supply the moving-picture theaters of a number of cities of South America, providing the whole of the numerous and well-attended motion-picture houses of Uruguay. In Montevideo, which has an estimated population of about 400,000, there are 54 "biographs," as they are called, and they are attended by considerably over half of the population during each month—a very good percentage since the theaters here give only one daily performance as a general thing, with matinees on Sundays and holidays. The taste of the Uruguayans runs to dramas and detective films, while comedies, spectacles, and war scenes are appreciated, but not so strikingly popular. It is interesting to note, however, that the method of presenting the current events of the day adopted by producers in the United States has proven immensely interesting to the citizens of Uruguay, in common with all other Latin-American countries. The only criticism, which is rather general, is of the poor translations which accompany the pictures, and the inability to quickly comprehend the text detracts from the enjoyment, as well as the educational value of the subject.

In Brazil the moving picture has come to be the most general and popular form of indoor diversion, and only the best films are appreciated. Many of the motion-picture houses give their shows in the open air, and their patrons are interested alike in love, intrigue, drama, spectacular and tragic films, comic, scenic, and war pictures. But the pleasure-loving public is not so greatly interested in educational and industrial pictures, although a good many are being produced chiefly under the supervision of the Brazilian Government for propaganda purposes; and a few firms, such as Mark Ferrez e Filhos, the well-known photographers, and the Companhia Cinematographia Brasileira, have entered the film field for the purpose of photographing the country's advantages for exhibition both at home and abroad.

While in Brazil cowboy and Indian shows are not popular, they are provocative of boisterous applause on the north coast of Honduras, where there is not a playhouse, for the spoken drama and the two motion-picture houses situated in Ceiba and Tela supply the only general amusement the people have. Ecuador has a number



Courtesy of William Fox, producer. New York City.

TOM MIX IN THE "TERROR."

Among the majority of the peoples of the earth the dash and daring of the cowboy, coupled with the free life in the open, carries a strong and healthy appeal. The fast-disappearing plains existence of the United States gives to pictures of this type a historical as well as a pleasurable value.

of cities in which motion pictures are shown, the people's taste being clearly along the lines of drama and comedy.

Colombia imports all of its own films because of the lack of refund upon reexportation and the high import duty, and the importing agencies in Baranquilla, Bogota, and Cartagena are partial to French and Italian films. Here ladies in stiff brocades and dashing knights meet with favor, while realism is not greatly appreciated. The small centers all over Colombia have moving-picture houses, and one mining company has already installed a "movie" to keep its employees contented, and others are contemplating doing the same. The possibilities offered for educational development along the right lines through this means of keeping miners "contented" is limitless, and should go a long ways toward counteracting the disquieting influences which have gained such a headway with the working forces of the whole world. The grades of films shown in the best places in Venezuela are of the highest, and the moving picture would be even more popularly known were it not that in some of the interior towns there is no electric current and often no suitable building for such an exhibition. In Salvador, Nicaragua, and Paraguay the cinematograph situation is much the same—a development of intrinsic civilizing and educational value, gaining steadily in popularity from an amusement standpoint and attracting increasing attention and support from the governments.

Chileans of all classes so appreciate moving pictures that theaters catering to first and second class patrons have been established and flourish. The theaters in outlying districts show the same films as those in the cities, and at a cheaper price; but so closely is the class distinction drawn that a first-class patron will go miles to reach a first-class theater rather than attend the same performance at the second class. Products from the United States predominate in both quality and quantity, and Chilean agencies provide pictures for both Peru and Bolivia. During the war the allied governments provided official films of war scenes which were shown throughout the country from time to time, sometimes for the benefit of the Red Cross, but generally free, and in which the people appeared greatly interested. American screen stars are as well known in both Peru and Bolivia as in any other country, and in Bolivia at least 95 per cent of the film shown is of United States make.

Porto Rico and Cuba can not get enough films from the United States to supply the demand, and both of these countries are becoming popular grounds for film producers. Motion picture progress in the Dominican Republic and Haiti has been somewhat slow, the field not offering sufficient remunerative possibilities to tempt the producers on a large scale. The popularity of the moving picture is growing in Costa Rica, and while most of the films used have been French, it is very noticeable that the audiences receive an American



Courtesy of Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D. C.

THE MOVING-PICTURE SHOW ON WHEELS.

The 2-ton projection truck for park and rural service for use in foreign countries provided by the Bureau of Commercial Economics. This carries reels of amusement and information to the thousands in out-of-the-way places free of charge.



SCENES FOR PICTURES IN GUATEMALA.

The combination of tropical scenery and ancient monolith make Guatemala a fertile field for both real and imaginative drama. Guatemala has also begun filming its industries and accomplishments for the entertainment and enlightenment of other nations.

"Wild West" picture or a drama showing the home life of an American family with enthusiasm. Costa Ricans also show an appreciation of scenes in Mexico and Argentina.

According to Joseph A. Rourke, of New Orleans, Guatemala has projected herself into the movies in a new motion-picture series entitled "Tales of the Tropics." The films were made with the approval of the President of the Republic and vividly portray the mode of living of the descendants of a race which, thousands of years ago, obtained a degree of civilization incomprehensible to the modern student of antiquities which has been revealed by relics and monuments found throughout the country. These pictures are being shown in the United States, and the Indian maidens spinning and weaving garments and grinding corn for "tortillas," much as they did in the days of Cortez and his "Conquistadores"; burden bearers carrying their far-famed pottery on their way to market; tropical scenes around Lake Atitlan, with the destruction by earthquake of Guatemala City make a very interesting and instructive lesson on life in the tropics. The first of the releases is entitled "On the Trail of the Conquistadores," and it will be followed by a complete depiction of Guatemalan industries such as cane, banana, and coffee raising. Several thousand feet of colored negative for Prizma natural color pictures are also being photographed, the subjects being the remains of the early Aztec and Toltec civilizations.

Mexico, too, has begun making native moving pictures both under authority from the Government and in a private amusement capacity. Moving pictures have become exceedingly popular, melodrama preferred, with the cowboy and Indian "Wild West" shows of the United States always in favor. The first motion picture to be taken, with the exception of those relating to current events, was made at Vera Cruz, and the subjects chosen were scenes between Spaniards and Indians from "Tabare," a work by the Uruguayan poet Juan Zorrilla de San Martin; while the place selected for filming the picture was a picturesque tropical ranch a short distance south of Vera Cruz, at Boca del Rio. Owing to the undeveloped status of the scenario in Mexico, all of the productions in contemplation by the Mexican Film Co. are classics; but Mexican artists and producers hope soon to make inroads in the moving-picture field not only in their own country but all over the world. The Mexican Government is busy with its propaganda work, and has authorized the sending out of films of Mexican industries, and some pictures have been taken around Aguascalientes; but, for the most part, the general educational value of the cinematograph has not impressed any of these countries as it has the United States. The Teatro de Variedades in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, however, received a commission from the Honduran Government by the terms of which the owners must give a certain number of performances free of admission to the



A MOTION-PICTURE CAMERA MAN AT WORK ON THE COAST OF PERU.

The author who delves into hidden places of the earth for his book lore is not quite superse'ed, is closely followed by the camera man, who perches on diff cult inclines and declivities to take pictures. This operator is getting scenes of bird life on the Peruvian coast.

public at stated intervals. Both the Government and the owners were desirous of making these exhibitions of real educational value to the people, and the manufacturers of the United States were asked to donate films showing their factories and processes and other things of instructive worth.

Peru also boasts of a moving-picture company. The Inca Film Co., which has been incorporated under the laws of Peru, was organized by Mr. James Douglas, who had been in motion-picture work for about eight years as a producer, writer, and actor, previous to the entry of the United States into the war. Mr. Douglas is manager of the Inca Film Co., which will produce films of every description covering weekly news, travel, education, drama, comedy, and advertising, for exhibition in Peru, the United States, Great Britain, and other countries. Peru has wonderful facilities for the production of films. Sunshiny days are plentiful, and the coast line, the islands, mountains, and Inca ruins are splendid backgrounds for stories, while the Inca legends provide a rich field for dramatic material.

While most of the South American countries had motion pictures in connection with their exhibits at the San Francisco-Panama Exhibition, and it was expected that these films would be very generally exhibited after the fair was ended, Bolivia was the first foreign country to make use of the movies in advertising its industries among the business men of the United States. The reels prepared and shown were based upon subjects which gave an excellent idea of the wealth, resources, and business activities and customs of that nation. The Panama Canal perhaps is about the best known of the screened wonders of the Americas, although Panama itself is but slightly interested in educational movies. A film of Colon, with its 17,000 inhabitants, wherein half of the nations of the earth are represented, showing its beautiful public buildings and the water front, with the immense wall which guards the isthmus, has created wide interest wherever it has been shown. From South America also has come to the United States the world wonder of the Iguazu Falls, only visited by a few score of white men; and the 18-months' expedition of camera men now on throughout Latin America is bound to give to the rest of the world a still broader conception of the greatness of these wonderful countries.

There is that appeal in the moving picture which is irresistible, and the churches of the world, quick to appreciate the advantage which the amusement film had over their own form of attraction, have adopted it with whole-hearted zeal. Moving picture shows are given through the Latin American countries under the auspices of the church, and in the United States the different sects have set aside huge sums (\$42,000,000 in one instance alone) for the securing and exhibition of films in their uplift work. The Philadelphia Commercial Museum teaches thousands throughout the State of



Photo by George W. Dean.

SHOWING TIN PRODUCTION IN BOLIVIA.

The Bolivian Government was one of the first of the South American countries to exploit its advancement and industry by means of the moving picture. The mining of tin ore in this country is now done by modern power mills, which have replaced the stone quimbalates formerly used by the natives for hand crushing or grinding tin ore.



CARTING SILVER ORE FROM THE MINES.

We have become familiar with the enormous possibilities of the production of silver in Bolivia from the pictured processes by which this metal is mined and transported. The famous "Cerro" of Potosi yielded over \$1,000,000,000 to the Spaniards, and its production only diminished when the value of the precious metal depreciated.

Pennsylvania by means of films, and students and the public alike receive visual instruction on varied topics. The museum is a public institution, which helps American business men to sell their goods in foreign countries, and also aids them to find raw materials which they need. It has exhibits which cover 150,000 feet of floor space illustrating the people and products of foreign countries. It also lends films on all subjects or countries free of charge to all public and private schools throughout the State, and it also lends its lectures to the schools. In connection with the school educational system, the Federal Vocational Board of Philadelphia expects to have completed very shortly a set of textbook films which are to be used throughout the schools to supplement the textbooks. The moving-picture system of education in the Newark, N. J., public schools is well organized and is proving of inestimable value. The great national slide campaign for a "Better America," consisting of 10 illustrated lectures by clergymen of international reputation, is being carried on throughout the United States, and the American Red Cross film work is known throughout the world.

Henry Ford is accredited with the first altruistic effort of the use of the moving-picture screen. Mr. Ford was a firm believer in the film as a disseminator of knowledge among the masses, and while it takes huge sums to produce one of these pictures a week and distribute them practically free of charge, the plan was found to be so successful that arrangements were made with the Goldwyn Co., with exchanges in all leading cities, to attend to the distribution, thereby increasing the number of persons who would be able to view the pictures. Copies of these pictures are shipped to South America weekly with the cooperation of the United States Government. They deal with subjects concerning the industrial, civic, and social life and ideals of America.

The thrilling story of our many-sided industrial development—romances built around the growth of the industries of coal, oil, steel, and even of oleomargarine—are being sent broadcast over Latin America. Salesmen no longer depend upon their powers of persuasion to extol the greatness and the worth of their firms and their output. These things are shown. One powerful ally for visual instruction and the spread of up-to-date knowledge over the whole of the world is the Bureau of Commercial Economics, with headquarters in Washington. Under the directorship of Dr. Francis Holley and Miss A. Maris Boggs, and with the cooperation of the United States Government and many other nations, including Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Peru, Brazil, Salvador, Cuba, Mexico, and Nicaragua, moving-picture trucks with full equipment for giving moving-picture shows, even including the phonograph, are shipped to the different countries, with the understanding that the exhibitions are to be free to all of the people.



THE ARGENTINE PAMPA.

The native Pampa Film Co., of Argentina, has staged an extremely popular and beautiful screen production on its extensive cattle plains. The type of "El Gaucho Nobleza" is fair to rival in popularity the cowboy drama of the United States.



SCENE IN A SECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, BUENOS AIRES.

This is a scene of the justly famous method which Argentina has taken to familiarize its future citizens with the possibilities of the country, and the methods of living and working with which they will be associated. All immigrants are entertained a week (free of charge at the Immigrants' Hotel, and daily screen shows are given.

Several of these trucks have been shipped to countries in South America, the last to Uruguay within the month, and others are being prepared for shipment. This bureau, which started with 2,000 feet of film belonging to Dr. Holley, has now 31,000,000, and needs more. The subjects cover everything of interest in the world that is obtainable, including a reel of film on the medical care of children which, sent to the far off city of Cashmere, India, so helped to reduce the death rate of the babies that the people there regard it as sacred. The bureau's reels are displayed in universities, colleges, technical and agricultural schools, public libraries, State armories, educational, scientific and trade conventions, settlements, in factories to employees, and to welfare organizations of corporations, and also, with the use of powerful projectors, in city streets, parks, and playgrounds, rural communities, festivals and fairs, and other centers for the general public. And the fact that thousands of other people in out-of-the-way as well as crowded localities are able to see and understand things of which they would probably have remained in ignorance all of their lives, is due to the vow which Dr. Francis Holley took while suffering from blindness. He said that if he ever again was able to see life's beautiful things he would devote his life to making it possible for others to see them, and this he has done through the successful organization, maintenance, and management of this marvelous method of bringing mental vision as well as physical enjoyment, not only to places where his cars and trucks can travel, but to regions where the film equipment must be slung between horses or mules to be transported safely over the difficult roads. Dr. Holley says that, aside from Miss Boggs, who has devoted her life and her fortune to the work for the past eight years, 70 per cent of the actual work of showing the films throughout the world is done by women without hope or thought of greater reward than the good to be accomplished.

The purely commercial and amusement feature of moving pictures is almost lost sight of in contemplation of the future possibilities for educational advancement, moral uplift, industrial development, and mental expansion which the universal language of the world is already offering. The missionary to darkest Africa and unenlightened Asia will perforce carry a cinematograph outfit, and before many reels have been shown he will have discounted years of labor. The compulsory education which has been the foundation of all Republics—for it is knowledge that makes men free—will be advanced 50 per cent in efficiency. Perhaps it is a weakening of the stern rigor of mental training which has been demanded heretofore to so clothe instruction in romance as to make its mental lesson digestible without effort; but so long as the degree of the power of mental assimilation remains as varied as the types of individuals, the progress of the people as a whole will be greatly advanced by this mass method of the use of the universal language.

THE PALACE OF ALVEAR¹

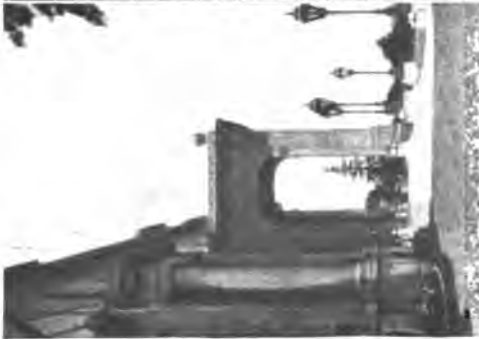
ROUND about Buenos Aires there are many poetic spots, some of which have been selected by the wealthy members of the city's society to build their mansions after the manner of the señorial families of a bygone age. In San Fernando, a picturesque town which raises its walls and perennial palms above the Rio de la Plata, a palace of sober architectural lines presents a harmonious ensemble of French style of the last third of the eighteenth century.

A garden, suggestive of the parterres and shrubberies of Versailles, where the marble statues seem to come to life beneath the green arched shade and garlands of climbing roses, surrounds the house of the family of Alvear-Elortondo, lending to it the mellowing touch of time and refinement.

We will give briefly a description of this sumptuous abode, which is an example of what distinction, wealth, and good taste can accomplish when united for artistic purposes, making of the home a small museum, where the beautiful things of other days shine with an added luster. The beautiful park, with its banks of foliage and wide eucalyptus-shaded paths, is surrounded by an iron fence interwoven with vines, which cover it like a tapestry, forming a closely woven screen of leaves and hidden roots. In the background the mansion, with its weathered façades, its semiclassic outlines, its columns, stone balconies and balustrades, appears like another castle of Champagne or St. Cloud, where still live among the towers or the silent daisy-bordered walks vague memories of the luxury and magnificence of the decadent court of France.

The palace has a graceful low-arched vestibule with great iron lanterns. The entrance is of stucco with glass doors, having at either side a marble and bronze vase filled with decorative plants. The reception rooms are in a general way of the Louis XVI period. The tones are clear and harmonious. In the quadrangular salon, separated from the conservatory by glass, there are many objects of art, furniture, paintings, and tapestries, which are part of the decorative scheme. On both sides of the entry there are Renaissance chests of drawers, with reliefs of religious subjects. Placed on these are Chinese vases, vases from the India Company and others of Royal Copenhagen make. Against the subdued stone-colored walls are hung fine family portraits, the most interesting being that of Doña Teodolina Fernández de Alvear, gowned in the mode of 1860. Among other interesting

¹ By Antonio Pérez-Vallente.



From Plus Ultra, Buenos Aires.



THE ALVEAR PALACE.

The Alvear Palace is situated in San Fernando, one of the most picturesque suburbs of Buenos Aires. It is one of the finest mansions in the Argentine Republic, being noted for its architectural beauty as well as for the art treasures which it contains.



From Plus Ultra, Buenos Aires.

HALL OF THE ALVEAR PALACE.

The main hall, showing the grand staircase, all of Louis XVI style and richly furnished in exquisite taste.

portraits are those of Don Diego de Alvear y Ponce de Leon, admiral of the Spanish Armada, and of his son, Don Carlos, patriot and general of the independence, painted by E. Boutigny.

In the corner to the right there are armchairs and other pieces of furniture of the Queen Anne period, with tapestries in blue and white tones. Rugs in green and coral combinations in delicate geometrical designs bring out the old furniture and appointments of the artistically arranged room. The mantle of the Parian marble fireplace is draped with rich silver brocade, worked with the coats of arms of Alvear and other branches of the family tree, and on the mantel is a terra-cotta bust by Jean Batiste Golberg (1619-1685). The fireplace is flanked on both sides by beautiful old screens—one ebony and one malacca. In the background, close to the semicircle of columns framing a Venus of Canova, the grand staircase ascends, adorned with an ancient Flanders tapestry. The first flight leads to an open gallery with two rows of flowered columns and pilasters. The antechamber, whose doors of double mirrors open to the reception rooms and drawing rooms, has a vaulted ceiling and walls of rough stone, covered with handsome tapestries with scenes of falconry.

An example of the artistic taste of Don Carlos Maria de Alvear and his wife, Señora Mercedes Elortondo, is the magnificent salon finished in Louis XVI style, with richly colored and gold embossed wainscoting. In this room the furniture is of Coromandel wood, the tables of oriental design, the fireplace of veined marble, the carpet Flemish, with silk hangings to correspond. There is the portrait of the Duchess Bonillon, the work of Tournieres, and an oil painting by the landscape painter Turner, father of the English school of landscape painting.

Next to the salon is a greenroom, which gives the impression of intimacy, with wainscoting to match, and with a portrait of Vallet Bisson and pictures by Constable, du Patty, Bellecour, and Winterhalter, court painter to the Empress Eugenie. There are also many objects of silver, marble, onyx, and rock crystal which are arranged in glass cases.

The dining room of large dimensions has doors which open onto the west gallery, from whence the light filters through white curtains. On the walls, covered with green panels, there are large paintings of the Dutch school; on the central panel of purple there are flowers by Mannoier, done in dark colors, which harmonize with the furniture of the regency period. Two high glass cabinets, lighted inside, guard among other things of merit a wonderful piece of Sevres with the imperial arms of Napoleon III, which came from Luxembourg.

Opposite the antechamber is the den, done in red damask, with comfortable French chairs and modern bronze. In the corner next the balcony is a typical marble fireplace, showing the polish and work



From Plus Ultra, Buenos Aires.

DINING HALL OF ALVEAR PALACE.

The dining hall has all the richness necessary to be in keeping with the rest of the mansion. It is decorated in the regency style, with panels of imitation stone and handsome old paintings.

of the eighteenth century. In this room are the portraits of D. Fernand and D. Gaspar de Alvear, captain general of Neuva Vizcaya in the vice regency of Mexico, Knight of the Habit of Santiago, and governor of the chamber of the prince, D. Juan of Austria. Opposite to these austere pictures is one of the Adoration of Jesus by Alonso Cano, and another of an early school with a mystic note.

