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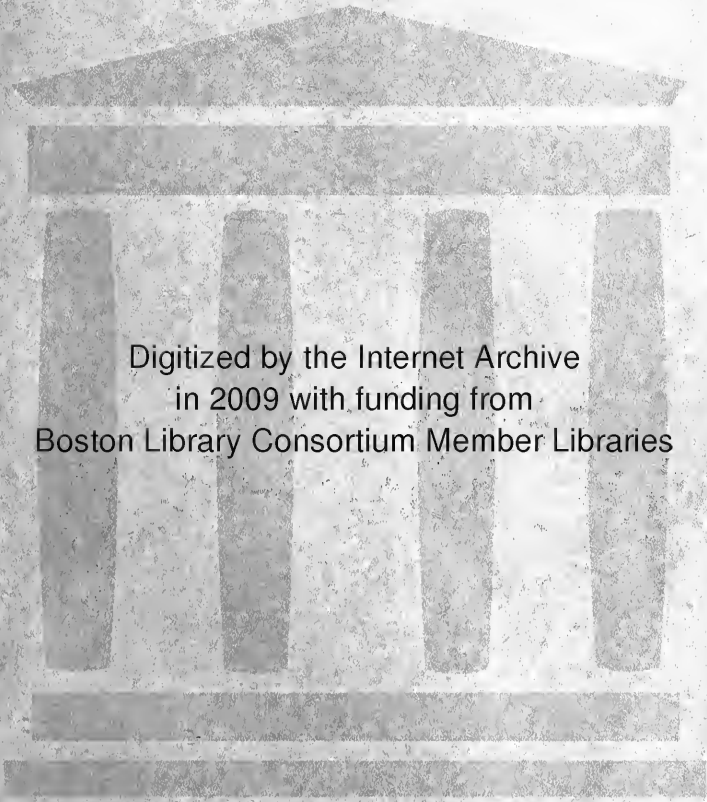


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INDEX TO THE BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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Nos. 1-12

[The index to illustrations will be found on p. xi]

(Special articles and names of authors indicated by SMALL CAPITALS)

| | Page |
|--|---|
| Agriculture, industry, and commerce: | |
| Argentina..... | 56, 168, 274, 384, 488, 596, 698, 810, 913, 1023, 1121, 1233 |
| Bolivia..... | 57, 168, 275, 385, 489, 597, 699, 811, 914, 1023, 1122, 1234 |
| Brazil..... | 57, 169, 275, 387, 490, 598, 701, 812, 914, 1024, 1123, 1235 |
| Chile..... | 58, 170, 276, 388, 491, 599, 702, 813, 915, 1025, 1124, 1235 |
| Colombia..... | 59, 172, 278, 388, 491, 599, 704, 814, 916, 1026, 1125, 1237 |
| Costa Rica..... | 60, 173, 279, 389, 492, 600, 815, 917, 1027, 1125 |
| Cuba..... | 60, 173, 279, 390, 492, 601, 705, 815, 917, 1027, 1126, 1237 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 61, 173, 281, 390, 493, 602, 706, 815, 917, 1028, 1127, 1238 |
| Ecuador..... | 61, 173, 281, 391, 493, 602, 706, 816, 918, 1028, 1128, 1239 |
| Guatemala..... | 62, 174, 281, 391, 493, 603, 706, 817, 918, 1029, 1128, 1239 |
| Haiti..... | 62, 175, 282, 392, 494, 604, 707, 817, 919, 1029, 1128, 1240 |
| Honduras..... | 62, 175, 393, 494, 605, 708, 818, 919, 1030, 1129, 1240 |
| Mexico..... | 62, 175, 283, 393, 495, 605, 708, 818, 919, 1031, 1129, 1240 |
| Nicaragua..... | 64, 176, 395, 496, 606, 709, 920, 1031, 1130, 1241 |
| Panama..... | 64, 176, 283, 395, 497, 606, 710, 819, 921, 1032, 1130, 1242 |
| Paraguay..... | 65, 177, 284, 395, 497, 606, 710, 820, 921, 1032, 1131, 1242 |
| Peru..... | 66, 177, 285, 396, 499, 607, 711, 821, 922, 1033, 1132, 1243 |
| Salvador..... | 67, 178, 285, 397, 499, 608, 711, 822, 922, 1033, 1133, 1244 |
| Uruguay..... | 67, 178, 286, 397, 500, 609, 712, 822, 923, 1034, 1133, 1244 |
| Venezuela..... | 68, 287, 398, 501, 609, 713, 822, 923, 1034, 1134, 1245 |
| AHERN, G. P.: TROPICAL HARDWOODS..... | 219 |
| ALFARO, RICARDO J.: HOMAGE TO HENRY CLAY..... | 545 |
| AMARAL, AFRANIO DO, AWARDED MEDAL FOR SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS... | 1176 |
| ANTHONY, H. E.: COLLECTOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE QUICHUA INDIAN ... | 375 |
| ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN SOUTH AMERICA (Mason)..... | 107 |
| Argentina: | |
| AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES, SALE OF (Bunge)..... | 125 |
| ARGENTINA TO-DAY (commercial relations with United States)..... | 481 |
| ART, JORGE BERMÚDEZ, PAINTER OF A RACE IN A LAND OF EVOCATION... | 778 |
| BLIND, EDUCATION OF..... | 1015 |
| BUNGE, ALEJANDRO E.: FINANCING OF ROADS AND SALE OF AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES..... | 125 |
| COLONIZATION..... | 900 |
| ESPIL, FELIPE A.: ADDRESS AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION... | 10 |
| EXPOSITIONS, ARGENTINA AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL..... | 10 |
| FOREIGN CAPITAL AND NATIONAL PRODUCTION (Bunge)..... | 1090 |
| LIBRARIES, ARGENTINE ROOM IN NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CHILE..... | 692 |

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Argentina—Continued. | |
| MITRE, BARTOLOMÉ, NATIONAL HOMAGE TO THE MEMORY OF..... | 1086 |
| PETROLEUM INDUSTRY..... | 1087 |
| PHORMIUM, CULTIVATION OF..... | 476 |
| RAILROADS, TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE FROM BUENOS AIRES TO MOLLENDO..... | 798 |
| ROADS, FINANCING OF (Bunge)..... | 125 |
| BABCOCK, CHARLES E.: NATIONAL LIBRARY OF HONDURAS..... | 1106 |
| BARRANTES CASTRO, PEDRO: EDUCATION OF PRISONERS IN PERU..... | 679 |
| BEJARANO, JORGE: PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN COLOMBIA..... | 695 |
| BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE (tr.): POEMS BY GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ..... | 254 |
| Bolivia: | |
| COLONIZATION OPPORTUNITIES (Weeks)..... | 782 |
| BOOK IN INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COMMERCE (Padín)..... | 558 |
| BOUQUET, LUIS: HIMNO DE LAS MADRES..... | 147 |
| Brazil: | |
| AIR TRANSPORTATION..... | 796 |
| AMARAL, AFRANIO DO, AWARDED MEDAL FOR SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVE- MENTS..... | 1176 |
| BRAZIL'S THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AS A REPUBLIC..... | 909 |
| EXPOSITIONS, BRAZIL AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL..... | 15 |
| FEEDING RIO DE JANEIRO..... | 978 |
| GURGEL DO AMARAL, SYLVINO: ADDRESS AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION..... | 15 |
| GURGEL DO AMARAL, SYLVINO: ADDRESS ON AWARD TO AFRANIO DO AMARAL OF MEDAL FOR SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS..... | 1176 |
| IMMIGRANTS, ADMISSION OF..... | 902 |
| LEPROSARIUM OF SÃO ROQUE..... | 790 |
| PAN AMERICANISM IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Brown)..... | 462 |
| RED CROSS..... | 235 |
| SCHOOLS, BRAZIL FOSTERS PAN AMERICANISM (Brown)..... | 462 |
| WATER-POWER (Escobar)..... | 138 |
| BRAINERD, HELOISE: NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION OF THE UNITED STATES..... | 136 |
| BROWN, ELSIE: BRAZIL FOSTERS PAN AMERICANISM IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS..... | 462 |
| BROWN, ELSIE: CHILE SOLVES HER HOUSING PROBLEM..... | 129 |
| BUNGE, ALEXANDER: FOREIGN CAPITAL AND ARGENTINE NATIONAL PRODUCTION..... | 1090 |
| BURGOS, FAUSTO: INCAN LOOM..... | 353 |
| CALENDAR REFORM (Eastman)..... | 655 |
| CALENDARS, NEW LIGHT ON ANCIENT AMERICAN (NUTTALL)..... | 667 |
| CAMPÍSTEGUY, JUAN, PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY..... | 953 |
| CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON, ARCHÆOLOGICAL INVESTIGA- TIONS..... | 110 |
| CASTALDI, JOÃO: PRACTICAL AID TO PAN AMERICAN LIBRARIES..... | 162 |
| CASTRO, HÉCTOR DAVID: HOMAGE TO HENRY CLAY..... | 544 |
| Central America: | |
| ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK (Morley)..... | 108 |
| MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN, HEYE FOUNDATION, ARCHÆO- LOGICAL WORK..... | 119 |
| CÉSAR CHAMORRO, ALEJANDRO, MINISTER OF NICARAGUA..... | 213 |
| CHACÓN, LÁZARO, PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA..... | 209 |
| CHICLE INDUSTRY..... | 891 |

| | |
|--|---|
| Chile: | Page |
| AMERICAN ASTRONOMERS IN CHILE..... | 34 |
| ARAUCANIAN TEXTILES (Looser)..... | 357 |
| Art— | |
| Goya from a Chilean collection..... | 975 |
| BUS SERVICE IN SANTIAGO..... | 1223 |
| CAMPO, SOFÍA DEL, TRIUMPH OF NOTED CHILEAN SOPRANO..... | 971 |
| COMMUNITY PROGRESS..... | 1220 |
| CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL, MIGUEL, RETIRING AMBASSADOR..... | 1061 |
| DÁVILA, CARLOS, AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES..... | 1163 |
| GOYA FROM A CHILEAN COLLECTION..... | 975 |
| GUEVARA, ALVARO, NOTABLE CHILEAN PAINTER..... | 238 |
| HEALTH CAMPAIGN, CHURCH AND STATE COOPERATE..... | 366 |
| HOUSING..... | 1220 |
| HOUSING PROBLEM (Brown)..... | 129 |
| IBÁÑEZ, CARLOS, PRESIDENT OF CHILE..... | 741 |
| LAND OF INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITY (De la Parra)..... | 566 |
| LIBRARIES, ARGENTINE ROOM IN NATIONAL LIBRARY..... | 692 |
| OBSERVATORIES..... | 34 |
| UNIVERSITY OF CONCEPCIÓN..... | 895 |
| CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING..... | 269 |
| CLAY, HENRY, LATIN AMERICA'S HOMAGE TO..... | 535 |
| Colombia: | |
| CARACCIOLO, H. A.: COLOMBIA AS SEEN BY A TOURIST..... | 1212 |
| COLOMBIA AS SEEN BY A TOURIST (Caracciolo)..... | 1212 |
| HEALTH, ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC (Bejarano)..... | 695 |
| OLAYA, ENRIQUE: HOMAGE TO HENRY CLAY..... | 539 |
| COMMERCE, BILLION DOLLAR MARKET (Filsinger)..... | 651 |
| CONTEST, WORLD ESSAY..... | 249 |
| CORNYN, JOHN HUBERT: MEXICO'S MYSTERY WRITING..... | 44 |
| Costa Rica: | |
| PEDIGREE CATTLE..... | 1102 |
| CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL, MIGUEL, RETIRING CHILEAN AMBASSADOR..... | 1061 |
| Cuba: | |
| DÍAZ IRÍZAR, MARIO, CUBA MOURNS AN UNTIMELY LOSS..... | 1065 |
| FERRARA, ORESTES, AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES..... | 101 |
| GUIDES AND GUIDEBOOKS..... | 17 |
| MACHADO Y MORALES, GERARDO, VISITS WASHINGTON..... | 529 |
| CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA..... | 37 |
| CUMBERLAND, W. W.: COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS IN HAITI..... | 316 |
| DÁVILA, CARLOS, AMBASSADOR OF CHILE..... | 1163 |
| DÍAZ, ADOLFO, PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA..... | 207 |
| DÍAZ IRÍZAR, MARIO, CUBA MOURNS AN UNTIMELY LOSS..... | 1065 |
| DIETETICS IN INSTITUTIONS (Minnegerode)..... | 551 |
| Dominican Republic: | |
| GUIDE TO COLONIAL MONUMENTS IN SANTO DOMINGO (Llaverías)..... | 1017 |
| HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS (Ortega)..... | 1109 |
| EASTMAN, GEORGE: IMPORTANCE OF CALENDAR REFORM..... | 655 |
| Economic and financial affairs: | |
| Argentina..... | 70, 288, 399, 502, 714, 823, 1035, 1135, 1246 |
| Bolivia..... | 288, 503, 1135 |
| Brazil..... | 399, 504, 1036, 1246 |
| Chile..... | 71, 400, 504, 714, 924, 1135 |
| Colombia..... | 71, 179, 289, 400, 505, 714, 824, 925, 1036, 1137, 1246 |
| Costa Rica..... | 289, 610, 714, 925, 1037, 1137, 1247 |