Such is the house which bears the stamp of aristocracy and a certain mysterious enchantment beside the gray river, among the soft green of the wooded park, in which are semihidden mythological statues, like those of the old gardens of noble families, where chosen spirits sought refuge in the solitude without losing the stimulating contact of the city.

THE LAUNCHING OF THE ARTIGAS

BEFORE the great war the American flag was seen less and less on the passenger steamers and freighters that made foreign ports. Especially in South America the long tourist cruises were made mostly by steamers flying the German flag, while British, Spanish, French, Italian, Norwegian, and other European flags flew from the masts of trans-Caribbean and trans-Atlantic passenger steamers and freighters. Only now and then some small privately owned sea tramp under the Stars and Stripes would come into South American ports, where it made a brief stay and was off again to disappear for months. There were no great ships from the United States to bring tidings of progress and friendliness, on American-owned decks under the starry banner, from the great country of the north to the sister Republics of the southern seas. The American merchant marine was fast becoming extinct.

But the war changed many things, and on March 25, 1920, the ninety-sixth ship for the new merchant marine of the United States, built at Hog Island by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, was launched. The new steel cargo carrier was christened *Artigas*, in honor of the patriot and liberator of Uruguay, by Señora Varela, wife of the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Uruguay to the United States. "I name thee *Artigas*, in honor of our great liberator," said Señora Varela as she broke the gold-meshed bottle of champagne against the bow of the new freighter, and amid cheers from the assemblage on the sponsor's platform the vessel glided like a swan into the waters of the Delaware. His



Courtesy of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation.

THE LAUNCHING OF THE ARTIGAS.

Top: Señor Dr. Jacobo Varela, minister plenipotentiary of Uruguay, and Señora Varela, who acted as sponsor at the launching of the Artigas. Bottom: Señora Varela breaking the gold-meshed bottle of champagne against the bow of the new vessel.



Courtesy of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation.

THE ARTIGAS.

The new freighter gliding into the waters of the Delaware amid the cheers of the spectators, many of whom were distinguished Latin Americans.

Excellency Dr. Varela and Señora Varela were among the most enthusiastic well-wishers of the cheering throng.

Before the launching Minister and Señora Varela made an extensive inspection tour of the huge shipbuilding plant. Both of the distinguished guests speak English very fluently and were much interested in the many mechanical devices in the shipyard. Señora Varela was especially interested in the work of the blacksmiths, cutters, etc. "This is a wonderful plant," said Dr. Varela after the launching. "My wife says this is the most interesting day she has spent since coming to the United States." When told that 20 of the ships built at Hog Island had carried American goods to Uruguay, and products of that Republic to countries the world over, Dr. Varela did not appear at all surprised, and replied that the new merchant marine of the United States was aiding materially in bringing about closer relations between the Latin American countries and North America.

Fifty officials of subsidiary companies of the American International Corporation, of New York, which has large interests in South America, accompanied by their families and friends, witnessed the launching of the *Artigas*, which brought the total dead weight tonnage of steel ships launched by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, since August 5, 1918, to 758,250, or more than 20 per cent of the total steel tonnage launched from all the shipyards of the United States since that date.

The *Artigas* is a vessel of 7,825 dead-weight tons, 401 feet long, and 50 feet beam. It is an oil burner, driven by a geared turbine of 2,500 shaft horsepower, and will make a speed of 11½ knots.

When more ships such as the *Artigos*, American built and American owned, and named in honor of the national heroes of the sister South American republics, take regularly to those countries United States goods and return with products and raw materials from the South American continent, there will be not only a tremendous increase in international business but a constantly growing sentiment of cordiality and friendship, marking an era of genuine Pan Americanism.



NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD ∴ ∴

AT THE regular meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, held April 7, 1920, the Hon. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States and ex officio chairman of the board, received a hearty welcome from the members present and for the first time officiated as the presiding officer of this body. Those present were the ambassadors of Chile, Argentina, and Peru; the ministers plenipotentiary from Bolivia, Guatemala, Venezuela, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, and Salvador; and the chargés d'affaires of Panama, Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, and Nicaragua.

As the ranking ambassador, his excellency the ambassador of Chile, in behalf of his colleagues, extended a cordial welcome to the new chairman, saying:

An accidental precedence gives me the great pleasure of representing my distinguished colleagues of the Pan American Union in extending a most cordial welcome to His Excellency Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, as presiding officer of our sessions. The high position which his excellency has been called upon to occupy in the Government of the United States, his brilliant qualities as a statesman, his extensive intellectual preparation, and his native gifts of gentility, which are so greatly appreciated among us, inspire in us the conviction that the work of harmonious American cooperation pursued by this organization will proceed under the most favorable auspices, and that the traditions of cordiality that have been maintained with his distinguished predecessors will be continued.

We greet his excellency the Secretary of State and invoke for him the highest degree of success in his lofty purposes, and will place at his disposal our best efforts to facilitate his work in this body, which has been so highly honored by his presidency.

In reply to the ambassador's welcome Mr. Colby returned his thanks and expressed his great interest in the work of the Pan American Union. He spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Ambassador, thank you indeed. My distinguished colleagues: I am very much touched by the cordial and generous words which Ambassador Mathieu has just delivered. I assure you that the kind sentiments that he has been pleased to express are reciprocated by me from my heart. Nothing could be more pleasant in prospect than my association with you in this very significant and important work. Indeed, there are few duties attaching to my position which interest me more or appeal to me more strongly than the work that falls to my happy lot as the ex officio chairman of this board, and, as such, a participant with you in the important labors that devolve upon the board.

The conception of the Pan American Union is a very notable one. It is an institution founded upon the fullest mutual respect among the nations composing its membership, and this respect has been strengthened by personal relations of undisturbed and deepening accord.



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HON. BAINBRIDGE COLBY, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Hon. Bainbridge Colby, the Secretary of State of the United States, was born in St. Louis, Mo., December 22, 1869. He was educated at Williams College, Massachusetts, receiving his A. B. degree in 1890, and subsequently studied law at Columbia University and New York Law School, receiving the degree of LL. B. Starting the practice of his profession in New York in 1892, his unusual ability soon brought him into prominence, and he has figured as leading counsel in some of the most noted cases of recent years. He was actively identified with New York politics, being one of the leading founders and adherents of the Progressive National Party in 1912. In 1917 he was appointed commissioner on the United States Shipping Board and member of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He was also made a member of the American Mission to the Inter-Allied Conference held at Paris in November, 1917. His appointment as Secretary of State was confirmed by the United States Senate March 22, 1920, and he was sworn in on March 24.

We are people of the West. Our ideals are democratic. There is every conceivable foundation for the hope of effective cooperation between the enlightened nations whom we represent. No ground for misgiving or apprehension as to the full revelation of our aims.

I approach my duties as your chairman with an appeal for your support and indulgence. I hope soon to gain a sympathetic insight into our common tasks as the result of my contact with you.

I heartily assure you of my very high respect and regard for each one of you and my sincere admiration for the friendly nations represented at this council table. And, in conclusion, let me say that my earnest desire is to serve this great institution by facilitating your deliberations and supporting your efforts.

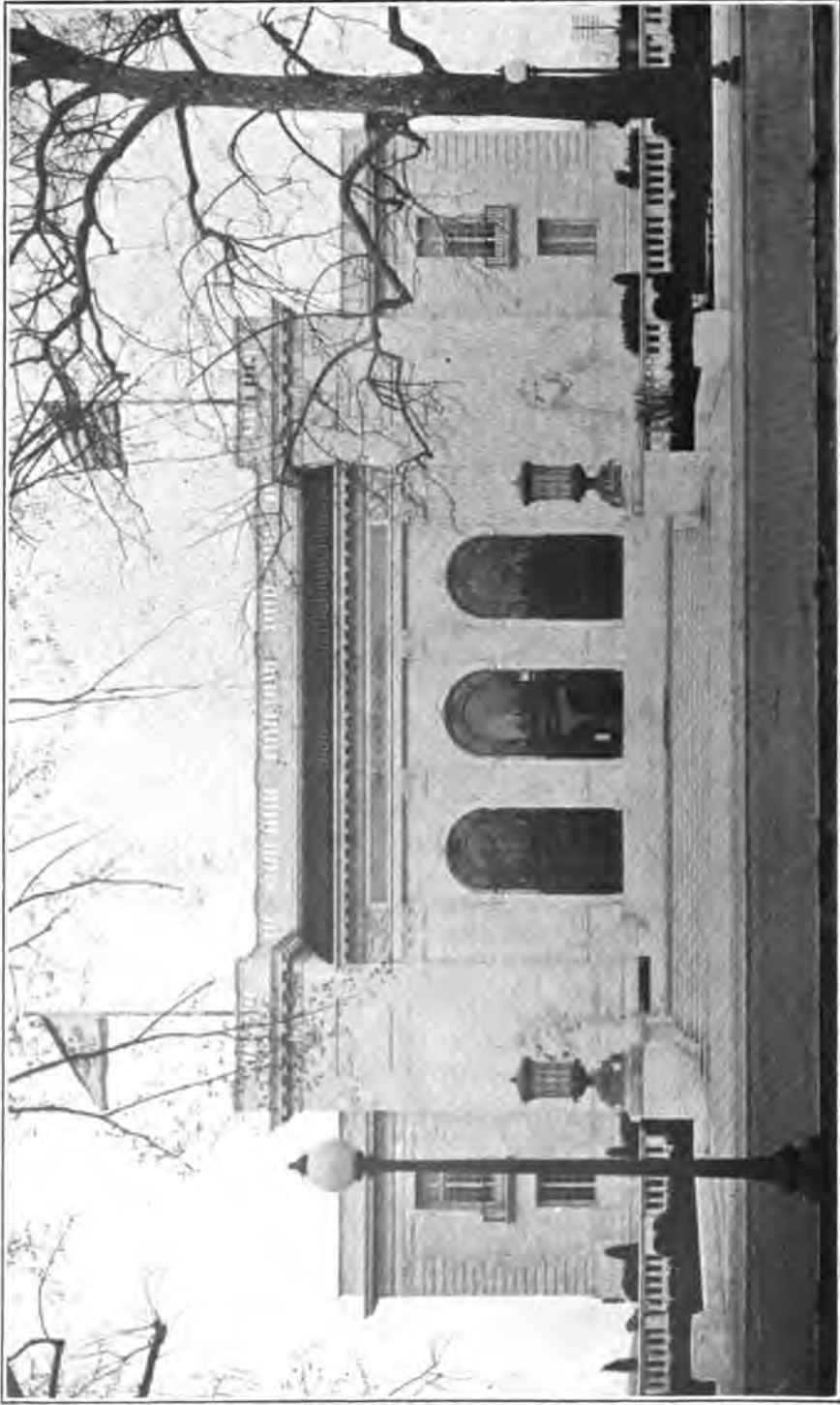
TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION'S HOME :: :: ::

THE celebration of the tenth anniversary of the dedication of the present home of the Pan American Union was made a notable occasion. In accordance with a resolution passed by the Governing Board at its April meeting the celebration took the form of an entertainment including brief addresses by Hon. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States and chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union; His Excellency Beltran Mathieu, ambassador from Chile; Mr. Albert Kelsey, one of the architects of the building; and Director General John Barrett. An exhibition of lantern slides showing the architectural beauty of the building, a buffet supper, and dancing were among the other features.

Assisting the Director General in welcoming the guests were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Colby, the Chilean Ambassador and Señora de Mathieu, the Assistant Director and Madame Francisco J. Yanes, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kelsey. Among the distinguished guests were members of the diplomatic corps, members of the Supreme Court of the United States, officials of the Government, Senators, Congressmen, and many notables of Washington society.

Director General Barrett presided over the exercises and in welcoming the guests spoke in part as follows:

It is not an exaggeration or too strong an expression of personal feeling, I hope, when I declare that possibly no one else can have the same affection for this building and its grounds as I do; nor is there anyone to whom this occasion means more. No father or mother ever more dearly and devotedly loved an only child than I cherish this noble structure and its artistic environment. It was my privilege,



THE FRONT FAÇADE OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The tenth anniversary of the dedication of this building of the Pan American Union was celebrated April 26, 1920. In the years that have passed this beautiful building has come to be regarded as one of the chief attractions of the capital of the United States, the mecca for all tourists, and a favorite place for official, diplomatic, and social gatherings.

under the sympathetic and wise counsel of Elihu Root, then Secretary of State and chairman of the governing board, to have charge of the purchase of the grounds, to prepare and supervise the architectural competition, to watch over and direct every day the process of construction, to lay the first and last brick, to plant the first and last shrub and tree, covering a period of nearly 14 years—first of construction and later of occupation. The very best years of my life have been given to this building and the organization which it houses.

With sincere emotion, therefore, I rejoice in this day and in the history and achievement of the Pan American Union since the movement was first inaugurated for the erection of this noble edifice. In that period there has been a record made that is indeed worth while.

Fifteen years ago the Pan American Union possessed no property whatever; now it has buildings and grounds valued at more than \$2,000,000. Then its staff numbered about 20; now nearly 100. Then its annual income from the quotas of the constituent Governments and other sources was under \$50,000; now it is approximately \$200,000. Then its correspondence and distribution of bulletins, reports, and publications were less than 100,000 pieces annually; they now exceed 500,000. Then its library had less than 5,000 volumes; now it has nearly 50,000. Then Pan American commerce was valued at less than \$500,000,000 per annum; now it has passed the mark of \$2,000,000,000. These facts tell their own story.

For all this achievement, however, great credit is due to the excellent, interested, and cooperative advice and support which the executive officers have received not only from the Secretaries of State, who have been *ex officio* chairmen of the governing board during this period—namely, Elihu Root, Robert Bacon, Philander C. Knox, William Jennings Bryan, Robert Lansing, and now Bainbridge Colby—but from the Latin American diplomatic representatives whose names I would gladly mention were not the list so long and brilliant. I would also be neglectful of the truth if I failed to commend the magnificent, able, and loyal service and cooperation which the Pan American Union has received from the rank and file of its staff—a body of men and women of whom any organization can be proud.

It is a real pleasure to-night to introduce such men as Secretary Colby, Ambassador Mathieu, and Mr. Kelsey. Mr. Colby, the chairman *ex officio* of our governing board, has been with us only a short time, but in that period he has evinced an interest in everything relating to the Pan American Union which is most gratifying, and I know you will appreciate what he has to say. Ambassador Mathieu, my ranking Latin American chief, is typical, in his fine personality and character, of the wonderful men who have served on the governing board from Latin America and have been my dear friends as well as able advisers. Mr. Kelsey is one of that school of architects who works with his heart as well as with his eye and hand, and he has developed in me a brotherly affection for him because of his joint interest with me in this magnificent palace of peace and progress. Of Mr. Yánes I can say I have had no better friend and collaborer in all my life.

My friends, this may be my last opportunity to preside over a function of this kind in this building, which belongs to you as much as it does to me. I hope, therefore, that you will enjoy yourselves to-night without stint, and that in the years to come you may feel as much pride in its beauty and usefulness as I do. With all my heart I thank you for your presence, and now let your joy in the celebration be unalloyed.

Mr. Barrett then introduced Secretary of State Colby, who, in his tribute to the work of the Pan American Union, spoke in part as follows:

The decade of whose passage we are reminded by the pleasant exercises of this evening has been marked by solid progress toward the realization of the great aims



THE HALL OF THE AMERICAS IN THE PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING.

Nothing is more impressive in this great gold and white salon than the beautifully embellished cartouches in each of the four corners bearing the word "Pax" (peace), expressive of the spirit of the Pan American Union. Here was where the distinguished guests assembled for the speeches and dancing on the memorable anniversary.

of the Pan American Union. These great objectives are beautifully typified in this building, which was dedicated 10 years ago to-day. A great French architect once declared that, more than any other public building in the world, this building combined monumental dignity, beauty, and practical usefulness; and it will always serve as an appropriate expression of the fine aspirations that called it into being. Here the smallest and the largest of the American Republics and their several peoples meet on common ground and on an equal footing, each speaking with equal authority and each heard with equal respect.

Nothing can surpass the intimacy and friendliness of our work on the Governing Board, where it is my official privilege to sit with the diplomatic representatives of all the American Republics. The discussions are marked by enlightenment, cordial good feeling, and genuine cooperation.

Under the influence of the Pan American Union as a great bureau of information and education the Latin American Republics and peoples have become well known to the peoples of the United States, and the people of the United States have become better known to their sister peoples in Latin America.

Its great work of disseminating information, its world-wide correspondence, its numerous publications and reports, its library of 50,000 volumes, and the skill of its devoted staff, are responsible for the modern development of practical Pan Americanism and this diffusion of useful knowledge of our western democracies.

On this anniversary occasion it is proper that special and honorable mention should be made of Andrew Carnegie, who supplemented the original \$250,000 contributed by 21 American Republics with a personal gift of \$850,000 for the construction of this beautiful building.

We should make honorable reference to the late Theodore Roosevelt and to the distinguished publicist and American citizen, Elihu Root, who were respectively President and Secretary of State during the period of construction of this building and always took a very great interest in it.

I must mention as entitled to equal honor Joaquim Nabuco, then ambassador of Brazil, and Ignacio Calderon, then and now minister of Bolivia, and other members of the diplomatic corps who cooperated in the project.

It is fitting also that the names of Albert Kelsey and Paul B. Cret, of Philadelphia, should be recalled. They were the architects of this building who were victorious in the competition participated in by 75 of the leading architects of America; and of course any mention of the great friends of Pan Americanism in this country would be incomplete without a reference to the present Director General, Mr. John Barrett, who has brooded over this undertaking with unceasing care and watchfulness. It was he who purchased the land and conducted the architectural competition, and watched every detail of the construction. He dug the first spadeful of earth and laid the first and last brick. Indeed, he has supervised the planting of every tree and shrub on the grounds except the aged sycamores which stand in front.

The work of the Pan American Union is essentially missionary work. It has but one creed, and this is friendship. It seeks to inculcate a better understanding and a deeper mutual trust among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. The influence of this constant and untiring propaganda has resulted in an increased commerce, a greater study of the possibilities of investment in Latin American industries, increased travel, and a broadening and strengthening of the financial and educational systems of the members of the Union.

Through the influence of this institution there have been held many scientific, financial, postal, sanitary, medical, labor, and commercial conferences not only in the United States but in various Latin American countries. Incalculable good has resulted from these meetings.

Ten years will seem but a little span in the full and rounded measure of life of this institution. The great results of the past are the augury of a growing and widening



NORTH AMERICA.

One of the two great marble statues which adorn the façade of the Pan American Union Building. The work of Gutzon Borglum, the statue has come to be regarded as expressing the true spirit of the North, strong, purposeful, and maternally protective.

usefulness in the future. The Pan American Union stands for peace, for mutual national respect, for helpfulness, and for united effort. No one can set bounds to its possibilities.

His excellency the ambassador of Chile followed Mr. Colby, the following being a brief excerpt taken from his address:

The high cost of living has left but one thing in the United States that is cheap— oratory. This goes to show that the supply exceeds the demand, and therefore I must limit myself to but a few words, thus benefiting your good selves, who do me the honor to listen, and myself, who must labor under a very restricted English vocabulary. Besides, I can add nothing to the remarks his excellency the Secretary of State has just made with his accustomed eloquence.

We Pan American diplomats, who are your hosts on this occasion, are, from the nature of our position, in reality but the temporary occupants of this house. All that is permanent here is the spirit of its foundation and the idea it stands for—the spirit of concord and the idea of solidarity, so perfectly expressed in this magnificent structure, that has arisen out of the munificence of one of your representative men, one of those who reconcile us to the accumulation of vast fortune—the illustrious citizen, Andrew Carnegie, of happy memory.

Here in this house we men of the two Americas assemble to make mutual acquaintance and to prepare the ground on which a new civilization will probably develop out of the same elements that will survive the present system.

We inhabit the same hemisphere; we are united by the same oceans; together we entered into independent life, under an analagous political régime; but we are separated by language, to a certain extent by religion, and in a measure also by our mentality. The first obstacle can be removed by instruction, the second by tolerance, and the third by amalgamation—all by more frequent and intimate contact.

By mixing all that is best among the qualities that characterize our respective races we will eventually come to constitute a finished and perfect type of humanity. Combine with Latin idealism the Anglo-Saxon positiveness, with the grace and tractableness of the Latins the force and inflexibility of the Anglo-Saxons, with our lightsome skepticism your sturdy and vigorous faith, and even your blond type and your blue eyes with our brunette type and black eyes, and then tell me whether this will not make a beautiful physical and moral combination.