| Economic and financial affairs—Continued. | | Page |
|---|--|------|
| Cuba | ----- | 824 |
| Dominican Republic | ----- 290, 401, 505, 610 | |
| Ecuador | ----- 71, 179, 714, 1037 | |
| Guatemala | ----- 610, 926 | |
| Haiti | ----- 71, 506, 715 | |
| Honduras | ----- 290, 1247 | |
| Mexico | ----- 72, 401, 507, 611, 715, 1138 | |
| Panama | ----- 73, 401, 926, 1138 | |
| Paraguay | ----- 824, 1037, 1139 | |
| Peru | ----- 612, 824, 926 | |
| Salvador | ----- 180, 402, 715, 1247 | |
| Uruguay | ----- 180, 402, 507, 716, 825 | |
| Venezuela | ----- 402, 927 | |
| Ecuador: | | |
| QUICHUA INDIAN, IMPRESSIONS (Anthony) | ----- | 375 |
| MONETARY UNIT, NEW | ----- | 787 |
| ESCOBAR, ILDEFONSO: WHITE COAL OF BRAZIL | ----- | 138 |
| ESPI, FELIPE A.: ADDRESS AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION | ----- | 10 |
| ESSAYS, AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL THE AMERICAS (Riggs) | ----- | 635 |
| EXCURSION, PAN AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP PILGRIMAGE | ----- | 443 |
| EXPOSITION, IBERO-AMERICAN AT SEVILLE | ----- | 320 |
| EXPOSITION, PACIFIC FOREIGN TRADE AND TRAVEL | ----- | 1021 |
| EXPOSITION, PAN AMERICAN, DAY, SESQUICENTENNIAL | ----- | 1 |
| FERRARA, ORESTES, CUBAN AMBASSADOR | ----- | 101 |
| FERRARI RAMÍREZ, PEDRO: ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN URUGUAY | ----- | 1066 |
| FILSINGER, ERNEST B.: BILLION-DOLLAR MARKET | ----- | 651 |
| GADD, PETER R.: HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IN MEXICO | ----- | 1010 |
| General notes: | | |
| Argentina | ----- 202, 309, 524, 629, 737, 842, 948, 1158 | |
| Bolivia | ----- 94, 524, 948, 1055 | |
| Brazil | ----- 95, 629, 842, 1158, 1266 | |
| Chile | ----- 95, 310, 948, 1158, 1266 | |
| Colombia | ----- 202, 524, 737, 843, 1055, 1158 | |
| Costa Rica | ----- 203, 418, 843, 1159 | |
| Cuba | ----- 95, 203, 310, 419, 525, 843, 949, 1055, 1159 | |
| Dominican Republic | ----- 95, 630, 949, 1159, 1266 | |
| Ecuador | ----- 96, 310, 525, 949, 1056, 1266 | |
| Guatemala | ----- 96, 310, 630, 843, 950 | |
| Honduras | ----- 96, 203, 419, 950 | |
| Mexico | ----- 204, 844 | |
| Nicaragua | ----- 311, 738 | |
| Panama | ----- 630, 844, 1266 | |
| Paraguay | ----- 311, 738, 950, 1159, 1267 | |
| Peru | ----- 96, 526, 630, 845, 950, 1056 | |
| Salvador | ----- 526, 1267 | |
| United States | ----- 1267 | |
| Uruguay | ----- 97, 204, 419, 631, 738, 845, 1159 | |
| Venezuela | ----- 204, 526, 631, 738, 845, 950, 1268 | |
| GONDRA, MANUEL, PARAGUAY LOSES A DISTINGUISHED SON | ----- | 535 |
| GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ, ENRIQUE: FOUR POEMS | ----- | 254 |
| GRAY, BERYL: MOTHER'S DAY IN PERU | ----- | 146 |
| GREW, JOSEPH C.: ADDRESS AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION | ----- | 6 |
| GRISANTI, CARLOS F.: HOMAGE TO HENRY CLAY | ----- | 543 |

| | Page |
|---|------------------------|
| Guatemala: | |
| CHICLE INDUSTRY (Tercero)----- | 891 |
| SÁNCHEZ LATOUR, FRANCISCO: ADDRESS AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION----- | 8 |
| CHACÓN, LÁZARO, PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA----- | 209 |
| SÁNCHEZ LATOUR, FRANCISCO, DEATH OF----- | 1169 |
| SÁNCHEZ LATOUR, FRANCISCO: HOMAGE TO HENRY CLAY----- | 542 |
| GUAYULE RUBBER AND ITS PRODUCTION (Wilcox)----- | 885 |
| GUEVARA, ALVARO, NOTABLE CHILEAN PAINTER----- | 239 |
| GURGEL DO AMARAL, SYLVINO: ADDRESS AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION----- | 15 |
| GURGEL DO AMARAL, SYLVINO: ADDRESS ON AWARD TO AFRANIO DO AMARAL OF MEDAL FOR SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS----- | 1176 |
| Haiti: | |
| COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS (Cumberland)----- | 316 |
| HARDWOODS, TROPICAL (Ahefn)----- | 219 |
| HEALD, JEAN: PANAMA, THE HOME OF THE ORCHID----- | 671 |
| HISTORY, PROJECTED SURVEY OF HISPANIC AMERICAN----- | 248 |
| HISTORY, REPORT ON TEACHING OF LATIN AMERICAN----- | 547 |
| HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L.: MEXICO'S PRE-COLOMBIAN REMAINS----- | 343 |
| Honduras: | |
| MINERAL RESOURCES----- | 807 |
| MOTOR HIGHWAYS----- | 1185 |
| NATIONAL LIBRARY (Babcock)----- | 1106 |
| HOSPITAL, PAN AMERICAN, OPENED IN NEW YORK----- | 1226 |
| HUNTING EXPERIENCES IN ZACATECAS (Sproat)----- | 964 |
| IBÁÑEZ, CARLOS, PRESIDENT OF CHILE----- | 741 |
| IBARRA M., ALBERTO: INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYS OF CENTRAL AMERICA-- | 49 |
| INGVASON, P. A.: MAINTENANCE OF SOIL FERTILITY----- | 579 |
| INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF COMMERCIAL AVIATION----- | 426, 751 |
| INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AMERICAN JURISTS----- | 849, 955 |
| INTERNATIONAL LAW, CODIFICATION (Scott)----- | 849 |
| International treaties: | |
| Argentina-Colombia----- | 292 |
| Argentina-Paraguay----- | 184 |
| Bolivia-Paraguay----- | 1141 |
| Brazil-Pan American Republics----- | 1251 |
| Brazil-Peru----- | 1141 |
| Brazil-Uruguay----- | 75, 185, 292, 405, 510 |
| Chile-Italy----- | 720 |
| Colombia-Panama----- | 185 |
| Costa Rica-Spain----- | 1251 |
| Cuba-Dominican Republic----- | 1039 |
| Cuba-United States----- | 405 |
| Dominican Republic----- | 903 |
| Dominican Republic-Haiti----- | 1039 |
| Ecuador----- | 827 |
| Guatemala-Honduras----- | 1141 |
| Guatemala-Honduras-Salvador----- | 930, 1141 |
| Haiti-France----- | 1251 |
| Honduras-Salvador----- | 931 |
| Mexico----- | 510, 721, 931 |
| Mexico-Great Britain----- | 510 |
| Panama----- | 931, 1040 |
| Salvador----- | 75, 721 |
| Salvador-Pan American Republics----- | 1252 |