Indeed, all this is comprised in the new conception of the idea of Pan Americanism, whose high priest is my honorable and distinguished friend, Mr. John Barrett.

Mr. Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, who, with Prof. Paul P. Cret, of the University of Pennsylvania, formed the combination of architects who won the competition for the Pan American Building, was then introduced by Director General Barrett as one with whom he had labored with the greatest satisfaction. He said that both the architects seemed to love the building with the same feeling that he did. He was particularly pleased, moreover, to introduce Mr. Kelsey because, aside from this being the tenth anniversary of the building, it was the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Kelsey's birthday.

Mr. Kelsey said:

To-day, as I turn my first half century, I am delighted to be present at such a party and rejoice with you in being able to congratulate Director General Barrett on his tenth anniversary. No one knows, as I do, how he had devoted himself to Pan Americanism, and more especially to the physical growth and development of this



SOUTH AMERICA.

The statue to the left of the main entrance to the Pan American Union Building, representing South America, was created by Isidore Konti, the famous sculptor, and is considered one of Washington's most beautiful and symbolic works of art.

property. For over 13 years we have been associated, and his unbroken record of energy and enthusiasm has been more than an inspiration to me. We have had midnight conferences and all-day conferences both in Washington and in half a dozen other cities. We have studied, revised, and discarded scores and scores of plans, while not the slightest detail has escaped his watchful eye or been without some inspiration from him, and, therefore, in that during all these years he has adhered strongly to the architectural theme with which we started, and in that this building is so generally appreciated, I faintly believe that architecture may again become an educational force—the inspiration and pride of the people.

It is a profound disappointment to me that my partner in this work, Prof. Paul P. Cret, can not be with us this evening, but you will all be glad to learn that after four years in the French Army he has returned in good health and is now doing as much to make the school of architecture of the University of Pennsylvania the foremost school of Pan America as he did to help make this building beautiful.

It is very gratifying to learn that the new Secretary of State, Mr. Bainbridge Colby, will continue the interest shown in this international institution by his predecessors. If I may be permitted an anecdote, it does not seem to me (so happy has been the work) so long since I used to be frequently in conference with Secretary Root, and well do I recall how he used to say, "This building is my baby"; and once when he had made this remark President Roosevelt said, "Yes, and John Barrett is its nurse." Ah, ladies, that was when the nurse was young and good looking.

The Director General then introduced Mr. Francisco J. Yánes, the assistant director, as one who had been his able and faithful collaborer during all the time that he had been executive officer of the Pan American Union. Although Mr. Yánes made no speech because of the lateness of the hour, his presence was greeted with appreciative applause.

In concluding the exercises the Director General thanked those who had been with him in the receiving line, paying special tribute to Mrs. Colby, Madame Mathieu, Madame Yánes, and Mrs. Kelsey, and emphasizing how the women associated directly or indirectly with the Pan American Union had always gracefully and generously cooperated for the success of its functions.



COLONIAL RESIDENCES OF MEXICO¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

WHEN the Aztec city of Tenochtitlan fell into the hands of the Spanish conquerors it was little else than a mass of ruins, and Cortés and his companions had immediately to set about its reconstruction. But as their attention was given to the necessities of the moment, the first buildings they erected were rough, unpretentious, and entirely devoid of architectural beauty; fortresses, in fact, rather than homes, for nearly all had strong turrets and battlements for their defense. The arrangement of the interior was from the very outset designed after the Andalusian fashion, and since the climate of the conquered land favored the use of patios, or inner courts open to the sky, from them the houses received light, sunshine, and air, making them at once cheerful and healthful. Some of them had an open gallery on the topmost story, and the great majority bore the owner's coat-of-arms escutcheoned in relief over the main entrance.

It is greatly to be regretted that none of these primitive structures remain standing to this day, but records of some are still preserved. The house that Cortés built for his own use occupied an immense area, the limits of which coincided with the present streets of Monte de Piedad, Francisco I. Madero, Isabel la Católica, and Tacuba. It had strong battlemented turrets at each corner, and its second story consisted of an open gallery with elaborate and well-proportioned columns and arcades. It was burnt down in 1636, and when rebuilt presented an entirely different aspect. The most important part of it still exists and is occupied by the national pawn shop. The house of the Avilas was torn down in 1566, and its foundations strewn with salt, as a consequence of the crime committed by the two brothers of that name who were found guilty of having offered the crown of Mexico to Don Martín Cortés. The home of that celebrated character, Don Juan Manuel de Solórzano, was destroyed by order of the royal audience, as punishment for his having killed the Alcalde Vélez de Pereira; and that of Treviño, the Jew, left standing until quite recently, was destroyed at the same time as the magnificent old palace of the Villar Villamil family (known in later times as the "Colegio de las Bonitas"), instead of its being restored, as certainly the finest, and probably the only, example of the Mudejar style of architecture in Mexico.

¹ By Don Manuel Romero de Terreros, courtesy of the Inspección General de Monumentos Artísticos de México.



Courtesy of the General Bureau of Fine Arts of Mexico.

RESIDENCE OF COUNT DEL VALLE OF ORIZABA, MEXICO.

Since colonial times the capital of the Mexican Republic has been justly called the city of palaces. The fine residences which it contains, and which in large part date from the eighteenth century, bear witness to the importance which the ancient court of the Aztec emperors attained in the time of the viceroys of New Spain. The cut reproduces the mansion of Count Valle de Orizaba, generally known as "Mascarones" (Masks). It is one of the most beautiful examples of Mexican colonial architecture, distinguished for its famous caryatides, the rich adornment of its windows, and the symmetry and beauty of its facade.



Courtesy of the General Bureau of Fine Arts of Mexico.

CORNER OF THE FAÇADE OF THE PALACE OF THE MASKS, MEXICO.

The era of great architectural embellishment in Mexico during the eighteenth century is noted for the importance given to the ornamentation of the fronts of buildings when these overlook two streets. This is seen in the engraving showing a corner of the House of the Masks lavishly decorated by artistic Mexican decorators of that century.

The houses that with most probability date from the end of the sixteenth century may be recognized by their façades, which lack entablatures and cornices, these being substituted by mere brick ridges. In the oldest houses the walls have no outward division into stories, and, as far as their general design is concerned, are devoid of any architectural members, such as pilasters, columns, etc. The upper portions of door jambs and window posts alike are lengthened out upward, thus forming *panneaux*, which are surmounted by slightly projecting brackets. The flat surface is generally covered with elaborate relief work of stucco in arabesque patterns, such as geometrical and floral designs, scroll work, and panels formed by curved and straight fillets; while angels, crowns, monograms, and vases stand out as bolder ornaments. In this connection we may mention No. 10 Callejón de Allende; corner of Manzanares Street; the houses that belonged to Jerónimo López, one of the conquerors, in the old street of Monterilla (now Cinco de Febrero), Nos. 13 and 15; corner of Santa Teresa and El Relox; No. 72 Mesones; No. 85 Don Juan Manuel (now Uruguay); corner of Acequia and Jesús Maria; and No. 75 San Filipe Neri.

With the wonderful progress of the colony, the architectural aspect of the city gradually softened down, so to speak, the general style predominating during the seventeenth century being the Baroque, and during the eighteenth the Churrigueresque, a modification of the former. But it must be borne in mind that the Indian artisans, as soon as allowed some liberty of expression in their work, betrayed the influence of their ancestral art. In the interpretation of the models set before them by the Spaniards they showed a manner, barbarous at times it is true, but hardly ever lacking a certain primitive elegance. The materials employed and the abrupt contrast between the plain and the decorative parts imparted a unique character to the architecture of New Spain. Nearly all the houses were built of *tezontle* and *chiluca*. The former, a crimson, porous stone of volcanic origin, was generally employed for the plain surfaces and panels, while the latter, grayish in color, was admirably suited for border work and ornamental carvings. The combination of the two materials produced a rich and picturesque effect, which was further enhanced when *azulejos*, or glazed tiles, were employed in decorative surface treatment. Doors and windows were generally ornamented by means of slightly projected borders, the vertical ones being lengthened out in the shape of pilasters as far as the cornice. Sometimes ornamental motifs, such as crosses, dates, initials of our Lord and our Lady, and other religious designs were carved in very low relief on the *tezontle* surfaces, as may be seen on the façades of No. 35 Calle de la Palma and corner of Manrique and San Lorenzo, among others.



Courtesy of the General Bureau of Fine Arts of Mexico.

PATIO OR INNER COURT OF A LARGE MEXICAN MANSION.

The elegant patio or inner court, reproduced in the engraving, was constructed without regard to cost by the Count of San Mateo of Valparaiso. It is the highest of colonial buildings, and is noted not only for the sculptural designs which crown its principal doors, but also for its beautiful stone pillars and arches. This house is intimately connected with the history of Mexico, since it was the residence of Emperor Iturbide, who lived there at the time he was crowned in the cathedral. It is now used for a hotel (Iturbide Hotel).



Courtesy of the General Bureau of Fine Arts of Mexico.

HOUSE OF GLAZED TILES, MEXICO.

The abundance of glazed tiles seen in this palace, the balcony of which is shown in the above engraving, has given it the name of the "House of Glazed Tiles." These tiles were made in the city of Puebla, and, with the fountain and the beautiful columns of the patio, give the edifice a distinctly oriental aspect.

Work of the eighteenth century, the golden age of the civil architecture in Mexico, is chiefly remarkable in that great importance was given to the composition of portals, and in that the angles of two-fronted houses on street corners were especially ornamented, as if the attention of the architect had been chiefly bestowed thereon.

The palace that belonged to the Condes de Santiago Calimay (Pino Suárez No. 30) is in the Baroque style, as is shown by its beautiful doorway and chief balcony. This formerly bore the coat of arms of the Altamirano de Velasco family within the now blank and meaningless frame at the top. Fortunately the entrance doors still preserve their panels, wonderfully carved with heraldic trophies and quarterings. The corner stone at the base, representing the head of a serpent, originally belonged to the enclosure of the great Aztec temple. But the most noteworthy feature of the house decoration consists of the huge gargoyles in the shape of stone cannon projecting from the cornice, the privilege of those who held the rank of capitán general. Its stairway is magnificent, and the great open court bears, on three sides, splendid arched galleries, ornamented in the lower cloister with the family quarterings, and in the upper with handsome gargoyles. On the remaining side of the court an artistic though strangely designed fountain may be seen. The importance of this house, during the colonial period was due to its being considered the rendezvous of the aristocracy. Being situated in the old Calle de Ixtapalapa, with the Hospital de Jesús at the opposite corner, its balconies provided excellent accomodation, whence the viceroy, archbishop, and other high officials might watch the much vaunted pyrotechnic displays provided by that famous institution on the occasion of some festivity as well as the religious and civil processions or masquerades which frequently passed along the then principal street. Gargoyles representing cannon, but in this case without any wheels, may also be seen in the house that formerly belonged to the Conde de la Torre de Cossío (Uruguay, No. 90), for this personage had been governor of the Phillipine Islands. The cornice is also noteworthy, being ornamented with a frieze representing a chain, with drums at certain intervals. The beauty of the building is enhanced by a turret covered with glazed tiles. The former home of the Conde de la Cortina stands next door.

The turrets to be seen generally on the top corner of old manorial residences are a relic of the old bastions, erected as we have mentioned, by the first settlers in Mexico. Perhaps the handsomest existing specimens are the corners of the Calles de la Moneda and El Carmen, which formerly belonged to the entailed estate of the Guerrero family.

Niches, sheltering sacred images or allegories, and surmounted by a cross, constituted another favorite ornamental motif, specially at the angles of the buildings. They were nearly always embellished with Baroque or Churrigueresque stone carvings, and azulejo treatment,



Courtesy of the General Bureau of Fine Arts of Mexico.

HOUSE OF THE COUNTESS OF SAN MATEO OF VALPARAISO.

Like other fine houses of this epoch in the City of Mexico, the view from the corner shown in the engraving brings to memory the bulwarks erected by the first Spanish inhabitants of the Mexican capital.

that made splendid and picturesque contrast with the velvet-like tezontle surfaces of the façade. Within the niche of a house in Calle de Donceles (No. 147) there is depicted an arm holding a monstrance in memory of Don Juan de Chavarría, who saved the Blessed Sacrament from the flames when the Church of San Agustin caught fire on the 11th of December, 1676.

Those who held important military charges, members of the Court of Audience, and others, were entitled to have battlements on the top of their houses, as may be seen in the former home of the Condes de Miravalle (No. 30, Isabel la Católica), and of the Mariscales de Castilla, corner of Hombres Ilustres, and Puente de la Mariscalá. Other eminent persons employed breastworks formed of inverted arches, between pilasters crowned with graceful pinnacles. Such are the ornaments of two houses in Capuchinas street, No. 62, next to the national bank, and No. 73, which belonged in colonial times to the Conde de San Bartolomé de Xala. The interior of the latter residence is noteworthy for the great arch that sustains the principal corridor, bearing a typical inscription, for its wainscot of glazed tiles, and for the stone statue on the newel of the grand staircase. The work of Lorenzo Rodríguez, this building was finished in 1764.

According to tradition, the son of one of the Condes del Valle de Orizaba was a veritable scapegrace, who was the cause of frequent vexation and sorrow to his father. The old count, convinced that the worthless fellow would squander all his heritage upon his death, is said to have exclaimed on one occasion, employing the phrase then applied to a spendthrift in Mexico, "You will never build a house of tiles, my son." As a matter of fact the prophecy did not come true. The youth began a new life, and later on actually built the most luxurious house of azulejos ever erected in the colony. This famous residence is still to be seen. The blue and white glazed tiles which cover its exterior, though said to have been manufactured in China expressly for the purpose, were in all probability really made in Puebla, though it appears that the railings of the corridors and balconies came from China or Japan. The profusion of tiles throughout the building, as well as the beautiful fountain and slender columns of the court, impart to this house a decidedly oriental character.

On the 4th of December, 1828, a soldier named Manuel Palacio, who had a grievance against Conde don Andrés Suárez de Peredo, because the latter had refused to allow him to court his daughter, assaulted and stabbed the nobleman to death at the foot of the grand staircase.

In the same Avenida stands the present Hotel Iturbide. The Conde de San Mateo de Valparaiso (so the story runs), fearing that his fortune would eventually fall into the hands of his future son-in-law, a well-known profligate, decided to invest the greater part of it in building himself a palatial residence. He therefore ordered his



Courtesy of the General Bureau of Fine Arts of Mexico.

AN OLD TENEMENT HOUSE IN MEXICO.

The large tenement houses built in the City of Mexico in the eighteenth century are much more modest than the mansions of the rich, but in many cases they are also ornamented in a manner similar to the palaces of the wealthy. The house shown in the engraving is on February Five Street.

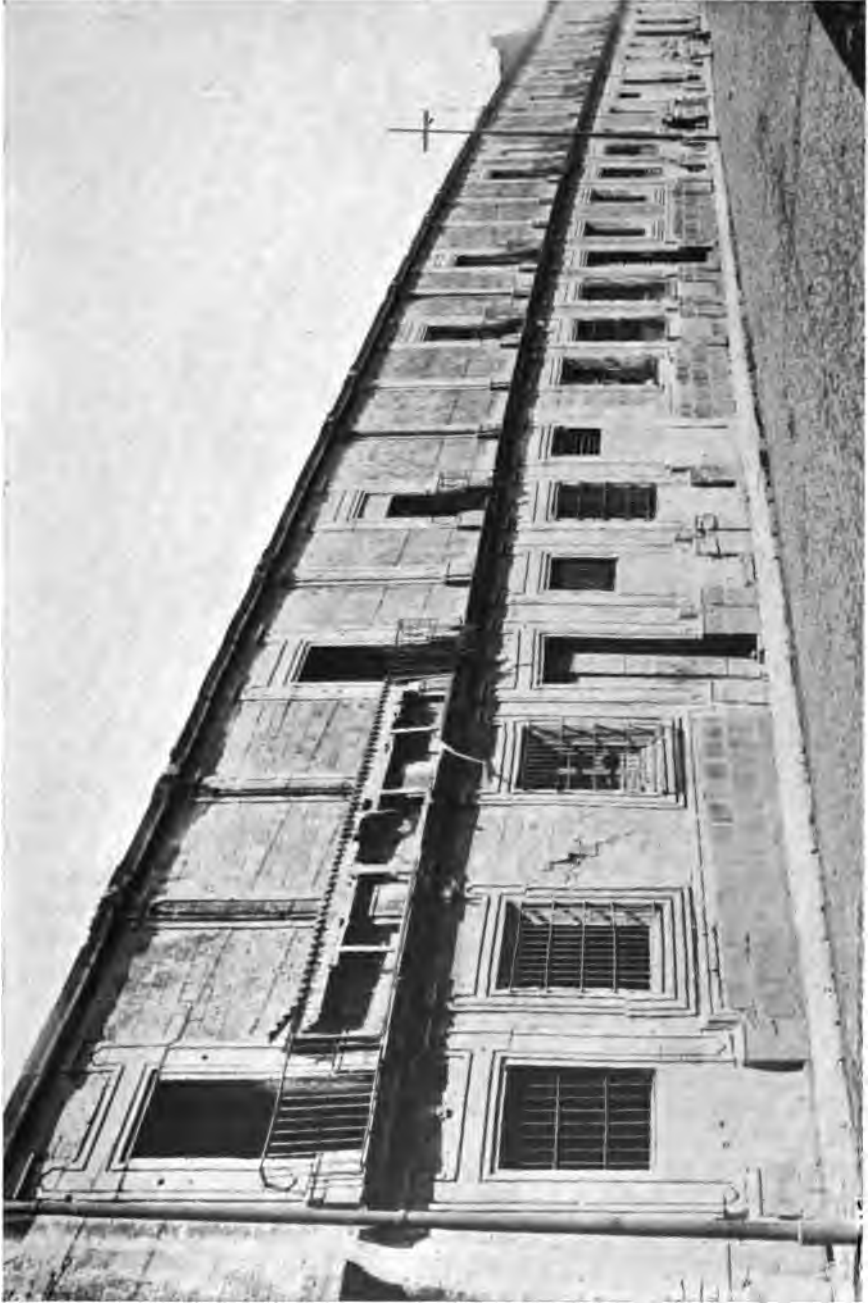
architect to erect the building regardless of expense. It stands to-day remarkable for its profuse extravagance. It is also noteworthy for being the loftiest of colonial residences, for the life-sized statues over its principal doorway, the rococo ornaments of its panels, and the gallery of its upper story. It is the only true specimen of an architecturally designed façade, built on broader and more complete lines than other contemporary buildings. These are based, as a whole, on primitive and banal plans, and are only attractive on account of their beautiful details.

The court of this house is handsomely proportioned, and the arches of the corridors are very graceful; but it must be borne in mind that the latter suffered many deplorable modifications when the palace was converted into a hotel. Don Agustín de Iturbide chose this house as his residence, while the old palace of the viceroys was being repaired. From this mansion he set forth to be crowned emperor in the cathedral and to install the Order of Guadalupe; and in its state rooms and corridors the christening of his son, Don Felipe, was celebrated with great pomp.

The house now occupied by the Banco Nacional also belonged to the Conde de San Mateo de Valparaiso. In the style followed certain Plateresque influences are evident, spoiled by a number of curved lines that decidedly belittle the otherwise imposing aspect of the building. Daring intercrossing arches are the chief feature of the court, and the winding staircase is remarkable for its flights of steps that lead, one to the first story, and the other to the second. The architect was Don Francisco de Guerrero y Torres, and he finished it in 1771.

In none other did the chisel of the stone carvers attain greater success and nicety than in the palace of the Conde de Heras Soto, at the corner of Manrique and La Canoa. Its filigree-like door jambs and window posts, and the graceful cherub holding the basket of fruit over his head, carved in stone at the angle of the façade, may be reckoned as veritable works of Churrigueresque art, as also the gargoyles and balustrade of the roof.

The same artisans built the well-known house, generally called Mascarones, that stands in the ancient Tlaxpana causeway, now Calle de la Rivera de San Cosme. Its curious caryatides and the rich Churrigueresque ornamentation of its windows are specially noteworthy, as is also the very clever and uncommonly fine effect obtained by the proportions assigned to the diverse elements of the façade. No. 59 San Filipe Neri, now sadly deteriorated, was the home of the beneficent Conde de Regla. The windows of the basement are modern, for in olden days the only opening in the lower story was the "zaguan" or portal. Tradition has it that on either side of the entrance there existed large cellars, in which that wealthy personage stored the numerous bars of silver produced by his famous mines. The coat of arms above the doorway has disappeared, but for-



Courtesy of the General Bureau of Fine Arts of Mexico.

A TENEMENT HOUSE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, MEXICO.



tunately the balconies of the first floor still preserve their original and typical ironwork.

The Marquesa de Uluapa's house is still standing at No. 18 Monterilla (Cinco de Febrero). This building is comparatively small, but contains many an interesting detail of colonial architecture. The corridor is built upon a vault of groined, hanging arches, an ingenious contrivance which, though deceitful to the eye, is nevertheless remarkable when allowance is made for the methods of construction which were then available. The house is ornamented throughout with a profusion of glazed tiles of various shapes and designs. In the azotea or roof, in the space formerly used for the washing of clothes, there may still be seen several panels representing laundresses of the eighteenth century at work; while several pilasters that sustain the iron railing around the opening of the court bear a quaint stone statuette of a musician.

During the later years of the eighteenth century classic models, as then understood in Spain, were introduced into the architecture of Mexico. Among the works with which don Manuel Tolsa, the architect and sculptor, enriched this "City of Palaces," No. 50 Puente de Alvarado may be mentioned as the most noteworthy. Owing to its noble proportions and the beautiful and harmonic style in which that eminent artist excelled it is undoubtedly one of the best examples of his work in Mexico. The principal features of this building are its recessed front and oval court. The latter was probably suggested by the circular one of the palace that Pedro Machuca began to construct in Granada for the Emperor Charles V. Built by the order of the Conde de Buenavista, this charming residence was inhabited in later times by the Condesa de Pérez Gálvez, the Princes de la Unión and de Iturbide, and President Santa Ana. In 1846 the third Conde de Regla set up a small museum in it, and in 1864 Marshal Bazaine made it famous for his balls and receptions. Maximilian gave it to him as a wedding present, but at the fall of the Empire it was declared national property. It is now occupied by the "Tabacalera Mexicana."

Tenements and apartment houses were naturally much humbler than palatial residences; but, nevertheless, the ornamentation of some of them did not lack the general characteristics of the rest, such as niches, crosses, and monograms. The most noteworthy existing specimens of these houses are those attached to the Colegio de las Vizcaínas; No. 46 San Lorenzo; No. 64 Cinco de Febrero; No. 14 Academia; No. 56 Amargura; Nos. 82 and 84 San Jerónimo; and those at the corner of Manzanares Street.

Very different indeed was the aspect of these colonial residences in olden times. Decayed by the years that have passed and desecrated by the hands of vandals, they are now full of scars, as it were, and drag out their old age in remote quarters of this once "Very Noble, Very Loyal and Imperial City of Mexico."

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

During the first two months of the present year the following quantities of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS were exported: Wheat, 1,111,419 tons; corn, 692,275 tons; flax, 169,866 tons; oats, 83,181 tons, as against wheat 176,207 tons; corn, 226,302 tons; flax 13,224 tons; oats, 52,514 tons, in the like period of 1919.

A draft of a law submitted by the President to congress during the special session concerned the building of a branch line of THE LERMA-HUAITIQUINA RAILROAD to open up the northern Provinces and the territories of Chaco and Formosa for the shipment of their products to the Pacific coast. The Chilean Government will build the railway from the port of Antofagasta as far as Huaitiquina, and the Argentine Government has already undertaken diplomatic correspondence on this matter. When the line is completed the products of the northern Province will have about 1,000 kilometers less to travel to reach embarkation ports.

The estimate of the directorate general of rural economics and statistics on the present CROP OF WHEAT, FLAXSEED, OATS, BARLEY, BIRDSEED, AND PEANUTS is as follows: Wheat, 5,828,000 tons, distributed as follows: Buenos Aires, 1,857,000 tons; Santa Fe, 1,100,000 tons; Cordoba, 1,701,000 tons; Entre Rios, 320,000 tons; Pampa 650,000 tons; and other districts, 200,000 tons. Flaxseed will be 1,067,830 tons; oats, 829,000 tons; barley, 223,800; alpiste, or birdseed, 12,890 tons; and peanuts, 53,500 tons. The bureau also calculated the cost of the gathering of the crop, including the reaping, thrashing, sacking, etc., at 268,954,000 pesos currency.

After an exhaustive study of the capacity of Argentina for the PRODUCTION OF WOOL, La Razon of Buenos Aires sums up the total production of all kinds of wool at 141,000 tons, publishing the following figures, showing the amounts produced in different zones: Buenos Aires, 56,258 tons; Santa Fe, 1,692 tons; Cordoba, 4,231 tons; Entre Rios, 12,913 tons; Corrientes, 5,871 tons; Andean Provinces and northern Provinces, 7,720 tons; Santa Cruz, 17,794 tons; Rio Negro, 13,013 tons; Chubut, 8,174 tons; Pampa, 6,848 tons; Neuquen, 3,113 tons; Tierra del Fuego, 3,082 tons; and Formosa, Chaco, and Misiones, 191 tons.

The municipal intendant of Buenos Aires has made an agreement with the railroads of the State to provide and transport 3,000,000 WOODEN PAVING BLOCKS for the capital and to arrange a periodical provision of this material from the source of supply.

BOLIVIA.

The FOREIGN COMMERCE of Bolivia for the four-year period from 1915 to 1918, inclusive, was as follows: 1915, exports amounted to 95,210,550 bolivianos (boliviano = \$0.3893), and imports to 22,574,566 bolivianos; in 1916, exports 101,484,800 bolivianos, and imports 31,098,215 bolivianos; in 1917 exports, 157,748,054 bolivianos and imports, 33,480,831 bolivianos; and in 1918 exports, 182,712,850 bolivianos, and imports 34,999,886 bolivianos.

During 1918 the EXPORTATIONS OF TUNGSTEN BARS amounted to 3,418,859 kilograms as against 3,890,534 in 1917 and 3,035,134 in 1916. The value of these exports in 1918 was 10,640,392 bolivianos as against 10,810,291 bolivianos in 1917, and 5,675,700 bolivianos in 1916.

During the first six months of 1919, 9,200,369 kilos of COPPER was PRODUCED from the following places in the proportion indicated: La Paz, 8,960,795 kilos; Oruro, 96,542 kilos, and Potosi 143,031 kilos.

During the first six months of 1919 the WOOL EXPORTS were as follows: Sheeps' wool, 134,202 kilos, worth 434,134 bolivianos; alpaca wool, 43,528 kilos, worth 205,564 bolivianos; and llama wool, 29,240 kilos worth 104,332 bolivianos.

The departmental council of Potosi has authorized the municipality of the capital to acquire ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY to sell at cost price, for which a credit to the municipality of 70,000 bolivianos has been authorized with the Banco de la Nacion Boliviano.

A new AUTOMOBILE SERVICE, under the name of J. Morcoso, is to run cars between Cochabamba and Sucre.

BRAZIL.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio, announces that it will soon establish a large factory for RUBBER GOODS in Rio de Janeiro to supply the South American trade. The buildings and grounds will occupy 100 acres, and the capacity of the factory is to be 5,000 automobile tires daily. The company proposes to employ 3,000 workmen, and has opened classes in Akron for the teaching of the Portuguese language and South American customs. The company also contemplates the sending of a committee of business experts to teach their business to Brazilians.

Press reports state that the IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY is going to be greatly developed in Brazil, and that a concession has been given to Percival Farquhar, of New York, to engage in this industry. The concessionaire intends to open mines, construct furnaces for the manufacture of steel, to establish factories and foundries for the manufacture of these metals into commercial articles, and to build railway lines to the iron mines. No subvention is granted under the concession referred to.

An English corporation is reported to have obtained a concession to establish an **AERIAL NAVIGATION SERVICE** between Pernambuco and Buenos Aires, a distance of 2,600 miles, stopping at the most important cities along the route. At the beginning the airplanes will fly only during the day, three days being allowed for the trip, night stops being made at Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Porto Alegre. By flying day and night the voyage can be made in about 39 hours. The route will be via Maceio, Bahia, Caravellas, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Florianapolis, Porto Alegre, Pelotas, and Montevideo.

The following figures on **COFFEE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS** have been prepared by the commercial association of the port of Santos for the year 1919: In transit, 5,862,836 sacks; receipts, 5,853,811 sacks; shipped or ready for shipment, 9,607,621 sacks; outgoing shipments, 9,446,724 sacks; and stock on hand December 31, 1919, 4,471,788 sacks.

The government of the State of São Paulo has authorized the **STOCK EXCHANGE** of Santos to construct a large building for its offices, expropriating for that purpose such land as may be necessary. To pay the expenses of this work a special tax of 20 reis was levied some time ago, the proceeds of which were about 1,000 contos.

A number of the municipalities of the State of Minas Geraes have offered money prizes to encourage the **REFORESTATION** of that State.

The government of the State of São Paulo has established a large **STOCK FARM** on the banks of the Claro River for the raising and development of fine stock.

The executive power has recognized the **MARITIME FEDERATION OF PARA**, organized in the city of Belem during the latter part of 1919, as a legal entity.

The **FOREIGN COMMERCE** of Brazil in 1919, according to data published by the *Jornal do Comercio*, consisted of exports to the amount of 1,907,688 tons, valued at 2,178,719 paper contos, and imports aggregating 2,779,625 tons, valued at 1,334,358 contos, currency. This foreign commerce is the largest Brazil has had in the last 20 years.

The work of changing the section of the São Paulo **RAILWAY**, between Judiah and Campinas, to an electric system, has been commenced. The contract calls for a minimum consumption of 8,400,000 kilowatts per hour, and a maximum consumption of 20,000,000 kilowatts. The government of the State of Minas Geraes has appropriated 1,300 contos for the construction of the Paracatu Railway.

The **EXPORTS** of the State of São Paulo abroad and to other States of the Union in 1919 amounted to nearly 1,200,000 contos.

The Lloyd Brazilian **STEAMSHIP LINE** began in January last a service between Hamburg and Brazilian ports.

The department of agriculture recently imported for distribution to stock raisers for breeding purposes a number of Durham, Hereford, and Poled Angus BULLS.

A STOCK SHOW will be held in Rio de Janeiro, under the auspices of the National Society of Agriculturists, from July 4 to 11, 1920.

Steps are being taken to establish a NAVIGATION SERVICE between Para and the capital of French Guiana, via the Maguary and Maraca Channels, as well as between Cayenne and the Gurupy River, with stops at all the principal cities of the Salgado section.

A NAVIGATION LEAGUE has been organized in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, limiting its members to owners of vessels which navigate the rivers and lakes of the State.

CHILE.

In 1919 the PRODUCTION OF CHILEAN NITRATE amounted to 36,494,173 Spanish quintals, while the exports in 1919 aggregated 20,374,691 quintals. The stock on hand on December 31, 1919, was 34,561,000 quintals. The output in January, 1920, was 9,051,421 quintals.

The MARITIME FREIGHT SERVICE between the northern and central ports of Chile is carried in 47 steamers and motor vessels having a freight capacity of 49,561 tons and 26 sailing vessels and flat boats having a freight capacity of 30,906 tons. The average freight transported annually by this fleet is estimated at 1,500,000 tons.

The value of the MINING OUTPUT of Chile during the 10 years from 1909 to 1918, expressed in Chilean gold pesos, was as follows: 1909, 261,100,000; 1910, 300,400,000; 1911, 329,800,000; in 1912, 372,700,000; in 1913, 393,500,000; 1914, 353,700,000; 1915, 297,900,000; 1916, 491,300,000; 1917, 768,700,000; and in 1918, 772,200,000.

Among the important IMPORTS in December, 1919, were: Edible oil, iron wire, rice, sugar, coffee, Roman cement, wheat flour, unmanufactured iron, paraffin, petroleum, sacks, tea, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, wines and liquors, and Paraguayan tea. The exports consisted of beans, borates, barley, copper bullion, rawhides, wheat flour, beans, wool, lentils, coin, silver bullion, nuts, wheat, and iodine.

The department of public works has approved a plan for the improvement of the port of PUNTA ARENAS, including the construction of a passenger and freight wharf, an esplanade, and the erection of a custom and ware house building, at a cost of 2,412,000 pesos, currency.

COLOMBIA.

A group of merchants, agriculturists, bankers, and manufacturers in Bogota have lately founded a COLOMBIAN PROMOTION

COMPANY which will undertake the development of mines, the promotion and development of agriculture, loans, the construction of public works, and the exportation and importation of merchandise. Its subscribed capital is at present 100,000 pesos gold (peso = \$0.9733), but will soon be raised to 10,000,000 pesos.

During the coming August a large **INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION** is to be held in Medellin, and prizes will be awarded to encourage agriculture, the textile industries, poultry raising, and beekeeping.

A Colombian company under the firm name of **SANTA MARTA FRUIT CO.** has been formed in the capital of the Department of Magdalena. It is composed of 180 producers of bananas, and will engage in the banana trade with points outside the country.

Presidential decree of January 31 established the **CUSTOMS PORT OF ASIS** on the Rio Putumayo, in the special commissariat of the same name.

Since law 120 of 1919 went into effect concerning deposits of hydrocarbons there have been presented to the ministry of public works 78 **PETITIONS TO EXPLOIT OIL WELLS**, one of the most valuable claims having been made by the *Compañía Colombiana de Fomento*, which has petitioned the right to develop the oil lands of Uraba.

A large electric plant is being erected in Manizales to supply the power for a **THREAD AND TEXTILE FACTORY** to be built in the city.

A **CIVIC IMPROVEMENT STOCK COMPANY** has been formed in Ibague to beautify the city and construct public works, some of which are already begun.

An **OIL COMPANY** has been organized in Medellin with an initial capital of \$100,000, subscribed by 32 business firms of the city.

A presidential decree of February 21 delegates to the government of the Department of Caldas the construction of a railroad bridge over La Vieja River, and also the **BRANCH RAILROAD FROM CALDAS to Rio Cauca**, in the Department of el Valle, referred to in law 105 of 1914. The National Government will bear the expense of these public works.

On hacienda La Julia, in the jurisdiction of Pereira, Department of Caldas, a **COAL MINE** has been found which it is thought will furnish all the fuel needed for the railroad and the industries of the department.

An **ENGINEERING FIRM** with a capital of 50,000 pesos gold (peso equals \$0.9733) has been formed in Medellin.

Last March work was begun on the construction of the **HIGHWAY** from the city of Cucuta to the Rio Magdalena, thus opening up one of the richest parts of the country.

A stock company has been formed in Santa Marta to start **COFFEE PLANTATIONS IN THE SIERRA NEVADA**. As the price of coffee in foreign markets is high, new plantations are being laid out by other new companies and old plantations enlarged, so that coffee raising will be one of the chief industries of the Department of Magdalena.

The estimates made by the engineers for the three **BRANCHES OF THE RAILROAD OF THE PACIFIC** is as follows: From Aguinche to Popayan, 6,109,000 pesos; from Palmira to Cartago, 3,610,000 pesos; and from Palmira to Santander, 2,500,000 pesos.

On March 1 ten kilometers of the **RAILROAD OF AMAGA** were opened to public use. This railroad connects the city of Medellin with a rich coal mining region in the Department of Antioquia.

In Bogota a company is being formed to **MANUFACTURE TEXTILES**; the whole enterprise is to be Colombian, capital, workmen, raw materials, etc. The company will also establish sheep farms in different regions, as the sheep-raising industry is still undeveloped in the country and offers great possibilities.

COSTA RICA.

The ministry of promotion has published the projected plan of public works to be undertaken by that department, which are: The construction of a street railway between Alajuela and Grecia; the electrification of the Railway of the Pacific and the construction of a branch line through Esparta to avoid La Roca de Carballo and the Barranca bridge over the drainage canal of the salt marsh of Puntarenas; canalization of the Tortuguero Lakes; telegraph line and telephone line between Costa Rica and Panama; laying of a cable; sanitation of Puntarenas and San Jose, and the building of national highways.

Plantation owners and capitalists living in Desamparados have decided to **REPAIR THE DESAMPARADOS—SAN JOSE HIGHWAY**. The sum of 20,000 colones (colón equals \$0.4653) has been collected for the work.

CUBA.

During the **GRINDING SEASON** of 1918-19 the sugar centrals in operation in the Republic numbered 196. The amount of cane ground was 3,231,937,234 arrobas, and the sugar produced was 4,009,737 long tons, as compared with 3,473,184 tons in 1917-18. The percentage of production by provinces was as follows: Pinar del Rio, 2.55 per cent; Habana, 9.72 per cent; Matanzas, 18.55 per cent; Santa Clara, 24.42 per cent; Camaguey, 19.57 per cent; and Oriente, 25.19 per cent. The quantity of cane destroyed by fire during the grinding season of 1918-19 was 179,583,722 arrobas, and the

quantity remaining unground was 206,793,970 arrobas. The Delicias central produced 701,768 sacks of sugar, or the greatest production for one season of any central in the Republic. The output of molasses was 227,083,679 gallons, as compared with 174,642,257 gallons in 1917-18. The value of the 1918-19 crop is estimated at \$459,-021,519, the sugar being valued at \$454,479,846 and the molasses at \$4,541,673.

Press reports give an account of the establishment of the following lines of STEAMERS: New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., between Spain, Habana, and Veracruz; Jose Taya Sons, a Barcelona enterprise, between Spain, Habana, and Santiago de Cuba; the Pacific Mail Co., between San Francisco and Habana; and the Atlantic Fruit Co., between New York and the Cuban port of Antilla.

The report of the union of the cigar and cigarette manufacturers for 1919 shows that the CIGARS exported from Habana during that year numbered 157,957,070, as compared with 147,957,070 in 1918. The exports of scrap tobacco in 1919 were 401,199 kilos, as compared with 361,270 kilos in 1918.

A COMMISSION OF BELGIAN MERCHANTS has been sent to Cuba to study the financial condition of the Republic, and to arrange for a greater importation of Cuban tobacco into Belgium.

The consumption of FISH in the city of Habana in February last amounted to 1,033,058 pounds.

John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, is arranging to open a large store in Habana. He has purchased a site at the corner of Paseo de Marti and Animas streets for a consideration of \$1,000,000.

Work has commenced on the construction of the Victoria de las Tunas RAILWAY, which will be extended to Manati, Province of Oriente.

The following is a record of the MOVEMENT OF SUGAR of the present season to March 13 last: Receipts at ports of the island, 1,609,911 tons, as compared with 1,373,798 tons during the same period of 1919. The exports were 1,076,574 tons, as compared with 719,982 tons during the same period of 1919. Sugar on hand at ports, 530,293 tons, as compared with 629,284 tons during the same period of 1919. The stock on hand in the warehouses of the sugar centrals is estimated at 600,000 tons, and the total production to the date mentioned 2,209,911 tons.

A recent executive order authorizes vessels to load and unload at Port Tarafa, in the bay and district of the Nuevitas customhouse.

PETROLEUM deposits are reported to have been discovered in the Camarioca District.

The Algodones Sugar Central in Camagüey is constructing a SUGAR REFINERY with a daily capacity of 700,000 pounds. It is expected that the work will be completed in September next.

The Yaguanabos SUGAR Co., recently organized at Holguin with a capital of \$8,000,000, will construct a large sugar central on lands situated between Victoria de las Tunas, Omaja, and Marti.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The Windward Island Line of steamers recently established a COASTWISE SERVICE in the Dominican Republic.

A provincial AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION is to be held in the city of Santiago on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August, 1920. Prizes will be awarded to the successful exhibitors of Dominican products.

The Government has opened a store for the sale of FOOD PRODUCTS in the city of Santo Domingo.

The provincial BOARD OF SURVEYORS was organized in the city of Santiago in March last with the following officers: Lorenzo Casanova, president; Carlos R. Mejia, vice president; Emilino Castillo, treasurer; and Alex Riz, secretary.

ECUADOR.

Presidential decree of February 7 declared free from consular fees and customs dues IMPORTS OF RICE for consumption in the Republic, and also stipulated that importers of rice must not sell at a price yielding more than 6 per cent profit over the cost.

According to statistics on the TEXTILE INDUSTRY in Ecuador, there are at present eight factories for cotton and wool textiles in operation, which annually produce 610,000 yards of cotton cloth and 7,000 mantas (piece goods about 1½ yards in length) of the same material, 100,000 yards of wool cloth, and 8,000 mantas of wool, all of which find ready market within the country. To meet the demand, which at present greatly exceeds the output, nine new factories are shortly to be built, and in Guayaquil a syndicate has been formed to manufacture woolens on a large scale, and also yarn, which up to the present has never been manufactured in the country.

GUATEMALA.

By a decree of January 25 the department of promotion again opened for public service the TELEGRAPH OFFICE in Granados, department of Baja Verapaz.