| International treaties—Continued. | Page |
|--|---|
| Salvador-United States..... | 1141 |
| Salvador-Uruguay..... | 292 |
| Uruguay..... | 76 |
| Uruguay-Spain..... | 75 |
| Venezuela..... | 827 |
| IRVINE-RIVERA, EDITH M.: SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE..... | 164 |
| KEEFER, MARIAN (review): GUIDE TO COLONIAL MONUMENTS IN SANTO DOMINGO..... | 1017 |
| KELLOGG, FRANK B.: HOMAGE TO CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL..... | 1061 |
| KELLOGG, FRANK B.: HOMAGE TO HENRY CLAY..... | 535 |
| KENDRICK, W. F.: ADDRESS AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION..... | 15 |
| KIDDER, A. V.: ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN UNITED STATES..... | 103 |
| KIPLING, RUDYARD: IF (Spanish version)..... | 460 |
| Labor: | |
| Argentina..... | 302, 411, 517, 620, 834, 1047 |
| Bolivia..... | 85, 1048 |
| Brazil..... | 620, 834, 1048, 1150 |
| Chile..... | 302, 517, 728, 835, 1048, 1150 |
| Colombia..... | 518, 1048 |
| Cuba..... | 939 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 192, 1259 |
| Ecuador..... | 86, 1049 |
| Guatemala..... | 620, 728 |
| Honduras..... | 302, 621 |
| Mexico..... | 86, 192, 303, 621, 835, 939, 1151 |
| Panama..... | 1049 |
| Paraguay..... | 192, 303 |
| Peru..... | 193, 728, 1049 |
| Salvador..... | 411, 1049 |
| Uruguay..... | 1151 |
| Venezuela..... | 728 |
| LABOR, NEW ORGANIZATION OF (Mistral)..... | 574 |
| Legislation: | |
| Argentina..... | 73, 181, 507, 716, 927 |
| Brazil..... | 73, 181, 290, 402, 508, 825, 928, 1248 |
| Chile..... | 716, 1139, 1248 |
| Colombia..... | 74, 1139 |
| Costa Rica..... | 612, 928 |
| Cuba..... | 717, 1038 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 291, 508, 718, 825, 1139 |
| Ecuador..... | 74, 718, 1139 |
| Guatemala..... | 74, 508, 1249 |
| Honduras..... | 74, 403, 719, 928 |
| Mexico..... | 182, 291, 403, 509, 719, 826, 928, 1038, 1140, 1249 |
| Nicaragua..... | 183, 719, 826, 929, 1038, 1140, 1249 |
| Panama..... | 404, 509, 613, 719 |
| Paraguay..... | 404, 613, 929 |
| Peru..... | 404, 509 |
| Salvador..... | 183, 291, 404, 1039, 1250 |
| United States..... | 826 |
| Uruguay..... | 183 |
| Venezuela..... | 184, 1250 |
| LIBRARIES, PRACTICAL AID TO (Castaldi)..... | 162 |
| LIMA, FRANCISCO ANTONIO, MINISTER OF SALVADOR..... | 1059 |

| | Page |
|---|------|
| LININGTON, A. W.: REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY..... | 871 |
| LLAVERÍAS, FEDERICO: CITY OF SANTO DOMINGO AND ITS COLONIAL MONUMENTS (review)..... | 1017 |
| LOOSER, GUALTERIO: ARAUCANIAN TEXTILES..... | 357 |
| McCULLOUGH, P. M.: CONSTRUCTION OF LONG-DISTANCE LINES IN MEXICO..... | 455 |
| MACHADO Y MORALES, GERARDO, VISITS WASHINGTON..... | 529 |
| MANGABEIRA, OCTAVIO: ADDRESS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AMERICAN JURISTS..... | 956 |
| MARTÍNEZ MENDOZA, RAFAEL: CARBONIFEROUS WEALTH IN VENEZUELA..... | 905 |
| MAURTUA, VICTOR: ADDRESS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AMERICAN JURISTS..... | 957 |
| MASON, J. ALDEN: ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN SOUTH AMERICA..... | 107 |
| Mexico: | |
| ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN (Morley)..... | 108 |
| ARCHÆOLOGY, MEXICO'S PRE-COLOMBIAN REMAINS (Hoffman)..... | 343 |
| ART, CERAMICS OF PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES (Valle)..... | 591 |
| BANKING INSTITUTIONS (Bejarano)..... | 1181 |
| BEJARANO, JOSÉ MIGUEL: DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS..... | 1181 |
| CERAMICS OF PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES (Valle)..... | 591 |
| EDUCATION, INTEGRATING MEXICO THROUGH (Sáenz)..... | 762 |
| HUNTING EXPERIENCES IN ZACATECAS (Sproat)..... | 964 |
| HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT (Gadd)..... | 1010 |
| IMPERIAL VALLEY TEACHERS FORM INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE (Shields)..... | 1117 |
| MASON-SPINDEN ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPEDITION..... | 121 |
| MAYAS..... | 44 |
| POETRY, FOUR POEMS BY GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ..... | 254 |
| POTTERY, MEXICAN FAÏENCE (North)..... | 159 |
| RIVERA, PADRE JUAN ANTONIO: DIARY..... | 1191 |
| SCHOOLS, NORMAL, MEXICO CITY..... | 896 |
| SCHOOLS, REORGANIZATION OF NORMAL..... | 264 |
| TEACHERS, IMPERIAL VALLEY, FORM INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE (Shields)..... | 1117 |
| TELEPHONE, INAUGURATION OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND MEXICO..... | 1095 |
| TELEPHONES, CONSTRUCTION OF LONG-DISTANCE LINES (McCullough)..... | 455 |
| TLAXCALA: CRADLE OF AMERICAN CHRISTIANITY (Romeike)..... | 228 |
| UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO, SUMMER SCHOOL..... | 370 |
| WRITING, MYSTERY (Cornyn)..... | 44 |
| ZACATECAS, HUNTING EXPERIENCE (Sproat)..... | 964 |
| MINNEGERODE, LUCY: DIETETICS IN INSTITUTIONS..... | 551 |
| MIRANDA ARCHIVES, VENEZUELA ACQUIRES..... | 216 |
| MISTRAL, GABRIELA: NEW ORGANIZATION OF LABOR..... | 574 |
| MITRE, BARTOLOMÉ, NATIONAL HOMAGE TO THE MEMORY OF..... | 1086 |
| MORLEY, S. G.: ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA..... | 108 |
| MUSIC, HIMNO DE LAS MADRES (Bouquet)..... | 147 |
| NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT MACHADO..... | 533 |
| Nicaragua: | |
| CÉSAR CHAMORRO, ALEJANDRO, MINISTER OF NICARAGUA..... | 213 |
| DÍAZ, ADOLFO. PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA..... | 207 |
| NORTH, JESSICA N.: MEXICAN FAÏENCE..... | 159 |