The presidential message, read before the National Assembly on March 1, gave the following data on MINERAL PRODUCTION for 1919-20. The ferro-chromium mines of the departments of Jalapa and Estrada Cabrera produced 2,241,341 kilos and 11,352 kilos, respectively, of which 1,801 long tons were exported to New Orleans and New York. The mines of the department of Santa Rosa produced 680,770 kilos of first-grade mineral ore and 533,400 kilos of second-grade, 20 tons of selected mineral being exported. The lead

mines of the department of Huehuetenango produced 1,249 quintals of pure metal and the mines of the department of Alta Verapaz 5 quintals.

During the year ending March 1 the TELEGRAPH BUSINESS of the national offices amounted to 1,523,512 telegrams or 6,149 more than the number transmitted during the previous year. The telegraph lines at present cover 7,279 kilometers, 114 kilometers having been added during the past year 1919-20. The telephone system covers 672 kilometers. There are 262 telegraph offices and 252 telephone offices in the whole country.

By a decree of February 16 the President authorized the AMERICAN CATTLE CO. of New Jersey to carry on business in the Republic.

HAITI.

A New York review states that a syndicate of American bankers will loan \$5,000,000 to the Haitian Government, with the understanding that this money will be used exclusively to construct such public works as will contribute to the development of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

HONDURAS.

For the fiscal year 1918-19 the total value of the FOREIGN COMMERCE of Honduras amounted to \$12,929,120, which, compared with the \$11,646,600 of 1917-18, shows an increase of \$1,282,520. Of the total value of the foreign commerce of 1918-19, \$5,997,741 represents the exports and \$6,931,379 the imports.

The EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK for 1918-19 was as follows: 2,931 head of cattle to Guatemala; 1,842 head of cattle and 388 horses to Belize; and 126 head of cattle and 25 horses to Mexico.

In the four months' period from October, 1919, to and including January, 1920, the value of the PRODUCT OF THE NATIONAL COCONUT GROVES amounted to 8,266 pesos (peso equals \$0.9271); the expenditures were 2,244 pesos, leaving a net profit of 6,022 pesos.

On February 20 the MEXICAN COMMERCIAL DELEGATION arrived at Tegucigalpa to exhibit in Central America the industrial and agricultural systems in use in Mexico.

MEXICO.

The SILVER output of Mexico in 1919 is estimated at 75,000,000 Troy ounces, or 6,000,000 ounces more than the combined production of the United States and Canada. Mexico occupies the first place in the silver production of the world.

United States prospectors are reported to have found indications of **PETROLEUM AND COAL** in the State of Chihuahua at the juncture of the Conchos with the Rio Grande River.

Due to the scarcity of electrolytic copper for the coinage of copper coins, the Cananea **COPPER MINES** in the State of Sonora are being actively exploited. The Government is aiding in the working of copper mines by granting substantial franchises to companies establishing copper smelters in the country.

Official figures show that Mexico has at present 1,103 **PETROLEUM WELLS**, many of which are not being worked. The daily potential production is estimated at 1,995,220 barrels, and the daily actual production at 220,825 barrels. New wells to the number of 123 are now being drilled.

Twenty Baldwin locomotives and 400 freight cars were added to the **ROLLING STOCK** of the National Railways in March last. These locomotives will use petroleum as fuel.

An **AUTOMOBILE ROAD** is being constructed between Guajuato and Silao.

A Mexican **AERIAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY** has been organized by the consul of Mexico in London to establish a rapid postal service between the principal cities of the Republic. English and Mexican capital is invested in the enterprise.

Upon the recommendation of the department of agriculture a new method for the cultivation of cotton is being well received by cotton growers in Mexico. Under this method the bolls are cut when green and are subjected to heat, which develops them and saves a loss of about 40 per cent as compared with the old method.

The department of agriculture has ordered machinery from the United States for the purpose of encouraging the development of agriculture along the most modern lines by means of tractors and improved machinery. In some instances machinery is lent to agriculturists, who return it after the sowing of the crops so that it can be utilized by other farmers.

Steps have been taken to improve the port of Mazatlan by dredging and the construction of modern wharves. The estimated cost of these improvements is 7,000,000 pesos.

Press reports state that the Rothschilds of Paris propose to establish a large copper smelter in Mexico.

On April 6 last the Commercial Museum of Mexico opened an exhibit of **CHILEAN WINES** under the auspices of the consul general of Chile in the federal capital.

NICARAGUA.

Senor Manuel Saenz has obtained a concession from the National Government to establish a **GLASS FACTORY** in the city of Leon,

with various tax exemptions and the exclusive privilege for 20 years, providing the factory is completed and in operation not later than two years from the date of the concession.

The ministry of promotion has commenced the collection of data for an illustrated **COMMERCIAL GUIDE TO NICARAGUA** to be published during the celebration of the centennial of the independence of Central America in 1921. The book will contain a monograph on Central America and literary productions of the principal authors of the Isthmus, as well as statistics on the development of the country, production of the soil and information about each department, their products, the import and export business, railways, and highways, telegraph lines, zones of cultivation, etc.

The ministry of promotion has approved plans for **CATTLE DIPS** to be built in places where there is traffic in cattle. The first dip is to be built in Panaloya, an important cattle market.

PANAMA.

G. V. Barril, an American contractor, has been engaged by the Panamanian Government to make an **INSPECTION OF THE CHIRIQUI RAILROAD**, as regards rolling stock, stations, rails, bridges, and the affairs of the railroad generally, and will make recommendations to the Government in regard to extending it to Divalá or Chiriqui Viejo.

On February 6 a decree of the national assembly created a **GENERAL COMMISSION ON ROADS** to take charge of the laying out of highways and their construction and maintenance. The commission will be composed of the secretary of promotion and public works as president, the collector of revenues of the Government, an engineer engaged by the Government (who may be a foreigner), and two Panaman citizens.

On January 22 the President issued a decree regulating the entry, custody, and release of merchandise in the **STORAGE WAREHOUSES**.

The President issued a decree January 22 establishing the schedule of working hours for the Government docks on the Pacific coast of the Republic and the payment of overtime wages.

PARAGUAY.

A law of January 8 last authorizes the Electric Light & Power Co. to construct a new **ELECTRIC TRAMWAY** in the city of Asuncion. This line is to be opened to public traffic within three years.

Congress has authorized the President of the Republic to appropriate up to 700 hectares of land in the District of Yaguaron for the purpose of distributing same to agricultural colonists in conformity with the colonization law of June 25, 1904.

The FOREIGN COMMERCE in 1919 amounted to 31,890,404 pesos gold, of which 14,662,273 pesos were imports and 17,228,131 exports. During the five-year period from 1915 to 1919 the foreign commerce was as follows: 1915, imports, 3,127,654 pesos gold, and exports, 5,558,807 pesos gold, or a total of 12,018,652 pesos; in 1916, the imports were 7,020,036, and exports 8,851,919, or a total of 15,871,955; in 1917, the imports were 9,177,446, and the exports, 11,705,012, or a total of 20,882,458 gold pesos and in 1918 the imports were 11,051,622, and the exports, 11,399,712, or a total of 22,451,334 gold pesos.

PERU.

Statistics on the RICE PRODUCTION in Peru during the season of 1918 are the following: Production amounted to 64,628 metric tons of unshelled rice, or paddy rice, from which were obtained 40,274 metric tons of polished rice. The production according to provinces was as follows: Chiclayo, 15,204 tons of paddy rice; Lambayeque, 19,190 tons. These two provinces produced together 20,939 tons of polished rice. In Pacasmayo, the production was 20,851 tons of paddy rice; in Contumazá, 1,610 tons; and both together produced 14,505 tons of polished rice. In Trujillo, 4,379 tons of paddy rice and 2,725 tons of polished rice. In Santa and Casma, 726 tons of paddy rice and 450 tons of polished rice. In Islay and Camaná, 1,058 tons of paddy rice, making 655 tons of polished rice; and in Piura, 1,610 tons of paddy rice and 1,000 tons of polished rice. The exports in 1918 amounted to 3,744 tons, almost all to Chile and Bolivia. There are 30,962 hectares devoted exclusively to rice cultivation.

The ministry of promotion has authorized Señors Alfredo Morales Solar and Juan Valdeavellano to make the surveys and preliminary plans for an ELECTRIC RAILWAY between the towns of Chorrillos, Barranco, Miraflores, Magdalena, Bellavista, and La Punta.

The Peruvian Government has made a contract with Carlos W. Sutton as consulting engineer and constructor of the IRRIGATION PLANTS to be built in the country. According to the plans made by the engineer the work will begin in the Pampas del Imperial in the Province of Cañaste. A credit of 50,000 Peruvian pounds (Peruvian pound equals \$4.8665) has been approved for the expenditures of the first six months of the work.

During the month of January the SALE OF FOODSTUFFS by the Compañía Salinera throughout the Republic in accordance with the Government's plan amounted to 788,363 soles (sol equals one-fifth Peruvian pound), as against 713,270 soles in December, 1919, or an increase of 75,093 soles.

In September, 1919, the EXPORTATION FROM BARCELONA, Spain, to Peru was 1,311 pieces of freight, weighing 81,543 kilos and worth 284,443 pesetas (peseta equals \$0.1930).

SALVADOR.

In 1919 the Salvador Railway Co. carried 327,425 passengers and 75,253 metric tons of freight; the International Railways of Central America transported 189,444 passengers and 48,230 tons of freight; and the Santa Tecla RAILWAY 308,880 passengers and 2,000 tons of freight. The Eastern Railway has built 203 kilometers in the direction of San Salvador, or within 51 kilometers of that city.

In order to encourage the REFORESTATION of the national domain, the department of agriculture has ordered a large number of trees planted, many of which are fruit trees. These trees are to be distributed gratis for replanting throughout the Republic.

Deposits of AMBER are reported to have been discovered at San Alejo, department of Union.

The general bureau of agriculture and small industries has ordered a variety of MACHINERY and tools with the object of encouraging the development of these industries. The order includes looms for the weaving of cotton and other fibers.

URUGUAY.

The INDUSTRIAL CENSUS of 1918 shows that there were in operation in the Republic 16,017 industrial and commercial establishments, with a capital of 134,383,782 pesos, and real-estate holdings amounting to 67,414,125 pesos.

The Rural Association of Uruguay has offered the Rural Argentine Society a gift of a SILVER CUP for the best group of five Hereford cattle registered in the Argentine herdbook.

The Franco-Belga Steamship Co. has been organized in Antwerp with the object of establishing STEAMSHIP service between Antwerp and Brazilian and River Plate ports.

In 1919 the EXPORTS OF FROZEN MEATS were as follows: 345,306 wethers, 1,182,693 quarters of frozen beef, and 1,268 quarters of chilled beef. The number of frozen wethers exported in 1919 were four times as great as those of 1918, and the number of frozen and chilled beef quarters five times as great.

Customhouse figures show that the CEREALS AND FLOUR shipped from Montevideo from July 1 to December 31, 1919, were as follows: Wheat, 4,179,621 kilos; flour, 5,093,230 kilos; corn, 11,263 kilos; and bran 4,910 kilos.

The COMMERCE OF SPAIN with Uruguay in 1917 amounted to 25,846,211 pesetas.

The department of industry has authorized the French South American CABLE CO. to install a line between Montevideo and Buenos Aires and Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro.

The Armour Co. will install a REFRIGERATING SERVICE between Santa Ana de Livramento, Brazil, and the company's plant in Montevideo. Thirty cars are to be used for this purpose.

VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelan Government has lately opened at No. 80 South Street, New York City, a COMMERCIAL AGENCY, in charge of Señor E. Arroyo Lameda, commercial attaché of the Venezuelan legation in Washington. This agency will furnish all sorts of information regarding commerce, industry, agriculture, business opportunities, and data relative to economics in Venezuela that might be of interest or use.

The bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce of Caracas states that EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES through the port of La Guaira during January and February of 1920 amounted to 9,625,108 bolivares (bolivar equals \$0.1930), as against 2,496,461 bolivares in like period of 1919 and 2,412,996 bolivares in like period of 1918.

In order to stabilize the EXPLOITATION OF NATIONAL PRODUCTS the National Government has determined that contracts made in the future shall be subject to the following conditions: (1) The area under contract shall not exceed 50,000 hectares. (2) The grantee before signing the contract must secure from the Bank of Venezuela, as security for fulfillment of the contract, 2,000 bolivares in legal tender or its equivalent in 3 per cent Bonds of the consolidated national internal debt if the contract involves pendare, mangle (mangroves), rubber, lucateva, sassafras, fibers or cocuy (century plant); and 5,000 bolivares under the same terms if the contract concerns sarrapia (wood), copaiba (balsam copaiba), or oil of the carapo. (3) The contractors must promise to carry on the business so that the tax to the National Government shall not be less than 1,200 bolivares a year, which must be paid without exception every completed quarter, pending the settlement of accounts by the superintendent of unclaimed lands, even when the amount of production does not cover the aforementioned tax. (4) No more than one contract can be made with one person or company, this rule applying also in the case of transferred contracts.

Early in March an 80-kilometer section of the HIGHWAY being constructed between the cities of Montalbán and Valencia in the State of Carabocho was opened to the public.

The Venezuelan Glass and Crystal Factory, which has a plant in Caracas, has lately acquired some land in Maiquetía, a suburb of La Guaira, for the purpose of erecting another FACTORY FOR BOT-

TLES to supply the local demand in the country and eliminate the necessity of importing them. It is calculated that the number of bottles used in Venezuela per month is from 40,000 to 45,000, and the company at present is only producing 12,000 bottles a month.

According to figures published by the corporation of the port the IMPORTS through the port of LA GUAIRA in 1919 reached a total of 599,057 pieces of freight, weighing 38,843,559 kilos. Of this amount 467,298 pieces, weighing 30,145,843 kilos, came from the United States.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

According to figures published by the municipal treasury of Buenos Aires the MUNICIPAL DEBT amounts to 129,589,528 pesos currency, or 64,333,110 pesos for the floating debt and 65,256,418 pesos for loans. The interest, amortization, and commission on this debt for the present year amounted to 9,206,906 pesos currency of which 5,785,139 pesos was for loans and 3,421,767 pesos for the floating debt. The mayor has proposed bids for the contraction of a loan of 200,000,000 pesos for a term of over 50 years, in order to consolidate the present debt, canceling all the obligations now pending and to obtain approximately 70,000,000 pesos for the execution of certain public works of importance.

The PRODUCT OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAYS TRAFFIC which was calculated in the ordinary revenue budget for 1919 at 26,655,000 pesos national currency reached a total of 26,874,745 pesos, or 219,745 pesos more than was calculated. The total was composed of the following amounts: Central Norte Argentino, 25,077,996 pesos; San Antonio-Lago Nahuel Huapi, 648,603 pesos; Comodoro Rivadavia-Ciudad Sarmiento, 430,083 pesos; Puerto Desado-Ciudad Las Heras, 434,190 pesos; and Formosa-Embarcacion, 283,873 pesos.

BOLIVIA.

For the second half of 1919 the NET PROFITS OF THE BANCO DE LA NACION BOLIVIANA amounted to 1,360,750 bolivianos (boliviano equals \$0.3893), which was distributed as dividends at the rate of 5.13 bolivianos per share. The capital of this bank is 20,000,000 bolivianos and the reserve fund is 5,056,437 bolivianos.

During the first six months of 1919 the amortization of the DEBTS OF THE REPUBLIC was as follows: On December 31, 1918, the foreign debt amounted to £3,150,194 sterling, during the six months referred to payments amounting to £35,512 were made which reduced the debt to £3,114,682. The internal debt on December 31, 1918, amounted to 20,479,145 bolivianos; in the six months referred to 1,022,980 bolivianos were paid, reducing the debt on June 30, 1919, to 19,456,165.

Owing to the efforts of the Banco Nacional of Bolivia a NEW STOCK COMPANY under the name of "Compañía Colquechaca Boliviana" has been formed. It has a capital of £250,000 sterling, divided into shares of £1 each. The company is to develop the mining properties of the old "Company Colquechaca Aullagas de Bolivia."

During the five-year period between 1914 and 1918, inclusive, the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS were as follows: 1914, 9,219,647 bolivianos; 1915, 6,437,859 bolivianos; 1916, 9,669,349 bolivianos; 1917, 12,745,716 bolivianos; 1918, 16,151,025 bolivianos. In the first quarter of 1919 the customs receipts amounted to 2,633,938 bolivianos.

The BANCO NACIONAL DE BOLIVIA has increased its capital to the sum of 17,631,225 bolivianos by combining with the Banco Francisco Argandoña. During the last half of 1919 the Banco Nacional de Bolivia made a profit of 1,008,680 bolivianos, distributed as dividends at the rate of 6 bolivianos per share.

BRAZIL.

The MUNICIPAL REVENUES of the federal district from August 1 to December 31, 1919, were 19,654 contos, as compared with 16,438 contos during the same period of 1918.

The municipal council of Ribeirao Preto has authorized the prefect to negotiate a LOAN of 2,800 contos for urgent city improvements.

The BANK of the State of Rio Grande do Sul will construct a building in Pelotas for the installation of a branch bank, and has converted its agency in Benito Concalves into a branch bank; the London & River Plate Bank has bought a building in the city of Rio Grande, and after remodeling same will install a branch bank; and the National Bank of Commerce of Porto Alegre has opened branch banks in Carlos Barbosa, Garibaldi, and Alfredo Chaves.

On December 31, 1919, the GOLD COIN RESERVE in the conversion Bank and in the national treasury, which forms the basis for the issue of paper money, was 53,957,122 milreis.

CHILE.

The balances of the STATE BANKS OF CHILE on December 31, 1919, were as follows: The Bank of Chile had a capital of 60,000,000

pesos, deposits of 253,839,936 pesos, and cash on hand of 32,520,526 pesos. The capital of the Spanish Bank of Chile was 40,000,000 pesos, deposits of 206,662,353 pesos, and cash, 34,533,719 pesos.

The National Bank's capital was 20,000,000 pesos, deposits of 59,917,196 pesos, and cash, 4,902,449 pesos. The Bank of Santiago had a capital of 10,000,000 pesos, deposits of 31,463,927 pesos, and cash, 5,947,206 pesos. The A. Edwards & Co.'s Bank had a capital of 10,000,000 pesos, deposits of 41,438,107, and cash on hand amounting to 3,938,898 pesos. The French Bank of Chile had a capital of 10,000,000 pesos, deposits of 11,201,665 pesos, and cash, 893,006 pesos. The capital of the Bank of Talca was 5,000,000 pesos, the deposits, 14,810,841, and the cash on hand 1,231,152 pesos: and the Bank of Concepcion had a capital of 4,000,000 pesos, deposits of 10,571,766, and cash on hand of 846,225 pesos.

On November 30, 1919, the National SAVINGS BANK of Chile had depositors to the number of 619,950, and deposits aggregating 138,210,280 pesos. The Santiago Savings Bank had 280,630 depositors, and deposits amounting to 55,975,601 pesos on the date referred to.

In November, 1919, the BANK BILLS IN CIRCULATION in the Republic amounted to 57,103,383 pesos.

The treasury department has authorized an increase in the capital of the Providence INSURANCE AND SAVINGS SOCIETY to 1,000,000 pesos. Authority has also been given to the Paraje Matte Society to increase its capital to 6,000,000 pesos.

In January last the total value of the CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS was 14,158,067 pesos, of which 10,932,529 pesos were on exports, 3,022,769 on imports, and 202,769 from other sources.

The EXPENSE BUDGET for 1920 approved by congress and by the council of state amounts to 260,850,397 pesos currency and 67,802,522 pesos gold.

COLOMBIA.

Various bankers and capitalists of Antioquia, together with the manager of the Banco Hipotecario of Colombia, have founded the BANCO HIPOTECARIO OF MEDELLIN with a subscribed capital of 1,000,000 pesos gold (peso equals \$0.9733), 55 per cent of the shares being subscribed by the stockholders of Antioquia, and the rest by the Banco Hipotecario of Colombia.

The council of ministers have approved a contract made by the minister of the treasury with the Baldwin Locomotive Works of the United States for a CREDIT OF \$2,000,000 to the Colombian Government payable in 10 years in yearly payments of \$200,000, to be used for the purchase of material for railroads subject to the examination and acceptance of the company. Payments will be made in drafts on the treasury of the Republic, the American firm asking as

the only guaranty that the contracts conform in all respects with the Colombian laws.

The Government has made a contract with a firm of London bankers for the SALE OF EMERALDS taken from the Muzo mines, as well as those deposited in London to the order of the minister of Colombia, and those which may be taken from the mines when work there is again commenced. The bankers are to receive a commission of 2½ per cent, while the Colombian Government will pay the costs of transportation, insurance, brokerage, and storage. On its part the Government binds itself not to sell any of the emeralds except through the bankers for the three-year term of the contract.