| | Page |
|---|----------|
| NUTTALL, ZELIA: NEW LIGHT ON ANCIENT AMERICAN CALENDARS..... | 667 |
| OLAYA, ENRIQUE: HOMAGE TO HENRY CLAY..... | 535 |
| ORTEGA, ENRIQUE: HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION IN THE DOMINICAN RE- PUBLIC..... | 1109 |
| PACIFIC FOREIGN TRADE AND TRAVEL EXPOSITION..... | 1021 |
| PADÍN, JOSÉ: BOOK IN INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COMMERCE..... | 558 |
| Panama: | |
| ALFARO, RICARDO J.: HOMAGE TO HENRY CLAY..... | 545 |
| ORCHID, PANAMA, THE HOME OF THE (Herald)..... | 671 |
| PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE..... | 423, 744 |
| PAN AMERICAN COMMISSION ON THE SIMPLIFICATION OF CONSULAR PRO- CEDURE..... | 883 |
| PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON UNIFORMITY OF SPECIFICATIONS..... | 758 |
| PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS..... | 332 |
| PAN AMERICAN DAY IN THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION..... | 1 |
| PAN AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP PILGRIMAGE..... | 443 |
| PAN AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN NEW YORK, OPENING..... | 1226 |
| PAN AMERICAN LABOR CONGRESS..... | 473 |
| PAN AMERICAN LIBRARIES (Castaldi)..... | 162 |
| PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONGRESS (White)..... | 122 |
| PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE..... | 649 |
| PAN AMERICAN STANDARDIZATION CONFERENCE..... | 428 |
| PAN AMERICAN UNION GOVERNING BOARD: FIRST REGULAR SESSION 1927-28..... | 1167 |
| PAN AMERICAN UNION GOVERNING BOARD: HOMAGE TO CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL..... | 1061 |
| PAN AMERICAN UNION GOVERNING BOARD: HOMAGE TO HENRY CLAY.. | 539 |
| PAN AMERICAN UNION GOVERNING BOARD: LUNCHEON TO PRESIDENT MACHADO..... | 529 |
| PAN AMERICAN UNION GOVERNING BOARD: RESOLUTION, DEATH OF MANUEL GONDRA..... | 535 |
| PAN AMERICAN UNION GOVERNING BOARD: RESOLUTION, DEATH OF FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ LATOUR..... | 1169 |
| PAN PACIFIC CONFERENCE..... | 243 |
| Paraguay: | |
| ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY'S INTERESTING CAPITAL..... | 1073 |
| GONDRA, MANUEL, PARAGUAY LOSES A DISTINGUISHED SON..... | 535 |
| MENNONITE MIGRATION (White)..... | 432 |
| RAMÍREZ, JUAN VICENTE: ADDRESS ON DEATH ON MANUEL GONDRA.. | 535 |
| PARRA, F. DE LA: CHILE: A LAND OF INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITY..... | 466 |
| Peru: | |
| AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (Sutton)..... | 642 |
| CLUB, LIMA'S HALF MILLION DOLLAR COUNTRY..... | 447 |
| COTTONSEED TO LARD IN PERU..... | 1200 |
| EDUCATION OF PRISONERS (Barrantes Castro)..... | 679 |
| MOTHER'S DAY (Gray)..... | 146 |
| QUICHUA INDIAN, IMPRESSIONS (Anthony)..... | 375 |
| QUICHUA RACE IN SCULPTURED MARBLE..... | 1173 |
| RAILROADS, TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE FROM BUENOS AIRES TO MOLLENDO..... | 798 |
| WEAVING, INCAN LOOM (Burgos)..... | 353 |
| PESSOA, EPITACIO: ADDRESS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AMERICAN JURISTS..... | 961 |
| PHILLIPS, MATILDA: TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA, 1926-27..... | 911 |

| | Page |
|---|--|
| PHILLIPS, MATILDA: UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA, 1926 | 272 |
| Poetry: | |
| FOUR POEMS BY GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ | 254 |
| IF (Kipling) (Spanish version) | 460 |
| Porto Rico: | |
| HOME ECONOMICS IN THE RURAL SCHOOLS (Rosario) | 685 |
| SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE (Irvine-Rivera) | 164 |
| Public instruction and education: | |
| Argentina | 76, 185, 293, 405, 510, 613, 721, 827, 932, 1040, 1142, 1252 |
| Bolivia | 77, 186, 293, 511, 613, 722, 932, 1142 |
| Brazil | 77, 186, 294, 406, 511, 614, 828, 933, 1041, 1143, 1253 |
| Chile | 79, 186, 294, 407, 511, 614, 828, 933, 1041, 1143, 1253 |
| Colombia | 79, 187, 295, 407, 512, 614, 722, 829, 933, 1144, 1253 |
| Costa Rica | 80, 187, 295, 407, 512, 615, 723, 829, 934, 1042, 1145, 1254 |
| Cuba | 80, 187, 295, 408, 512, 616, 723, 829, 934, 1145, 1254 |
| Dominican Republic | 188, 513 |
| Ecuador | 80, 188, 296, 408, 617, 723, 830, 1145, 1255 |
| Guatemala | 81, 188, 297, 408, 513, 617, 724, 831, 935, 1043, 1145, 1255 |
| Haiti | 81, 188, 297, 409, 724, 831, 936, 1255 |
| Honduras | 81, 189, 298, 409, 514, 617, 831, 936, 1043, 1147, 1256 |
| Mexico | 81, 189, 298, 409, 514, 618, 724, 831, 936, 1043, 1147, 1256 |
| Nicaragua | 189, 725, 832, 1044, 1148, 1256 |
| Panama | 82, 190, 299, 410, 515, 618, 725, 937, 1044, 1148, 1256 |
| Paraguay | 83, 190, 300, 410, 516, 725, 833, 937, 1045, 1148, 1257 |
| Peru | 300, 516, 725, 833, 937, 1045, 1148, 1257 |
| Salvador | 83, 191, 300, 410, 619, 726, 937, 1149, 1258 |
| United States | 301 |
| Uruguay | 84, 191, 301, 517, 619, 727, 833, 938, 1046, 1149, 1258 |
| Venezuela | 85, 191, 517, 620, 834, 938, 1150, 1259 |
| RAILROADS, INTERNATIONAL OF CENTRAL AMERICA (Ibarrá M.) | 49 |
| RAMÍREZ, JUAN VICENTE: ADDRESS ON DEATH OF MANUEL GONDRÁ | 535 |
| REBOLLEDO, EFRÉN: SPANISH VERSION OF KIPLING'S "IF" | 460 |
| RELIGION, WORLD EMBLEMS (Shields) | 1208 |
| RIGGS, ARTHUR STANLEY: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL THE AMERICAS | 635 |
| ROMEIKE, H.: TLAXCALA | 228 |
| ROMERO BOSQUE, PÍO, PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR | 315 |
| ROSARIO, JOSÉ C.: HOME ECONOMICS IN THE RURAL SCHOOLS OF PORTO RICO | 685 |
| SÁENZ, MOISÉS: INTEGRATING MEXICO THROUGH EDUCATION | 763 |
| Salvador: | |
| CASTRO, HÉCTOR DAVID: HOMAGE TO HENRY CLAY | 544 |
| LIMA, FRANCISCO ANTONIO, MINISTER OF SALVADOR | 1059 |
| ROMERO BOSQUE, PÍO, PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR | 315 |
| SÁNCHEZ LATOUR, FRANCISCO, DEATH OF | 1169 |
| SÁNCHEZ LATOUR, FRANCISCO: HOMAGE TO HENRY CLAY | 542 |
| SÁNCHEZ LATOUR, FRANCISCO: PAN AMERICAN DAY, SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION | 8 |
| SANTA CRUZ OSSA, ELVIRA: LATIN AMERICAN WOMEN AS INDUSTRIAL WORKERS | 259 |
| SCHOOL SAVINGS | 809 |
| SCOTT, JAMES BROWN: GRADUAL AND PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW | 849 |
| SHIELDS, LOUISE F.: IMPERIAL VALLEY TEACHERS FORM INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE | 1117 |
| SHIELDS, LOUISE F.: NEW BOTANICAL GARDEN | 585 |
| SHIELDS, LOUISE F.: WORLD EMBLEMS OF RELIGION | 1208 |

| | Page |
|---|--|
| Social progress: | |
| Argentina..... | 86, 193, 303, 412, 518, 729, 836, 940, 1049, 1152, 1259 |
| Bolivia..... | 87, 194, 519, 837, 1050, 1153, 1260 |
| Brazil..... | 87, 194, 304, 412, 519, 621, 729, 837, 941, 1050, 1153, 1260 |
| Chile..... | 88, 194, 413, 519, 622, 730, 837, 942, 1051, 1154, 1261 |
| Colombia..... | 89, 195, 304, 413, 623, 731, 837, 943, 1261 |
| Costa Rica..... | 89, 195, 305, 414, 520, 731, 838, 943, 1051, 1154, 1261 |
| Cuba..... | 90, 196, 414, 521, 623, 731, 838, 944, 1051, 1262 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 91, 197, 415, 625, 732, 944, 1052 |
| Ecuador..... | 91, 197, 415, 625, 732, 838, 945, 1155, 1262 |
| Guatemala..... | 91, 197, 305, 415, 733, 839, 1052 |
| Haiti..... | 198, 415, 521, 625, 733, 945, 1053, 1155, 1263 |
| Honduras..... | 198, 416, 521, 625, 733, 839, 945, 1053, 1155, 1263 |
| Mexico..... | 92, 199, 306, 416, 522, 626, 734, 839, 945, 1053, 1156, 1263 |
| Nicaragua..... | 92, 199, 306, 522, 626, 839, 946, 1156, 1264 |
| Panama..... | 93, 306, 417, 522, 734, 1264 |
| Paraguay..... | 93, 199, 306, 417, 627, 735, 840, 946, 1054, 1156, 1265 |
| Peru..... | 93, 200, 306, 417, 523, 627, 735, 840, 946, 1054, 1157 |
| Salvador..... | 307, 628, 736, 840, 1265 |
| United States..... | 308 |
| Uruguay..... | 94, 200, 308, 417, 523, 628, 737, 841, 947, 1157, 1265 |
| Venezuela..... | 20, 309, 418, 524, 629, 737, 842, 1055, 1157 |
| SOIL FERTILITY IN LATIN AMERICA (Ingvason)..... | 579 |
| SPROAT, A. D.: HUNTING EXPERIENCES IN ZACATECAS..... | 964 |
| SUTTON, C. W.: AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION IN PERU..... | 642 |
| TERCERO, JOSÉ: CHICLE INDUSTRY IN GUATEMALA..... | 891 |
| TERRY'S GUIDE TO CUBA (review)..... | 17 |
| TEXTBOOK, INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COMMERCE (Padin)..... | 558 |
| TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA, 1926-27 (Phillips)..... | 911 |
| TROPICAL PLANT RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INVESTIGATION OF CHICLE..... | 891 |
| TROPICAL PLANT RESEARCH FOUNDATION, OBJECTS AND CHARACTER..... | 1228 |
| United States: | |
| ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES..... | 1177 |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN (Kidder)..... | 103 |
| BOTANICAL GARDEN OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (Shields)..... | 585 |
| CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA IN NEW EDUCATIONAL SEAT (Wright)..... | 37 |
| NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION (Brainerd)..... | 136 |
| TEACHERS, IMPERIAL VALLEY, FORM INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE (Shields)..... | 1117 |
| TELEPHONE, INAUGURATION OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND MEXICO..... | 1095 |
| TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA, 1926 (Phillips)..... | 272 |
| UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI..... | 37 |
| Uruguay: | |
| CAMPÍSTEGUY, JUAN, PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY..... | 953 |
| EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY (Ferrari Ramírez)..... | 1066 |
| INDUSTRIAL ART TEACHING..... | 151 |
| REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY (Linington)..... | 871 |
| VALLE, RAFAEL H.: CERAMICS OF PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES..... | 591 |
| Venezuela: | |
| COAL, CARBONIFEROUS WEALTH (Martínez Mendoza)..... | 905 |
| GRISANTI, CARLOS F.: HOMAGE TO HENRY CLAY..... | 543 |
| MIRANDA ARCHIVES, VENEZUELA ACQUIRES..... | 216 |
| MOTHER'S DAY..... | 144 |

| | Page |
|---|------------|
| WEEKS, DAVID: COLONIZATION OPPORTUNITIES IN BOLIVIA..... | 782 |
| WHITE, EUGENE R.: PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONGRESS..... | 122 |
| WHITE, JOHN W.: GREAT MENNONITE MIGRATION TO PARAGUAY..... | 432 |
| WILCOX, UTHAI V.: GUAYULE RUBBER AND ITS PRODUCTION..... | 885 |
| WOMEN AS INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (Santa Cruz Ossa)..... | 259 |
| WOMEN, NEW ORGANIZATION OF LABOR (Mistral)..... | 574 |
| WRIGHT, HAMILTON M.: CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA..... | 37 |
| ILLUSTRATIONS | |
| Argentina: | |
| Art— | |
| A portrait..... | 780 |
| Boy of Belén..... | 780 |
| Boy with the huaco..... | 779 |
| Last work of the artist (Jorge Bermúdez)..... | 780 |
| Panta Vilques..... | 781 |
| Woman with the rose..... | 779 |
| Beer and soft drink industry..... | 1006 |
| Cattle on the Pampas..... | 484 |
| Chemical laboratory..... | 990 |
| Cigarette manufacturing..... | 1007 |
| Comodoro Rivadavia..... | 1088 |
| Customhouse, Buenos Aires..... | 486 |
| Delta Islands..... | 477, 479 |
| Delta region..... | 477 |
| Exposition, Sesquicentennial— | |
| Inauguration of the Argentine Pavilion..... | 11 |
| Raising flag of Argentina..... | 14 |
| Faculty of Law and Social Sciences..... | 333 |
| Flour mill, interior views..... | 990, 991 |
| Furniture making..... | 1002 |
| Glass, manufacture of..... | 996 |
| Grain warehouses and wharves..... | 990 |
| Immigrants' hostel..... | 903 |
| Iron grill work..... | 997 |
| Lead mining..... | 994 |
| Map, route from Buenos Aires to Mollendo..... | 799 |
| Meat packing..... | 992, 993 |
| Metal working shop..... | 995 |
| National Congress, exterior..... | 482 |
| Penitentiary, Buenos Aires..... | 681 |
| Petroleum..... | 1003, 1089 |
| Phormium— | |
| Fiber drying..... | 480 |
| New species of fiber plant..... | 478 |
| Residences on the Avenida Alvear, Buenos Aires..... | 445 |
| Retiro Station, Buenos Aires..... | 800 |
| Riveter for steel girders..... | 995 |
| Shipbuilding..... | 1008 |
| Shoemaking..... | 1001 |
| Soap making industry..... | 1009 |
| Station Central Argentine Railway, Buenos Aires..... | 901 |
| Sugar industry..... | 998, 999 |
| Textile industry..... | 1000 |
| Water front, Buenos Aires..... | 485 |
| Wine industry..... | 1004, 1005 |