The Diario Oficial of February 7 publishes the entire text of a contract made between the Government and the Compañía Colombiana of Bocas de Ceniza for a LOAN OF \$6,568,000, and the opening and canalization of the Bocas de Ceniza and the construction of a harbor for seagoing steamers at the city of Barranquilla.

According to press notices the municipal council of Bogota has accepted the terms of a contract offered by the Banco Mercantil Americano de Colombia for a MUNICIPAL LOAN OF \$3,500,000 to pay debts contracted by the municipality in the purchase of the street railway, the aqueduct, etc., and for the construction of a public slaughterhouse, the market plaza, and a hydroelectric plant to light the city.

The minister of the treasury recently contracted a loan with the National City Bank of New York in Bogota for the sum of 150,000 pesos gold (peso equals \$0.9733), to be received in monthly installments of 25,000 pesos, to pay the PENSIONS decreed by congress.

The Colombian press gives a list of the various BRANCH BANKS that have been established: Banco Lopez of Bogota, branch in the city of Cali; branch of the Banco de Londres and Rio de la Plata, and a branch of the Banco de Espana in Bogota; branch of the Banco Mercantil Americano de Colombia in the city of Ibague, capital of the Department of Tolima.

COSTA RICA.

The municipal body of the central canton of Limon has approved THE MUNICIPAL TAXES for 1920, which are as follows: Dispatch agencies for the customs, 100 colones (colon equals \$0.4653) per quarter; stores, 1 per cent of the gross annual sale; banking agencies, 150 colones per quarter; banks, 200 colones per quarter; commission houses, 50 to 100 colones per quarter; insurance companies, or their agencies, 100 colones per quarter; manufacturing plants, 35 to 100 colones per quarter; money lenders, 100 colones per quarter; hotels, from 100 to 125 colones per quarter; machine shops, 50 to 100 colones per quarter; vessels, from 3.50 to 50 colones on each outbound voyage.

The municipality of Limon has contracted a LOAN with the firm of John M. Keith for the sum of 10,000 colones, with annual interest of 10 per cent.

CUBA.

The Canadian BANK of Commerce was established in Habana in March last with an authorized capital of \$15,000,000, and reserve fund of \$15,000,000. The Industrial Bank of Commerce recently chose the following officers: Ramon Calan y Maseda, president; Pedro Urquiza Bea, and Luis A. Betancourt, vice presidents; Alberto Johnson, treasurer; Rafael Moshoso, inspector; Francisco Llamosa, general manager; and Miguel A. Vivancos, secretary.

A law of March 4 provides for an appropriation of \$1,200,000 for the sewerage and paving of the city of Pinar del Rio, to be expended at the rate of \$400,000 per annum.

The LOCAL CREDIT BANK of Cienfuegos has increased its capital to \$500,000.

The Federal INSURANCE Company has been authorized by the department of agriculture, commerce, and labor to write workmen's accident policies in the Republic in accordance with the law of June 12, 1916, and the Rules and Regulations of November 12, 1917.

The National Mirror Co. has issued MORTGAGE BONDS to the amount of \$100,000. The entire issue was subscribed by the stockholders of the company.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The Government has made available \$85,000 for the purchase of a vessel for use of the LIGHTHOUSE service; \$100,000 for the completion of the wagon road between Santo Domingo, Los Llanos, Hato Mayor, Seybo, and Higüey; and \$1,000 for repairs to the Barahona highway.

The Government has recently imposed the following TAXES: Distilled spirits, \$1.50 per gallon; beer, and similar fermented liquors, 15 cents per gallon; cigars, whose price at the factory exceeds 8 cents each, 1 cent each; cigarettes, in boxes not exceeding 7 centimeters in length and which do not contain more than 12 cigarettes, 1 cent per box; cigarettes, in boxes exceeding 7 centimeters in length and which do not contain more than 12 cigarettes, 2 cents per box. These taxes apply only on articles made in the Dominican Republic.

In February last the executive power ordered an issue of REVENUE STAMPS amounting to \$135,000.

On January 1, 1919, according to figures compiled by the treasury department, the PUBLIC DEBT amounted to \$12,413,152, with cash on hand aggregating \$4,058,106.

In January and February last the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS in Santo Domingo amounted to \$275,796. The customs receipts of Puerto Plata for February were \$184,318.

ECUADOR.

By public subscription, on March 7, the CAPITAL OF THE BANK OF PICHINCHA of Quito was raised to the sum of 3,000,000 sucres (sucre equals \$0.4687). This bank a short time ago received a consignment of \$600,000 in coined gold from the United States.

The TAX ON THE EXPORTATION OF TAGUA (vegetable ivory) provided for in article 1 of executive decree of January 7 has been in force since May 1, and has added materially to the national revenue.

The President has appointed Senors Victor M. Rendon, Rafael Vásquez Gomez, and Juan Marcos as a commission to STUDY EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS in relation to Ecuador and report thereon.

According to a table published by the ministry of the treasury on the business of the GOVERNMENT DOCK OF GUAYAQUIL for 1919 the revenue collected during the year for shipment tax and receipt of consignment tax, freights, and towage, loading and unloading of vessels, dock and customhouse storage space, amounted to 420,338 sucres, as against 333,659 sucres in 1918.

GUATEMALA.

During the fiscal year ended March 1, the following REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS took place: Properties sold and deeded amounted to 11,040,112 pesos (pesos equals \$0.9271), mortgages on property amounted to 147,913,542 pesos, and canceled mortgages amounted to 98,771,329.

In the economic year from March, 1919, to March, 1920, the revenue of the MUNICIPAL TAXES from all over the Republic amounted to 11,794,592 pesos and the municipal expenditures amounted to 10,599,678 pesos, leaving a surplus of 1,194,914 pesos in the municipal treasury.

During the fiscal year 1919-20 the total value of the REVENUE FOR PUBLIC BENEFICENCE amounted to 21,950,659 pesos and the expenditures to 21,427,827 pesos, leaving a surplus of 522,832 pesos.

In the course of the year 1919-20 the REVENUE FROM THE MAILS was as follows: Collected in the post offices 4,447,675 pesos, of which 1,965,650 pesos were expended for the department, leaving a surplus of 2,482,024 pesos revenue clear.

The PUBLIC REVENUES amounted to 127,249,489 pesos for the fiscal year ending March 1. Comparing this sum with the

110,937,325 pesos collected during the previous year, the year just completed shows an increase of 15,312,164 pesos. The expenditures of the nation amounted to 101,028,476 pesos, leaving a surplus of 26,221,013 pesos in the national revenue.

HAITI.

According to the existing agreement between the Government and the Banque Nationale, 250,000 PERMANENT 10-GOURDE BANK NOTES, which have just been received from the engravers, have been put in circulation. A corresponding number of provisional notes will be withdrawn from circulation.

A report from the commission of public credits shows that the total NATIONAL DEBT to date amounts to 180,182,187 gourdes, divided as follows: Consolidated debt, 96,466,191 gourdes; floating debt, 50,645,751 gourdes; and time loan, 33,070,245.

HONDURAS.

For the fiscal year of 1918-19 the total CUSTOMS RECEIPTS amounted to 2,274,767 pesos (peso equals \$0.9271), of which 1,796,331 pesos represent the import tax, 337,507 the export tax, and 140,929 other taxes.

The REVENUE FROM THE MAILS AND TELEGRAPH LINES for the fiscal year of 1918-19 amounted to 333,125 pesos, which, compared with the 325,284 pesos collected during the previous year show an increase of 7,839 pesos.

During the fiscal year 1918-19 the revenue obtained from the RENTAL OF NATIONAL LANDS amounted to 13,594 pesos.

The national congress has approved the INCREASE IN THE TAX on merchandise imported through the port of Amapala. This increase raises the tax to 25 centavos per quintal of merchandise, and the revenue therefrom will be used for the support of a home for needy persons.

MEXICO.

Press reports state that the Spanish Credit BANK has been organized in the city of Mexico with a capital of 4,000,000 pesos.

The mint in Mexico City coined GOLD AND COPPER COINS to the value of 5,451,000 pesos, 5,400,000 pesos of which were in gold coins of the denominations of 2 and 5 pesos. The copper coins are of the denominations of 20 and 10 centavos.

PANAMA.

According to the general report of operations of the section of landholdings for 1919 as published by the office of PROPERTY REGISTRATION, the total number of holdings of property registered during the year was 1,879, representing a value of 3,843,623

balboas (balboa equals \$1). There were 1,007 farms, valued at 838,124 balboas, and 672 pieces of city property, at 3,005,499 balboas. Taxes on the property for the year amounted to 9,327 balboas.

PARAGUAY.

The PUBLIC HEALTH BUDGET for 1920 has been fixed at 600,000 pesos currency, including in this sum the expenses of the new prophylactic services for leprosy, hookworm, bubonic plague, infantile lockjaw, etc.

In November last the REVENUES FROM POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS amounted to 250,189 pesos currency and 125 pesos gold.

A decree of January 8 last provides for an issue of INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS to the amount of 15,000,000 pesos, in denominations of from 5 centavos to 2 pesos.

The MUNICIPALITY OF ASUNCION has included in its 1920 expense budget 160,000 pesos for public works, 200,000 pesos for the construction of a municipal palace, 35,000 pesos for national celebrations, 100,000 pesos for the conservation of roads, and 24,000 pesos for the sanitation of markets.

In 1919 the net profits of the PARAGUAYAN INSURANCE CO. amounted to 216,505 pesos currency.

In 1919 the REVENUES of the customhouse in Asuncion amounted to 60,880 gold pesos and 783,973 pesos currency.

PERU.

During 1919 the total value of the REVENUE FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF LIMA amounted to 145,877 Peruvian pounds. Of this sum 128,843 pounds were collected by the collection company and 17,029 by the administration itself.

The National Assembly on December 29 passed a LAW REGULATING THE FINANCIAL SITUATION of the country. The provisions of the law are as follows: (a) The withdrawal of circulating checks; (b) the deposit in Lima of the surplus in gold of the balance on deposit with foreign banks as guarantee for the circulating checks; (c) the delivery to the banks of issue of gold coin or circular checks deposited with the vigilance committee to withdraw sums equal to the guarantee funds now on deposit in foreign banks.

On December 31, 1919, the amount of GOLD AND SILVER ON DEPOSIT IN THE BANKS OF LIMA was as follows: Banco del Perú y Londres, gold on hand, 131,715 Peruvian pounds; silver 485,036 soles. Banco Italiano, 103,705 gold, Peruvian pounds; silver 323,000 soles. Banco Alemán Transatlántico, gold 123,411 Peruvian pounds; silver 14,158 soles. Banco Mercantil Americano, 99,723 gold Peruvian pounds and silver 1,189 soles. Banco Popular del Peru, 23,653 gold Peruvian pounds and 1,319 soles in silver.

Banco Internacional del Peru, 14,537 gold Peruvian pounds and 1,000 soles in silver.

On December 31, 1919, the CURRENCY of the Republic was as follows: Gold on hand in the banks, 496,474 Peruvian pounds; silver on hand, 825,753 soles; gold certificates, 6,646,321 pounds; nickel, 1,909,261 soles; and copper, 338,500 soles. The total amounts, therefore, to 7,142,795 Peruvian pounds in gold and 3,073,514 soles in silver, nickel, and copper.

During 1919 the NET PROFITS of the Compañía de Seguros Lima (Lima Insurance Co.) amounted to 3,652 Peruvian pounds, distributed as follows: 1,800 pounds in dividends; 365 pounds for the directorate and other employees; and 1,487 pounds for the reserve fund.

In February a NEW MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized in Lima under the name "Compañía de Seguros Victoria."

The regional congress of the north has sanctioned the BUDGET OF DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES for 1920, given as follows: Department of Cajamarca, 786 pounds for administrative expenses; 1,597 pounds for beneficence; 1,372 pounds for public instruction; 1,644 pounds for public works; and 1,284 pounds for different expenses, making a total of 6,684 pounds. The department of San Martin, 278 pounds for administration; 156 pounds for public instruction; 50 pounds for beneficence; 704 pounds for public works; 300 pounds for diverse expenses; and 25 pounds for incidentals, making a total of 1,513 pounds. Department of Loreto, 2,853 pounds for administrative service; 4,666 pounds for public instruction; 1,208 pounds for beneficence; 1,200 pounds for public works; 1,152 pounds for different expenses; and 66 pounds for incidentals; or a total of 11,145 pounds.

SALVADOR.

The NATIONAL REVENUES from 1913 to 1919 amounted to 85,888,632 colones (colón = \$0.50). The revenue in colones by years is as follows: 1913, 13,734,133; 1914, 12,423,753; 1915 10,625,174; 1916, 12,779,085; 1917, 12,485,131; 1918, 10,409,018; and 1919, 13,432,338. The customs receipts in 1919 consisted of imports, 4,891,595 colones, and exports, 1,941,966 colones.

The foreign DEBT of the Republic of Salvador, according to a recent message of the President, was on December 31, 1919, 12,292,576 colones, and the domestic debt, 12,203,240 colones.

On February 13 last the total issue of BANK NOTES authorized in the Republic amounted to 18,120,000 pesos.

The President has appointed a board of prominent financiers to take charge of the EXCHANGE BANK established in accordance with an executive decree of February 12 last.

URUGUAY.

In October, 1919, the total sales of REAL PROPERTY in the Republic amounted to 7,656,683 pesos, as compared with 6,457,931 pesos in September of the same year. In October of the year referred to mortgages were placed on real property to the value of 2,201,784 pesos, and mortgages were canceled to the value of 2,299,182 pesos.

The CUSTOMS REVENUES in 1919 amounted to 15,543,505 pesos—an increase of 2,934,916 pesos as compared with these revenues in 1918.

In 1919 the STATE INSURANCE BANK transacted business to the amount of 120,942,523 pesos, and earned a profit of 2,212,612 pesos. The business done by this bank during the eight years it has been in operation totals 589,107,248 pesos, and the profits earned, 7,280,149 pesos.

Statistics have been compiled showing that the capital employed by Uruguayan BANKS amounts to 36,062,656 pesos, 18,683,340 of which is held by the Bank of the Republic, 13,652,094 pesos by other Uruguayan banks, and 3,727,222 by foreign banks.

In 1919 the transactions of the STOCK EXCHANGE of Montevideo represented a nominal value of 81,016,304 pesos. The securities most in demand were those of the consolidated debt.

In January, 1920, CHECKS passed through the Uruguayan clearing house to the amount of 84,280,942 pesos.

VENEZUELA.

The net profits of the COMPANIA ANONIMA VENEZOLANA DE NAVEGACION for the six months' period from July to December, 1919, amounted to 858,862 bolivares (bolivar equals \$0.1930), which were distributed in the following manner: Dividends, 601,203 bolivares; security fund, 171,772 bolivares; reserve fund, 42,943 bolivares; guarantee fund, 42,943 bolivares. This is the greatest profit made in any six-month period.

During the first week in March a CONSIGNMENT OF \$500,000 GOLD arrived in Caracas for the Banco Mercantil Americano.

On the 9th of March a BRANCH OF THE BANCO HOLANDES DE LAS INDIAS OCCIDENTALES (Hollandsche Bank voor West Indien) of Amsterdam was opened in Caracas. Its authorized capital is 5,000,000 florins, or 10,000,000 bolivares, and the subscribed and paid-up capital is 2,000,000 bolivares.

The NET PROFITS OF THE EMPRESA DE TELARES E HILANDERIAS ORIENTALES (Oriental Weaving & Spinning Co.) for 1919, amounted to 1,127,557 bolivares, which were divided as follows: Reserve fund, 56,378 bolivares; guarantee fund, 56,378 bolivares; manager, 22,198 bolivares; dividends, 690,000 bolivares; added to the working capital, 302,602 bolivares. The reserves which

the company has at present are: Working capital, 431,147 bolivares; guarantee fund, 111,947 bolivares; reserve fund, 87,544 bolivares; and dividends to be distributed, 645,000 bolivares, making a total of 1,275,638 bolivares, or 43 per cent of the capital of the enterprize.

For the latter six months' period of 1919 the **ELECTRIC COMPANY OF CARACAS** showed a net profit of 534,491 bolivares. The reserves of this company are: Reserve fund, 409,588 bolivares; guarantee fund, 215,441 bolivares; and surplus from the first six months, 2,999 bolivares.

The net profits of the **BANK OF VENEZUELA** for the latter six months' period of 1919, amounted to 1,508,921 bolivares. The bank reserves are as follows: Guarantee fund, 1,169,904 bolivares; reserve fund, 2,244,823 bolivares; dividends to be distributed, 840,000 bolivares; and surplus on December 31, aside from the dividends, 59,002 bolivares, or a total of 4,313,729 bolivares, or 36 per cent of the nominal capital of 12,000,000 bolivares.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BRAZIL-GERMANY.

The **TREATY OF PEACE** between Brazil, the allied and associate countries, and Germany, which was signed in Versailles on June 28, 1919, was ratified by the President of Brazil on November 11, 1919, the national congress having previously approved same. The Brazilian ratification was deposited in Paris on January 16, 1920.

PERU.

On April 14, 1920, the Peruvian congress approved the **INTERNATIONAL TRADE-MARK CONVENTION** signed in Buenos Aires on August 20, 1910, by the delegates to the Fourth International Conference of American Republics. Peru is the sixth South American country to ratify the Buenos Aires convention, the ratification of only one more country being necessary to establish the international office in Rio de Janeiro. This office will have charge of the registration of trade-marks of the southern group of Republics composed of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela. The office referred to will be organized and conducted in a manner similar to the one now in operation in Habana, Cuba.

SALVADOR.

On March 10 last the national assembly ratified an executive decree of the 5th of the same month, under the terms of which Salvador adheres to the LEAGUE OF NATIONS, which forms part of the Treaty of Peace concluded in Versailles on June 28, 1919, between the allied and associate countries and Germany.



LEGISLATION

BRAZIL.

On January 29, 1920, the President of the Republic approved the RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING CONSULAR INVOICES, issued by the minister of finance in accordance with the provisions of law No. 3979 of December 31, 1919, the principal provisions of which are as follows: Each bill of lading shall have a corresponding consular invoice. Merchandise consigned to Brazil from foreign countries, either by land or sea, with the exception of parcel-post packages, commercial samples whose value at the port of shipment does not exceed £10, the baggage of passengers, and merchandise from ports or boundary points where there is no Brazilian consul (in the latter case the consignee must file in place of the consular invoice, two copies of the commercial invoice) shall be accompanied by consular invoices. Consular invoices shall be submitted to the consular agent in quadruplicate. Imports are subject to the requirements of the law concerning consular invoices even though no charges are collected on same, as, for instance, stock imported into the Republic, merchandise imported for the use of the State and articles intended for accredited diplomatic representatives in the country, and for war vessels of friendly nations anchored in Brazilian ports. The legalization of consular invoices may be made either at the port of shipment or at the port of unloading. The same invoice must not include packed merchandise and merchandise in bulk bearing different marks or constituting different shipments, but if the merchandise is consigned to the same person and bears the same marks one invoice will answer. Invoices containing corrections, erasures, or crossed-out words shall not be considered legal. The fees for consular invoices shall be 4,000 reis gold, at the exchange rate of 27 pence. The invoices shall contain the following requisites:

(p) *Quantity of the merchandise.*—This column is reserved for articles on which duty is levied on the basis of units other than that of weight; i. e., per dozen, hundred, thousand, cubic meter, etc.

In the case of merchandise dutiable by the piece, dozen, dozen of pairs, hundred, or thousand, such as watches, brooms, gloves, tiles, fire brick, etc., the invoice, in addition to the gross and net weight of such articles, must show the respective quantities.

In the case of merchandise dutiable by measure, such as marble slabs, pine boards, etc., the invoice must declare the number of square or cubic meters or other known measure of superficial area or volume.

Each class of merchandise specified in the invoice must have the declaration of its weight and value, the consolidation of the weight and value of different kinds of merchandise being prohibited, although they may have the same classification in the tariff.

When the goods included in a single invoice are of different origin, the exporter or shipper in each instance shall state separately the place of origin in the corresponding column.

The description of the merchandise may be in the language of the exporting country, the consignee being obliged in this case to present a translation for clearance purposes. This translation may be made by a private or public translator.

Translations made by the consignee of the shipment, customs brokers (despachantes), or other persons interested in the clearance of the shipment will not be accepted.

The exporters or shippers are allowed to have printed consular invoice forms with interlinear translations (complete or partial) in any European language, provided no change is made in the form or wording of the prescribed model.

Consul shall furnish free of charge invoice blanks in Portuguese to exporters or shippers.

(a) *Numbering of invoice.*—This must be filled in only by the consular officer legalizing the invoice. Numbering shall recommence every year with No. 1.