| | Page |
|--|--|
| Bolivia: | |
| Alfalfa in the uplands | 785 |
| Angosto | 801 |
| Farm land | 783 |
| Great estate | 784 |
| Jaimes Freyre, Ricardo, Minister to United States | 430 |
| La Paz, general view | 803 |
| Lake Titicaca | 805 |
| Tiahuanaco, Ruins | 804 |
| Brazil: | |
| Amaral, Afranio do | 1177 |
| Dairy, shipping department | 982 |
| Esplanade drive, Rio de Janeiro, aerial view | 910 |
| Fish, specimens | 984 |
| Fruit vendor | 987 |
| Leprosarium, São Roque | 791, 792, 793, 794, 795 |
| Mangabeira, Octavio | 852 |
| Monroe Palace, Rio de Janeiro | Frontispiece, September. |
| Pessoa, Epitacio | 857 |
| Red Cross— | |
| Former home | 237 |
| National headquarters | 236 |
| Refrigerating plant in São Paulo | 980 |
| Rio de Janeiro, general view | 446 |
| Sawmill | 227 |
| School, named in honor of United States— | |
| Banquet to Dr. Carneiro Leão | 465 |
| Inauguration | 464 |
| Instruction in agriculture | 466 |
| Exterior | 463 |
| Slaughterhouse in São Paulo | 980 |
| Truck garden | 986 |
| Calendar, Basis of the actual | 668 |
| Calendar reform, diagrams | 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665 |
| Campsteguy, Juan, President of Uruguay | Frontispiece, October. |
| Campo, Sofia del | 972 |
| Canal Zone: | |
| Administration building, Balboa | 672 |
| Powell orchid garden, Balboa | 673 |
| Castro, Héctor David | 431 |
| César, Alejandro, Minister of Nicaragua | 212 |
| Chacón, Lázaro, President of Guatemala | 210 |
| Chile: | |
| Araucanian textiles | 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365 |
| Art— | |
| Edge of the forest | 241 |
| Goya from a Chilean collection | 974 |
| Study of a head | 240 |
| Campo, Sofia del | 972 |
| Child health center | 132 |
| Copper storage yard, Antofagasta | 470 |
| Courts of justice | 444 |
| Cruchaga Tocornal, Miguel, presents prizes in cotton-growing contest | Frontispiece, May. |
| Dávila, Carlos, Ambassador to the United States | Frontispiece, December. |

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Chile—Continued. | Page |
| Electric locomotive..... | 469 |
| Ibáñez, Carlos, President of Chile..... | Frontispiece, August. |
| Laja Falls..... | 467 |
| Workers' cooperative store..... | 134 |
| Workmen's houses..... | 130, 131, 133, 1222 |
| Clay, Henry..... | 538, 545 |
| Colombia: | |
| Airplane..... | 1215 |
| Cauca Valley..... | 1217 |
| Dredge..... | 1219 |
| Institute of hygiene, Bogotá..... | 696 |
| Steamer on Magdalena River..... | 1213 |
| Costa Rica: | |
| Cattle..... | 1103, 1104, 1105 |
| Cruchaga Tocornal, Miguel, presents prizes in cotton-growing contest..... | Frontispiece, May. |
| Cuba: | |
| Apartment house in Habana..... | 339 |
| Díaz Irizar, Mario..... | 1064 |
| Ferrara, Orestes, Ambassador to United States.. | Frontispiece, February. |
| Fortress of La Fuerza, Habana..... | 25 |
| Hotel Plaza, Habana— | |
| Convention hall..... | 569 |
| Roof garden..... | 569 |
| View from Central Park..... | 568 |
| Hotel Sevilla-Biltmore, Habana— | |
| Exterior view..... | 566 |
| Grillroom..... | 567 |
| Lobby..... | 567 |
| Luncheon in honor of the President of Cuba, guests.. | Frontispiece, June. |
| Morro Castle, Habana..... | 18 |
| Morro Castle, Santiago Bay..... | 19 |
| National University, Habana..... | 27 |
| Panoramic view of Matanzas..... | 21 |
| Parks of Habana..... | 26 |
| Paseo de Martí, Habana..... | 23 |
| Picturesque street in Santiago..... | 20 |
| Residence in the suburb of Habana..... | 340 |
| Veñales Valley..... | 22 |
| Dávila, Carlos, Ambassador of Chile..... | Frontispiece, December. |
| Díaz, Adolfo, President of Nicaragua..... | Frontispiece, March. |
| Díaz Irizar, Mario..... | 1064 |
| Dominican Republic: | |
| Bridges..... | 1110, 1111, 1115 |
| Cathedral..... | 1018 |
| Citadel..... | 1020 |
| Gateway in the city wall..... | 1020 |
| House of Columbus..... | 1018 |
| Old Dominican university..... | 1020 |
| Roads..... | 1110, 1111, 1113, 1115 |
| Ecuador: | |
| After harvesting..... | 381 |
| Cultivated fields about Punin..... | 380 |
| Quichua Indians, types..... | 376, 377, 378, 379, 382 |

| | Page |
|---|-------------------------|
| Ferrara, Orestes, Ambassador of Cuba..... | Frontispiece, February. |
| Gondra, Manuel..... | 536 |
| Green, William..... | 472 |
| Guatemala: | |
| Chacón, Lázaro, President of Guatemala..... | 210 |
| Estrada Cabrera school..... | 341 |
| Hardwood trees..... | 221 |
| Railroad bridges..... | 51 |
| Sánchez Latour, Francisco, late Minister to the United States..... | 1168 |
| Guevara, Alvaro..... | 239 |
| Haiti: | |
| Port-au-Prince— | |
| Department of finance..... | 253 |
| Presidential palace..... | 252 |
| Hawaii: | |
| Beach at Waikiki..... | 245 |
| Laborers' homes..... | 247 |
| Honduras: | |
| Highway between Tegucigalpa and southern coast..... | 1186 |
| Library, National..... | 1107 |
| Road building..... | 1187 |
| Honolulu: | |
| Executive building..... | 244 |
| Lincoln school..... | 246 |
| Ibáñez, Carlos, President of Chile..... | Frontispiece, August. |
| Iglesias, Santiago..... | 473 |
| Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission, delegates..... | 752 |
| International Commission of Jurists, delegates..... | 865 |
| Jaimes Freyre, Ricardo, Minister of Bolivia..... | 430 |
| Lima, Francisco Antonio, Minister of Salvador..... | Frontispiece, November. |
| Luncheon in honor of the Ambassador of Cuba, guests..... | 215 |
| Luncheon in honor of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama, guests..... | Frontispiece, July. |
| Luncheon in honor of the President of Cuba, guests..... | Frontispiece, June. |
| Mangabeira, Octavio..... | 852 |
| Map of southern Mexico and Central America..... | 109 |
| Maurtua, Víctor M..... | 854 |
| Mexican delegation to the United States for study of financial organiza- tion..... | Frontispiece, January. |
| Mexico: | |
| Art— | |
| Artistic altar of tiles..... | 592 |
| Ceramics..... | 593 |
| Bank of Mexico..... | 1182 |
| Calendar, Aztec stone..... | 670 |
| Casa de los Mascarones..... | 371 |
| Chichén Itzá— | |
| Caracol..... | 118 |
| Casa de Monjas..... | 352 |
| El Castillo..... | 120, 350 |
| Highway..... | 349 |
| Human sacrifice..... | 115 |
| Sculptured column..... | 113 |
| Temple of the warriors..... | 112, 351 |