(b) *Declaration.*—The declaration certifying to the accuracy of the contents of the consular invoice shall be signed by the exporter, shipper, or his agent. Declaration must also be made to the effect that no other invoice covering the same shipment has been presented for legalization.

(c) *Name and nationality of the vessel.*—The name and nationality of the vessel must be stated, as also whether steamship or sailing vessel.

(d) *Port of shipment.*—The port of shipment is that at which the merchandise is finally embarked for Brazil.

(e) *Port of destination.*—The port of destination is the last customs port through which the shipment is to be cleared. In case of option, a statement to that effect must be made in the invoice.

(f) *Total declared value.*—The total declared value must represent the total value of the invoice, including approximate freight and expenses.

(g) *Freight and expenses.*—Freight and expenses include freight and other expense incurred subsequent to purchase of goods.

(h) *Value of currency in country of origin.*—In declaring the value of foreign currency the exporter or shipper must specify whether paper or gold.

(i) *Marks and numbers.*—These must be stated in proper order in their respective columns on the back of the invoice.

The packages constituting one shipment should be numbered consecutively whenever possible. The repetition of numbers is prohibited in any case.

(j) *Quantity and nature of packages.*—Under this heading should be specified in proper order the quantity and nature of the packages; i. e., whether cases, barrels, casks, crates, bales, etc.

(k) *Specifications of the goods.*—Merchandise shall be described by its proper name in accordance with the sale made by the exporter and the respective commercial invoice in conformity with the provisions of article 26 of these regulations.

(l) *Weight in kilograms.*—In the column headed "Gross weight of packages" must be shown the total gross weight of the packages; in that headed "Gross weight of the merchandise," the weight of the merchandise and of the containers included in the dutiable weight, such as cans, bags, cases, cardboard boxes, etc., specified in the customs tariff; in that headed "Actual net weight," the weight of the goods specified, exclusive of all packing.

Thus, when duty is levied on actual net weight, it will be sufficient to state, in addition to the gross weight of the package or packages, the actual net weight of the goods exclusive of all packing.

In the same manner, when duty is levied on the gross weight of the merchandise, inclusive of the containers specified in the tariff, this must be stated in the corresponding column.

(m) *Declared partial value.*—In this column must be stated separately the value of each article specified in the invoice, excluding expenses and freight.

(n) *Country of origin.*—For raw materials the country of production shall be regarded as that of origin, and for finished products of any kind the country in which the constituent raw material underwent a manufacturing process.

(o) *Country of exportation.*—It is obligatory to specify the country where the merchandise was purchased for exportation to Brazil, as distinct from the country of origin, whether in the case of raw materials or manufactured articles.

COLOMBIA.

The President of the Republic issued a decree on February 11 regulating the LAW GOVERNING COAL, ASPHALT, AND OIL DEPOSITS. By paragraph 2 of article 1 of the aforementioned law, low-grade petroleum containing more than 25 per cent liquid hydrocarbon substances shall not be classed as asphalt. Products exported as asphalt but fulfilling the aforementioned conditions shall be taxed as petroleum. Overhead taxes will be due at the end of yearly periods and must not lapse beyond 30 days after the due date of the yearly tax. Oil companies are exempt from river taxes on material in transit to said companies, and are also exempt from river taxes on the products of the mines or lands under development if these products are subject to export taxes. The establishment and development of oil pipe line systems will be the subject of special rulings. Licenses may be given to various persons for the exploration of the same tract of territory.

PANAMA.

On January 17 the President of the Republic issued a decree covering the IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE, TURKS, SYRIANS, AND NORTH AFRICANS OF THE TURKISH RACE, which states that all persons of these races born in the Republic before April 15, 1914, or the children of naturalized Panamanians, or of a Panamanian father or mother, should present to the civil registry within three months for registration in the records, the documents proving their condition as Panamanians.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

CHILE.

The inspection general of public instruction has established a gratuitous VACATION COURSE for pupils in the neighborhood of the Bernardo O'Higgins high school in Santiago.

On January 29 last a meeting of PRIMARY TEACHERS was held in the national capital to discuss the bill, at that time before congress, providing for obligatory primary public instruction.

The SCHOOL BUILDINGS at Duao and Chequen have been completed.

The President of the Republic has ordered the establishment of a HIGH SCHOOL for males in the city of Santiago in the section between Morandi, Cathedral, and Matucana Avenues.

The Government has sent Mrs. Elizabeth Weber to the United States and Europe to report upon secondary, high, professional, commercial, and industrial EDUCATION.

The department of public instruction has authorized the purchase of 200,000 copies of the MATTE SPELLER for use in the public schools of the Republic.

The executive has commissioned Luis Cabrera Montalva to study the organization and operation of the DENTAL SERVICE established in the schools of the Republic.

COLOMBIA.

A SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, a branch of the University of Narino, has lately been founded in the city of Pasto.

A SCHOOL FOR STRAW HAT MAKING has also been founded, owing to the increase in the demand for toquilla straw hats in the department. This school has 60 pupils. Other schools are to be formed in the towns of the province.

The ministry of public instruction has authorized the DENTAL COLLEGE OF MEDELLIN to award diplomas of doctor of dental surgery. The college is under the direction of a distinguished dentist of Antioquia.

The assembly of Antioquia authorized the governor of the department to contract a loan of 100,000 pesos for the construction of a building for the BOYS' SCHOOLS of the city of Medellin.

CUBA.

By a decree of March 2 last the department of public instruction ordered the establishment of three CHAIRS OF AUXILIARY PROFESSORS, assigned to the following courses: Medical pathology, practical pharmacy, and abdominal therapeutics.

In March last the department of public instruction authorized the opening of the following NEW SCHOOLS: Night school for males at San Juan y Martinez; night school for girls in the Pueblo Nuevo ward in the city of Matanzas; day schools at Cangre, Elena, Culia de Crimea, Baracoa, Sagua de Tanamo, Dos Caminos del Cobre; and 27 day schools in Habana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The high school for girls of Santiago has recently been changed into a FOURTH-GRADE SCHOOL under the direction of Miss Ercilla Pepin.

The BUDGET of public instruction approved by the Government provides \$943,880 for school expenses in 1920. Of this amount \$114,060 are for the commune of Santo Domingo; \$95,144 for Santiago; \$49,992 for San Pedro de Macoris; \$45,000 for Puerto Plata; \$44,040 for La Vega; \$36,360 for San Francisco de Macoris; \$33,840 for La Moca; \$24,996 for Azua; and \$23,100 for the commune of Monte Cristy.

The executive power has ordered the construction of a CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL in the city of Santiago with quarters for 200 pupils.

ECUADOR.

The Silesian Community is constructing a fine permanent SCHOOL BUILDING in Riobamba which will accommodate 600 children.

The 12th of April was celebrated throughout the principal cities and towns of the Republic as TEACHERS' DAY.

GUATEMALA.

By decree of February 2 the department of public instruction calls for the purchase of a LIBRARY OF EDUCATIONAL BOOKS for the National Institute for Boys.

The department of public instruction recently authorized the purchase of INSTRUMENTS FOR THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC located in Concepcion in the Department of Chiquimula.

For the school year ended March 1 the figures on SCHOOL ATTENDANCE were as follows: In the 1,642 primary schools of the country there were enrolled 41,162 pupils of both sexes; and in the secondary schools, normal schools, special and professional schools

there were 2,133 pupils. There are also five practical schools for young ladies and 18 manual training schools for young men.

Early in March the President issued a decree **CREATING THE THIRD YEAR OF THE COURSE** in the practical school for young ladies in Totonicapam.

The department of public instruction recently issued a decree authorizing the establishment of a **NIGHT SCHOOL** in the town of Mixco.

HONDURAS.

The President has approved the **BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES** of the Institute and school of commerce of Tegucigalpa. This budget is for 2,445 pesos monthly, and will cover the six-month period from February to July, inclusive, 1920. The budget of the expenses of the national kindergarten in Tegucigalpa, which amounts to 1,190 pesos monthly, was also approved and will be in effect from February to July, inclusive.

PANAMA.

A decree issued by the ministry of public instruction on January 27 states that students who fail in the last year of the **SECONDARY AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION**, in order to receive a diploma for the course must present themselves for examination in the subject in which they have been deficient at the regular tests the following year, and must obtain a mark not lower than 4 (good). If the student fails in this second examination and persists in his determination to secure a diploma, and is willing to submit himself for a third examination, the third examination must include all the subjects of the last year of the course which the student is taking.

PARAGUAY.

By order of the national board of education the publication entitled **REVIEW OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION** is to be published quarterly. The same board orders the purchase of the building now occupied by the graded school of Caapucu for the sum of 40,000 pesos currency.

The national board of education has provided 50,000 pesos currency in its annual budget for expenditures in the district of Yegros.

Under date of February 11 last the national board of education has ordered a detailed study of the work entitled "**Résumé of the HISTORY OF PARAGUAY**," by Clotilde Bordon, and a report as to the advisability of adopting it as a textbook for primary schools.

PERU.

The directorate general of public instruction has ordered the **FOUNDING OF A BOYS' SCHOOL** in Huaquis, district of

Huancaya. The directorate also proposes to convert coeducational school No. 4 of the same place into a school for girls.

A presidential decree of January 24 authorizes the creation of the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MUSIC in the Government schools of Lima.

Law 21, passed by the congress of the Republic, calls for the founding of a COLLEGE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION in the capital of the district of Huanta. The law gives this school the name of "Colegio Nacional Gonzales Vigil."

The directorate general of public instruction has authorized the acquisition of 2,000 copies of the textbook EPISTOLARIO ESCOLAR, by Leopoldo Cortes, for use in the Government schools.

The ministry of public instruction has decided to establish NEW COEDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS in Concho and in Huancas.

SALVADOR.

In 1919 the department of public instruction established 25 NEW SCHOOLS in the Republic.

The NORMAL CENTRAL COLLEGE FOR MALES, formerly at Santa Tecla, has, by order of the department of public instruction, been transferred to the city of San Salvador.

A group of Salvadorean ladies has established a SCHOOL FOR SERVANTS in Santa Tecla under the immediate direction of the Sisters of Antonio.

An executive decree of March 9 provides for the establishment of a KINDERGARTEN in the city of San Vicente.

The executive power has organized a course of PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION in all the regiments of the army under the direction of the war department.

URUGUAY.

A DENTAL DEPARTMENT was added to the medical college in Montevideo on January 23 last. The course covers a period of four years.

In 1919 there were 995 SCHOOLS in operation in the Republic, as compared with 985 in 1918. The pupils registered in 1919 numbered 106,905, as compared with 105,379 in 1918. The average attendance in 1919 was 79,749 pupils, as compared with 81,294 in 1918.

In 1919 the AGRICULTURAL STATIONS in Uruguay issued 42 diplomas to rural overseers. During the last five years these stations have issued 182 of these diplomas.

In 1919 the number of UNIVERSITY MATRICULATES were as follows: Medicine, 752; law, 170; notarial, 99; engineering, 686; and surveying, 244.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA.

Early in March a VACATION COLONY FOR WEAK CHILDREN was inaugurated by the municipal treasury. Accommodations are made for 165 children, who receive instruction in deportment and morals, physical culture, and gardening in accordance with the program laid out by the national council of education.

The Bureau of Navigation and Ports has published the new MAPS OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA prepared by the governmental offices in charge of the work. These maps contain, aside from the relief map of the estuary with the varying depths of the channels and the location of light buoys, the plans of the harbor of the capital and of La Plata.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONGRESS OF POLICE took place during the latter part of February in the principal room of police headquarters in Buenos Aires. It was called into session by the President of Argentina to discuss a united policy for the police administration of the South American countries and to develop an efficient system for the suppression of crime and for the adoption of measures against the disturbance of the public peace and order.

About the middle of March the machinery arrived in Buenos Aires for the new PRINTING OFFICE acquired by the chamber of deputies for the printing of their "Diary of the Sessions," orders of the day, and other publications.

In accordance with a presidential decree of February 24, on the 30th of April the OFFICIAL AND LEGAL CHANGE IN TIME was made. From 12 midnight of that date all public clocks were advanced 16 minutes $48\frac{2}{3}$ seconds, and from May 1 the 24 hours of the day will be enumerated as from 1 to 24.

BOLIVIA.

The President has approved the contract made with Señor R. Ponce de León for the construction of a ROAD BETWEEN TARIJA AND VILLAZON.

The President has submitted for confirmation by congress the EXTRADITION TREATY agreed to in Río de Janeiro on June 3, 1918, and the convention regarding telegraphic and wireless communication signed May 2 of the same year.

The ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY OF JAPAN to the Government of Bolivia, Shichita Tatsuke, has presented his credentials. This is the first diplomatic mission from Japan to Bolivia.

BRAZIL.

Capt. Antonio Alves Ferreira da Silva has been appointed chief of the commission which is to determine the BOUNDARY LINE between Peru and Brazil.

An appropriation of 420 contos has been made for the completion of the LLOYD BRAZILIAN BUILDING in the city of Rio de Janeiro. A number of the offices of the department of communications and public works are to be installed in this building.

Felinto Elysio Rodrigues Viama de Abreu has been appointed CONSUL GENERAL of Brazil in Hamburg.

An appropriation of 6,000 contos has been made for the taking of a general population, agricultural, and industrial CENSUS of the Republic.

The sum of 500 contos has been placed at the disposal of the secretary of justice for use in the construction of the PALACE OF JUSTICE in the city of São Paulo, the building of which is under the direction of a Brazilian engineer.

In 1919 the POPULATION SERVICE BUREAU in Rio de Janeiro sent from that city into the interior of the Republic 5,871 persons of different nationalities to engage in agriculture, construction, and other work.

On February 24 last the corner stone of the PALACE OF JUSTICE was laid in São Paulo. The cost of this edifice is estimated at 7,000 contos. The corner stone of the São Paulo State Medical College, in the city of São Paulo, was also recently laid.

CHILE.

The department of industry has appointed a committee to officially receive the OUNTA MONTT PIER, which has just been completed.

On January 28 Henry Lefevre Maulle, the new MINISTER from France, was officially received by the Chilean Government.

In the City of Santiago in January last there were 1,570 BIRTHS, 236 marriages, and 1,691 deaths.

The board of public works approved in February last the plan for furnishing POTABLE WATER to the cities of Los Andes and San Felipe, and to the towns lying between these places. The estimated cost of the work is 530,680 pesos currency and 1,291,794 pesos gold.

The total gifts for the reconstruction of the Valparaiso San Juan de Dios HOSPITAL, which was destroyed in the earthquake of 1906, amounted to 602,000 pesos.

The Government has requested the national congress to appropriate 100,000 pesos for the purchase of a LEGATION building in Berlin.

The EXPENSE BUDGET for 1920 provides for the construction of the following ROADS: A road from Santiago to Valparaiso; from Santiago to San Bernardo; from San Felipe to Valparaiso; and from Colquecura to Coelemu.

COLOMBIA.

The council of the municipality of Girardot has called for bids for LIGHT, WATER, AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS. The contract will be awarded the first of August.

The first airplane which arrived at this port for the service of the Compañía Colombiana de Aeronavegación was named for the city of Cartagena. This airplane made the initial trip of the AIR-MAIL SERVICE the latter part of February between the cities of Cartagena and Barranquilla. More planes are expected to arrive shortly for trips from the Atlantic coast to the interior of the Republic, where landing fields have been started in various places.

In HONOR OF COLOMBIA the municipality of Santiago de Chile has given the name of Plaza Bogota to a plaza recently opened in the city.

The prefect of the Province of Cartagena, in the name of the Government, has returned to the representative of the Telefunken Company, the WIRELESS STATION of Cartagena, which had been sealed and placed in charge of a custodian during the war as a guarantee of Colombia's neutrality. Service will be renewed within a short time.

The DEPARTMENTAL ASSEMBLIES opened their legislative sessions for the year on March 1.

On February 6 the President issued a DECREE distributing the work of various bureaus among the departments of the ministers of the president's council. The ministry of agriculture and commerce will have charge of the branches of national hygiene and the isolation hospitals; the ministry of public instruction will have charge of the national school of agriculture; the ministry of government, to which belong all the branches of the administration of justice, will also take charge of the branch of legal medicine.

The following conditions have been agreed to for PARCEL POST between Colombia and the United States: Packages must not exceed 3 feet 6 inches in length, nor weigh more than 22 pounds, and the postage will be 12 cents per pound.

The new telephone company of Cartagena, cooperating with the telephone company of Barranquilla, has established a LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE SERVICE between the two cities.

Early in March the **BUST OF BOLIVAR** was unveiled in the principal plaza of the city of Buenaventura.

A new company has been formed in Barranquilla, with a capital of 150,000 pesos to build **ECONOMICAL AND SANITARY DWELLINGS** for people of limited means.

COSTA RICA.

The **VITAL STATISTICS** of the Republic for 1918 were as follows: Births, 18,412; deaths, 14,034, resulting in an increase in the population of 4,378 persons, and adding to this the 350 inhabitants of the village of La Mansion in the canton of Nicoya, which had not been included in the census, gives a total increase of 4,728 persons. During the year, 857 persons entered the country and 2,157 emigrated, reducing the increase in population from 4,728 to 4,428 inhabitants. The population of the country on December 31, 1917, was estimated at 454,995 inhabitants, the aforementioned increase bringing up the total on December 31, 1918, to 459,423 inhabitants.

Monseñor Juan Marengo, papal delegate to Central America, has announced that the Vatican has ordered the creation of the **ARCHDIOCESE OF COSTA RICA**, appointing Monseñor Gaspar Storck archbishop, with official residence in San Jose.

The teachers of route IV of the Province of Guanacaste have organized a **SOCIETY FOR INSTRUCTION AND RECREATION** under the name of "Valedor Martinez." The executive committee of the association is as follows: President, Señor Filipe Díaz Vidaune; vice president, Señor Ricardo Alvarez; treasurer, Señorita Isabel Cárdenas; and secretary, Señor Higino Vega.

The Government of Costa Rica has appointed a **CENTENNIAL COMMISSION** to organize the festivities of the centennial celebration of the independence of the country. The commission is composed of the secretary of public instruction and Profs. Justo A. Tacio and Patrocínio Arrieta, and Señors Ricardo Guardia, Alejandro Alvarado Quiroz, Luciano Beeche, Federico Peralta, Horacio Acosta, Mariano Guardia, and J. Fabio Garnier.

CUBA.

The following **CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS** were made in March last: Luis Rodriguez Embil, consul general at Rotterdam; Fernando Bidal y del Riego, vice consul at La Paz, Bolivia; Salvador Arduin y Godoy, vice consul in Liverpool; Calixto E. Sanchez, vice consul at Aguadilla, Puerto Rico; and Alberto Ruz y Mas, chancellor in the Consulate General in Liverpool.

José R. Jordan has been authorized to install an **ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT** at Jaruco, Province of Habana;

Clemente Perez & Son to install a like plant at Jucaro, Province of Camaguey; and Rafael Rey to install electric light and power plants at Caspar and Piedrecitas, Province of Camaguey.

José N. Solano, minister of Cuba in Uruguay, Elisario Boix, and Juan C. Figari Castro have been appointed delegates to represent Cuba at the First Pan American CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS to meet at Montevideo.

Leopoldo Dolz y Arango has been appointed MINISTER of Cuba in Santo Domingo.

Cosmos de la Torriente, Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, and Manuel Sanguily have been appointed delegates of Cuba to the Permanent Tribunal of the HAGUE for a new period of six years.

According to press reports a number of American citizens residing in Habana have asked the treasury department for information concerning lands situated in the vicinity of the city of Habana with the object of forming a SUBURB of foreigners there. It is proposed to construct numerous chalets, open streets, lay out parks, etc., and make the place a modern summer suburb.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Press reports state that the executive power has taken the necessary steps for the construction of a number of SANATARIUMS in different parts of the Republic.

During January and February of the present year treatment was given in the FREE DISPENSARY in Santiago to 820 patients. In 1919 this dispensary treated 3,705 cases.

ECUADOR.

The beginning of the present year the National Government appropriated the sum of 10,000 sucres for the installation of a WIRELESS STATION in the city of Guayaquil.

The students of the Quinta Normal (agricultural school) of Ambato have formed a society to facilitate MEANS TO IMMIGRATION, and to urge the Government to pay the passage of Europeans who wish to establish themselves in Ecuador.

The electric company of Quito has decided to establish a powerful electric plant in the Valley de los Chillos, to improve and enlarge the LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER SERVICE of the capital. It is estimated that the work which has already been begun will take two years.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed in the capital of the Republic to organize and prepare the program for the celebration of the first centenary of the battle of Pichincha, which secured the independence of Ecuador. The festivities are to take place on May 24, 1922.

This committee will also take charge of all the civic improvements to be completed in the capital.

On March 8 the President issued a decree prohibiting the installation of PRIVATE WIRELESS STATIONS, movable wireless telephones, or the possession of apparatus to intercept vibrations between wireless stations and wireless telephone stations.

The JURISTS' LITERARY SOCIETY of Quito elected the following officers of the governing board for the present year: President, Señor Julio E. Moreno; vice president, Señor Homero Viteri; secretary, Señor Isaac Barrera; and treasurer, Señor Humberto Alborboz.

GUATEMALA.

On February 19 the President issued a decree ordering the RECONSTRUCTION OF THE THEATER COLON of the city of Guatemala, which was destroyed in the earthquakes of 1917 and 1918.

During the fiscal year ending March 1, 1920, the VITAL STATISTICS of the Republic were as follows: Registered births, 69,758; marriages, 3,799; and deaths, 63,790. The comparison of these figures shows that the population has increased by 5,968 in the past year.

Figures furnished by the HOSPITALS for the administrative year ended March 1 show that 12,006 patients were admitted and 9,345 released; 1,418 died, and 1,243 patients remained in the hospitals to continue treatment.

In March the department of foreign relations appointed the following NEW CONSULS: Senor Ezequel Sánchez Rosal consul to Nice, France; Senor José C. de Obaldia to Hongkong; Exequators were presented to Senor Carlos Perret, as honorary consul of Greece, and to Herndon W. Goforth, as vice consul of the United States.

Presidential decree of February 15 calls for the incorporation of CANTON GALEL in the jurisdiction of San Carlos Lija, in the department of Quezaltenango. The canton in question formerly belonged to the jurisdiction of San Francisco el Alto.

HAITI.

A pictorial review of the Republic of Haiti, compiled under government supervision, has been published under the name of BLUE-BOOK OF HAITI. This publication, which is in French and English, contains many interesting articles on the history, geography, commerce, and natural resources of the country.

HONDURAS.

Prof. Santiago Cervantes has been engaged by a scientific institution established in Paris to make a special study of the MEDICINAL PRODUCTS of Honduras.

The directorate general of the mails has made a contract with Senor P. Guillermo Nehring to establish a MAIL SERVICE between Potrerillos and Santa Barbara.

Dr. Manuel R. Aguilar was appointed CONSUL IN LOS ANGELES by the President the last of February.

MEXICO.

The department of industry and commerce proposes to exhibit abroad a film showing the PETROLEUM FIELDS of Mexico and the development of the oil industry in the Republic.

The National Government intends to establish an extensive WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICE throughout the country. Apparatus and equipment of the most modern and powerful types are to be used.

Direct CABLE communication has been established between Mexico City and South America. News can now be received daily from all of the Republics of the South American Continent.

In 1919 there were 2,463 POST OFFICES in the Republic. These produced revenues, up to July 31 last, amounting to 5,039,183 pesos, and issued postal money orders to the value of 26,219,830 pesos. On July 1, 1919, the postal system of the Republic extended over a distance of 45,605 kilometers.

NICARAGUA.

The National Government has approved the plans for the construction of a building for the ANTIRABIES INSTITUTE of Managua, donated to Nicaragua by the Mexican Government, and which has been temporarily located in another building in the city. The cost of construction will be borne by the Mexican Government, and the site of the building has been donated by a distinguished Nicaraguan physician. The new building will be one-story high, have a ward for men and a ward for women, a section for offices and another for laboratories. There is to be a garden in the center, and the principal façade will have a gothic tower.

On April 10 the ASYLUM FOR THE POOR AND INSANE was officially opened in the city of Managua. The institution was built and is operated by the Government.

PANAMA.

The employees of the Canal Zone will erect a MONUMENT to their companions who lost their lives in the European war. The monument will consist of a marble shaft placed upon a pedestal of canal granite. The committee appointed by the Government of the Canal Zone to select the site for the monument have decided to place it upon a hill

near the administration building, from which the canal may be seen as far as Pedro Miguel and Miraflores, and the point itself is visible to all the surrounding country. This is the first monument of the kind to be erected in the zone.

The third designate for President approved a decree of the director general of mails and telegraphs of the Republic, dated March 1, fixing the weight and dimensions of PARCEL POST PACKAGES accepted by the post offices for delivery into the interior of the country.

In accordance with the law of January 6 the ancient plaza of Chiriqui, also known as the Plaza de Armas in Panama city, is to be the site of a MONUMENT TO THE FRENCH, who first engaged in the work of building the canal. The plaza will be renamed Plaza de Francia in honor of the French Republic, and the monument will be paid for by popular subscription.

The President has approved the contract made by the secretary of the treasury with Minor C. Keith, in which the latter cedes freely to the Government the open streets in the property known as "Bella Vista" in the city of Panama, as well as a plot of ground to be used for a PUBLIC PARK. This plot contains 24,473 square meters and is bounded by Avenida Tercera, Esplanada, Avenida Primera, and Gran Vía or Boulevard Balboa.

PARAGUAY.

There were in the city of Asuncion in December, 1919, 197 BIRTHS, 23 marriages, and 112 deaths. During the year 1919 the marriages numbered 230, the births 1,973, and the deaths 1,155.

An executive decree of January 20 last established a CONSULATE at Oviedo, Spain, and one at Amiens, France.

The department of war and marine has been authorized to repair the SCHOOL SHIP *Ricardo Riquelme*. The sum of 100,000 pesos currency has been set aside for this purpose.

The federation of students recently appointed a delegation to represent Paraguay in the ceremonies held in honor of JOSÉ ENRIQUE RODÓ on the occasion of the arrival of his remains in Montevideo. The same organization has also appointed a delegation to represent Paraguay at the official inauguration of Alberdi Avenue in Buenos Aires.

PERU.

In accordance with presidential decree of December 31, 1919, the DEPARTMENTAL COUNCIL OF LIMA was formed on January 16 as follows: President, Señor Miguel Grau; vice president and inspector of works, Señor Juan Antonio Portella; inspector of the treasury, Señor Martín Pró y Marfategui; tax inspector, Señor Eduardo Lanatta; adjuster, Señor Augusto Leguía y Swayne.

On January 30 the President issued a decree providing for the erection of **STATUES OF HIPOLITO UNAMUE AND BARTOLOME HERRERA** in University Park in the city of Lima.

The Government has ordered the establishment of a **STATION FOR MARINES** in Callao, where the new "Batallón Marina" will be quartered. An annual preparatory course for recruits will be given to the new sailors at this station before they enter service on the naval ships.

The ministry of foreign relations has appointed the following **CONSULS**: Señor Guillermo MacLean, to Oruro, Bolivia; Señor Manuel Ayulo, to Los Angeles, Calif.; Señor Antonio Zomillo Roggeri, to Turín, Italy; and Señor Rubén R. Barrientos, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Other appointments were Señor E. J. Deas, vice consul ad honorem to Newcastle-on-Tyne; Señor Mario del Río, chancellor of the consulate in Bremen; Señor Juan Martín Dulanto, chancellor of the consulate in Calcutta.

According to press notices the Peruvian Government has made a contract with an American concern, The Foundation Co., to carry out the **SANITATION OF THE TOWN OF PAITA**, including the supply of drinking water, sewer system, and street paving.

The Government has contributed the sum of 5,000 Peruvian pounds to pay for the publication of a de luxe edition of the **WORKS OF RICARDO PALMA**.

The law passed on December 7, 1919, by the regional congress of the south calls for the installation of two **WIRELESS STATIONS**—one in Contamara and the other in Yurimagua. The law provides for the expenditure of 10,000 Peruvian pounds for their construction.

On January 26 the President issued a decree ordering the creation of a **CORPS OF NAVAL AVIATORS** as a branch of the Navy.

SALVADOR.

The **NATIONAL ARMY LIBRARY** was officially opened by the President of the Republic in the city of San Salvador on March 1, 1920, with a collection of 850 volumes, 107 of which are in English.

The **WHITE CROSS**, a society of women in San Salvador, have decided to establish a maternity ward in the city of San Salvador.

The **NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY** met in the city of San Salvador on February 25, 1920. The President's message was read at the opening session.

URUGUAY.

In January and February last a **CONSUL** general was appointed at Barcelona, Spain; honorary consuls in Argel, Lyon, St. Louis, Santa Ana de Livramento (Brazil), Zurich, and Mendoza (Argentina); and

vice consuls in San Fernando, Argentina, Antwerp, Final-Marina (Italy), and Rouen, France.

At a meeting held on January 4 last by the RED CROSS of Uruguay the following officers were chosen: Mrs. Paulina Z. de Morel, chairman; Pedro Alfaro, treasurer; and Mrs. Dolores A. de Alfaro, secretary.

A CONGRESS OF NOTARIES was opened in Montevideo on January 20 last, to which all the notaries of the Republic were invited.

The Government of Uruguay has appointed Dr. Paulina Luisi a delegate to the WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CONGRESS to be held in Madrid. She will represent all the women's societies of Uruguay.

A COMMITTEE OF SURGEONS visiting South America from the United States arrived in Uruguay on February 10 last. The object of this committee is to establish closer relations between the schools of surgery of North and South America.

VENEZUELA.

The HOTEL AND BATHING BEACH at San Juan de Moros was opened to the public early in March. The enterprise was established by Gen. Juan V. Gómez to utilize a wonderful hot sulphur spring, with temperature ranging from 36° to 31° centigrade, the temperature of the air being 25° centigrade. This spring was visited by Humboldt in 1804, and afterwards by Karsten, when its medicinal properties were first recognized. The hotel building has all the modern improvements, with bathrooms of cement.

The government of the State of Bolivar has ordered the construction of a TELEPHONE LINE from the city of Bolivar to La Paragua, capital of the municipality of Barceloneta. The line will be 200 kilometers long.

According to the recent census the POPULATION OF THE STATE OF MONAGAS is 60,583 inhabitants, proportioned according to districts as follows: Naturin, 20,130; Cedeno, 10,393; Piar, 6,976; Acosta, 14,176; Sotillo, 8,908.

The legislative assembly of the State of Falcon issued a decree the beginning of March ordering a COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL of the centennial of Marshal Falcón and appointing a committee with the president of the State as chairman for the distribution of the medal. The medal will be cast in three metals—gold, silver, and bronze.

A MONUMENTAL GROUP of Christopher Columbus, Isabel the Catholic, and Fray Juan Perez, modeled by a Venezuelan sculptor and cast in the metal works of Puerto Cabello, is to be erected in the new alameda in front of the ancient church of Santa Rosa.

BOOK NOTES

[Publications added to the Columbia Memorial Library during January, 1920.]

[Continued from May.]

- The port of New Orleans.** What the city is doing and has done to facilitate foreign and domestic commerce, modern warehouses and elevators for cotton, sugar, rice, grain and other commodities. Construction of great industrial canal connections, lake and river. Movement for a free port. By Martin Behrman. 1916. 8 p. 8°. Cover title.
- Program of the seventy-second meeting and of the meeting of the several affiliated and other scientific societies that will hold their sessions in St. Louis.** December 29, 1919, to January 3, 1920. American Association for the Advancement of Science. no imprint. 69 p. 8°.
- Readers' guide to periodical literature.** Supplement seventh annual cumulation, 1919. Author and subject index to a selected list of periodicals not included in the Readers' Guide. New York, The H. W. Wilson Co., 1919. 223 p. 4°.
- Regulations concerning duties of employees, officials, superiors, medical officers, and others under federal compensation act of September 7, 1916.** Revised October 18, 1918. Employment Compensation Commission. Washington, G. P. O., 1919. 75 p. 8°.
- Report of the Director of the National Park Service to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.** Washington, G. P. O., 1919. maps. 384 p. 8°.
- Report of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, 1918.** Washington, G. P. O., 1919. 55 p. 8°.
- Report on the International Exchange Service under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.** Washington, G. P. O., 1919. 12 p. 8°.
- Report of the Librarian of Congress and report of the Superintendent of the Library, Building and Grounds, for the year ending June 30, 1919.** Washington, G. P. O., 1919. front. 187 p. 8°.
- Report of the Register of Copyrights for the fiscal years, 1916-1917, 1917-1918, 1918-1919.** Washington. 8°. 3 pamph.
- The Rockefeller Foundation.** International Health Board. Fifth annual report, January 1, 1918-December 31, 1918. New York, illus. 178 p. 8°.
- Third annual report of the United States Shipping Board.** For the year ended June 30, 1919. Washington, G. P. O., 1919. 213 p. 8°.
- Training for foreign trade.** By R. S. MacElwee. F. G. Nichols. Washington, G. P. O., 1919. map. 195 p. 8°. (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Miscellaneous-Series No. 97.)
- Trust companies of the United States.** 1919 edition. Statements of condition, June 30, 1919, names of officers and directors, stock quotations, dividend rates, other statistics. Compiled and published by the United States Mortgage & Trust Co. New York, 1919. 588 p. 8°.
- Twenty-second annual report of the Board of Trustees and twenty-first annual report of the Librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.** Washington, 1919. 58 p. 8°.

VENEZUELA.

- Aviso oficial sobre licitación para el establecimiento de la telegrafía inalámbrica en Venezuela.** Versión a los idiomas Francés, Inglés, Italiano y Alemán, autorizada por el Señor César Spiegelthal, intérprete público. Caracas. Tip. Central, 1919, 25 p. 8°.
- Doce meses de observaciones meteorológicas en Ciudad Bolívar.** Segundo semestre de 1918 y primer semestre de 1919. Por Ernesto Sifontes. Ciudad Bolívar, Tip. del Comercio, 1919. 30 p. 4°.
- Psicología práctica.** Cien lecciones en una para el hogar. (Primera obra en su género publicada en Venezuela.) [Por] R. V. Ortega. Caracas, Tip. Casa de Especialidades, 1919. 32 p. 8°.
- Venezuela.** Agricultural, forest, mining, and pastoral zones; natural wealth, actual development Venezuelan currency and monetary system; manufacturing and other industries; prospects of immediate growth; means to attain it; economic conditions of Venezuela. By H. Veloz Goiticoa. Officially edited by the department of Fomento of Venezuela. English text. Caracas, Tip. Central, 1919. 72 p. 8°.

GENERAL BOOKS.

- Address on international finance and trade to the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the United States. By Eugene Meyer, Jr., New York, January 3, 1920. 12 p. 8°. Cover title.
- The Audiencia in the Spanish Colonies. As illustrated by the Audiencia of Manila (1583-1800). By Charles Henry Cunningham. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1919. 479 p. 8°. (University of California publications in history. Vol. 9.)
- Bolívar y las repúblicas del sur—Argentina, Chile, Brasil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia. [Por] Daniel Florencio O'Leary. Notas de R. Blanco-Fombona. Madrid, Editorial-América, 1919. 230 (8) p. 12°.
- British labor conditions and legislation during the war. By M. B. Hammond. New York, Oxford University Press, 1919. ix, 335 p. 4°. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Preliminary economic studies of the war No. 14.)
- Effects of the war on money, credit and banking in France and the United States. By B. M. Anderson, Jr., Ph. D. New York, Oxford University Press, 1919. vii, 227 p. 4°. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Preliminary economic studies of the war. No. 15.)
- Honorables señores delegados a la Conferencia Internacional Financiera. [Por] César A. Estrada. Enero de 1920. Washington. no imprint. 15 p. 8°.
- The new Hazell annual and almanack for the year 1920. By T. A. Ingram, M. A., LL. D. Giving the most recent and authoritative information concerning the British Empire, the Nations of the world and all the important topics of the day together with much astronomical and other useful matter. 35th year of issue. London, Henry Frowde, Hodder & Stoughton, 1920. liv, 941 p. 12°.
- Official delegation of Chile. Memorandum of the problem of maritime transportation. Washington, G. P. O., 1920. 30 p. 8°.
- Petroleum. By Albert Lidgett. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd. no date. front. illus. vii, 168, 15 p. 12°.
- Segundo Congreso Americano del Niño celebrado en Montevideo 18 al 25 de Mayo de 1919, bajo el patronato del Gobierno de la República. Tomo primero. Montevideo. Imp. Peña Hnos, 1919. 266, vi p. 8°.
- Transportes terrestres. I. Ferrocarril Panamericano. II. Ferrocarriles Interamericanos. III. Ferrocarril del Juncal. IV. Proyecto de resolución. Delegación de Chile. 11° Congreso Financiero Panamericano. Washington, 1920. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Universitaria, 1919. 36 p. 8°.

MAPS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Nueva mapa de los ferrocarriles de la República Argentina. Publicado con los últimos datos por R. L. Imperiale. April, 1919. Buenos Aires, Talleres Casa Peuser. Escala 1:2,500,000. Size 27 by 36 inches.

COLOMBIA.

- Plano del rio Magdalena. Levantado oficiosamente para servicio del tráfico por los Ingenieros Miguel Triana y Jorge Triana en excursión verificada en 1915. Escala de longitudes 1:5,000,000. Escala de anchuras 1:250,000. Registrado como propiedad de los autores conforme a la ley. [Bogotá], Talleres del Estado Mayor General. Size 17½ by 66½ inches.

COSTA RICA.

- Carta económica y política de la República de Costa Rica. Confeccionada en 1919 con las notas y datas facilitado por D. Nariano Alvarez Melgar, agente financiero. Por F. Mira Sellar. Size 21½ by 19 inches. (In "Breve reseña de Costa Rica," por Mariano Alvarez Melgar.)

MEXICO.

- Carta de la zona petrolífera del Norte de Veracruz y de las regiones Colindantes. Marzo de 1919. México, Fot.-Lit. Müller Hnos. Size, 33 by 26 inches.

PERU.

- Plano de Arequipa. Levantado por Alberto Rivero. [1917.] Escala 1:5,000. Size, 32 by 42 inches.

URUGAY.

- Montevideo-Porto Alegre-Rio Grande y Rio de Janeiro. Mapa de la Guía Coates para informaciones, venta de billetes de ferrocarril, cupones de hotel, etc., Montevideo. Size 6 by 8 inches.



ARGENTINA • BOLIVIA • BRAZIL • CHILE • COLOMBIA

JANUARY • • • • • 1920

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PAN AMERICAN UNION

JOHN BARRETT, DIRECTOR GENERAL.
FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

COSTA RICA • CUBA • DOMINICAN REPUBLIC • ECUADOR • GUATEMALA • HAITI



A COCONUT PALM BY THE
SOUTHLAND SEA

GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State of the United States,
Chairman *ex officio*.

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- Chile.....Señor DON BELTRÁN MATHIEU,
Office of Embassy, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
- Mexico.....Señor DON IGNACIO BONILLAS,
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- Peru.....Señor DON FEDERICO ALFONSO PEZET,
Office of Embassy, 2131 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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Office of Legation, 1633 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Colombia.....Señor DR. CARLOS ADOLFO URUETA,
Office of Legation, 1327 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Cuba.....Señor DR. CARLOS M. DE CÉSPEDES,
Office of Legation, 2630 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Dominican Republic....Señor DR. LUIS GALVÁN,
Office of Legation, "The Champlain," Washington, D. C.
- Ecuador.....Señor DR. RAFAEL H. ELIZALDE,
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- Guatemala.....Señor DON JOAQUÍN MÉNDEZ,
Office of Legation, 1810 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Haiti.....M. CHARLES MORAVIA,
Office of Legation, 1429 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Honduras.....Señor DON J. A. LOPEZ GUTIÉRREZ,¹
- Nicaragua.....Señor DON DIEGO MANUEL CHAMORRO,
Office of Legation, 2853 Twenty-ninth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Paraguay.....Señor DR. MANUEL GONDRA,
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- Salvador.....Señor DR. SALVADOR SOL M.,
Office of Legation, 3145 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Uruguay.....Señor DR. JACOBO VARELA,
Office of Legation, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
- Venezuela.....Señor DR. SANTOS A. DOMÍNICI,
Office of Legation, 1406 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES

- Brazil.....Senhor ALBERTO DE IPANEMA MOREIRA,
Office of Embassy, 1603 H Street, Washington, D. C.
- Honduras.....Señor DON R. CAMILO DÍAZ,
Office of Legation, "The Northumberland," Washington, D. C.
- Panama.....Señor DON J. E. LEFEVRE,
Office of Legation, 2400 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

[Costa Rica has at present no representative on the Governing Board.]

¹Absent.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

Argentine Republic... FREDERIC J. STIMSON, Buenos Aires.
 Brazil..... EDWIN V. MORGAN, Rio de Janeiro.¹
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 Mexico..... HENRY P. FLETCHER, Mexico.¹
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 Paraguay..... DANIEL F. MOONEY, Asunción.
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