| Mexico—Continued. | Page |
|--|------------|
| Chicle tree..... | 892 |
| Church, entrance to the Santuario de Ocotlán, Tlaxcala..... | 233 |
| Church of San Francisco, Tlaxcala— | |
| Baptismal font..... | 232 |
| Interior..... | 229 |
| Pulpit..... | 231 |
| Ciudadela, San Juan Teotihuacán..... | 344 |
| Delegation to the United States for study of financial organiza- tion..... Frontispiece, January. | |
| Headquarters, Middle American Archæological staff..... | 110 |
| Health work produces good results..... | 1120 |
| Hotel Genève, Mexico City— | |
| Colonial room..... | 573 |
| Exterior view..... | 572 |
| Grand lobby..... | 573 |
| Hotel Regis, Mexico City— | |
| Exterior view..... | 570 |
| Lobby..... | 571 |
| Maya salón..... | 571 |
| Hunting— | |
| Big gobbler bagged..... | 968 |
| Camp among the mezquites..... | 965 |
| Hunters' camp..... | 965 |
| Mountain meadow..... | 967 |
| Profitable day..... | 970 |
| Rugged country of the black bear..... | 969 |
| Hydroelectric plants..... | 1013 |
| Missionary teacher..... | 775 |
| Model school, San Luis Potosí..... | 767 |
| National University— | |
| Assembly hall..... | 52 |
| Exterior..... | 52 |
| Library..... | 53 |
| Reading room in library..... | 53 |
| School of dentistry..... | 55 |
| School of medicine..... | 54 |
| School of mines and mining..... | 54 |
| People's house..... | 776 |
| Pottery— | |
| Mexican bowl made about 1750..... | 160 |
| Mexican urn of Spanish design made in 1680..... | 160 |
| Urn of a modified Chinese pattern made in 1790..... | 159 |
| Río Lerma..... | 1010, 1011 |
| Ruins of Uxmal..... | 347 |
| Rural teacher..... | 770 |
| Salto del Remolino..... | 1012 |
| Schools..... 372, 373, 594, 595, 764, 1118, | 1119 |
| Telephone— | |
| Construction of lines..... | 456 |
| Dining and office car..... | 459 |
| Wires at an altitude of 9,700 feet..... | 457 |
| Telephone, inauguration of service between Washington, D. C., and Mexico City..... | 1096 |
| Xochimilco Canal..... | 345 |

| | Page |
|--|-------------------------|
| Miranda in prison..... | 217 |
| Morones, Luis N..... | 472 |
| National League of Women Voters calls on President of Cuba | 532 |
| Nicaragua: | |
| César, Alejandro, Minister to United States..... | 212 |
| Díaz, Adolfo, President of Nicaragua..... Frontispiece, March. | |
| Panama: | |
| Luncheon in honor of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, guests | Frontispiece, July. |
| Orchids..... | 674, 675, 676, 677, 678 |
| Pan American Commercial Conference : | |
| Opening session..... | 746 |
| President Coolidge receives delegates | 747 |
| Salute to flags..... | 750 |
| Pan American Hospital..... | 1227 |
| Pan American postal congress, luncheon | 123, 124 |
| Pan American Union Governing Board | 1062, 1167 |
| Paraguay: | |
| Asunción— | |
| Approach..... | 1074 |
| Customhouse..... | 1076 |
| Government palace..... | 1077 |
| House of Congress..... | 1077 |
| Plaza..... | 1080 |
| Police headquarters..... | 1083 |
| Post office..... | 1079 |
| Private residence..... | 1084 |
| Station of Central Railway..... | 1078 |
| Chaco..... | 433 |
| Gondra, Manuel..... | 536 |
| Mennonite activities..... | 435, 436, 440 |
| Troops..... | 437 |
| Peru: | |
| Art— | |
| "Amauta"..... | 1174 |
| "Chola"..... | 1175 |
| "El Keshua"..... | 1174 |
| "La Virgen India"..... | 1172 |
| "The offering"..... | 242 |
| "Yupanqui"..... | 1175 |
| Cottonseed awaiting transportation..... | 1202 |
| Cottonseed lard packed for shipment..... | 1206 |
| Cottonseed oil filters..... | 1204 |
| Country Club, Lima— | |
| Caddy house..... | 454 |
| Exterior view..... | 448 |
| Grill room..... | 450 |
| Locker room..... | 453 |
| Men's smoking room..... | 452 |
| Factory making cottonseed oil..... | 1201 |
| Incan looms..... | 354, 355, 356 |
| Incan vase..... | 353 |
| Map, route from Buenos Aires to Mollendo..... | 799 |
| Maurtua, Victor M..... | 854 |
| Pantheon, Lima, pulpit and vaulted crypt..... | 43 |

| | Page |
|---|-------------------------|
| Peru—Continued. | |
| Pantheon of national heroes, Lima | 42 |
| Penitentiary, Lima | 680 |
| Water front, Mollendo | 806 |
| Women's athletic club | 369 |
| Pessoa, Epitacio | 857 |
| Religious emblems | 1210 |
| Porto Rico: | |
| Laborer's home | 686 |
| Types of houses | 690 |
| School of tropical medicine | 166 |
| Romero Bosque, Pfo, President of Salvador | Frontispiece, April. |
| Salvador: | |
| Bridge over the Río Lempa | 33 |
| Carrying tobacco to market | 31 |
| Castro, Héctor David | 431 |
| Lima, Francisco Antonio, Minister to United States | Frontispiece, November. |
| Railroad construction | 32 |
| Railroad, deep cut through rock | 33 |
| Romero Bosque, Pío, President of Salvador | Frontispiece, April. |
| San Salvador— | |
| Business street | 29 |
| Cathedral | 29 |
| National Palace | 28 |
| National Theater | 28 |
| Passenger motor bus | 31 |
| Street before and after paving | 30 |
| Sánchez Latour, Francisco, late Minister of Guatemala | 1168 |
| Scott, James Brown | 863 |
| Spain: | |
| Alcázar, Segovia | 638 |
| Alcázar, Toledo | 639 |
| Castillo de la Mota, Medina del Campo | 640 |
| Castle at Coca, Segovia | 636 |
| Castle in Turégano, Segovia | 637 |
| Ibero-American exposition— | |
| Beequer monument | 330 |
| Gardens of the exposition | 329 |
| Ground plan | 320 |
| Palace of Fine Arts | 326 |
| Palace of Industries | 327 |
| Plaza de España | 322 |
| Plaza de España, Patio | 324 |
| Royal pavilion | 325 |
| Puerta del Alcázar, Ávila | 641 |
| United States: | |
| Banana tree at Oakmont | 589 |
| Botanical gardens in California | 587, 588 |
| Diagrams— | |
| Frame work of the nation plan | 271 |
| Relieving city congestion | 270 |

United States—Continued.

| | Page |
|---|------------------------|
| Exposition, Sesquicentennial— | |
| Cloister, Garden court fine arts building..... | 7 |
| Flag raising Pan American Day..... | 4 |
| Inauguration of the Argentine Pavilion..... | 11 |
| Main entrance Fine Arts Building..... | 7 |
| Raising flag of Argentina..... | 14 |
| Field of "Cajanus"..... | 580 |
| Field of "Gramilla Dulce"..... | 580 |
| Fig orchard..... | 581 |
| Football..... | 368 |
| Grapes..... | 583, 584 |
| Guayule— | |
| Planting seedlings..... | 888 |
| Plants in open field..... | 886 |
| Shrubs in the seedling stage..... | 889 |
| Hospitals, Marine— | |
| Dining-room compartments..... | 557 |
| Main kitchen..... | 553, 554 |
| Meat and vegetable room..... | 555 |
| Subsistence storeroom..... | 557 |
| Modern method of logging..... | 223 |
| Music room, Mission Inn, Riverside..... | 1209 |
| Oaxaca palms at Oakmont..... | 585 |
| Pan American Union, Hall of the Americas..... | 743 |
| Seed drill..... | 582 |
| Telephone, inauguration of service between Washington, D. C., and Mexico City..... | 1096 |
| University of Miami, administration building..... | 39 |
| Uruguay: | |
| Athletic field..... | 1072 |
| Campisteguy, Juan, President of Uruguay..... | Frontispiece, October. |
| Carrasco..... | 881, 882 |
| Industrial art— | |
| Bas-relief..... | 157 |
| Glass in the building trades school..... | 153 |
| Glass in modeling..... | 154 |
| Condor..... | 156 |
| Making models from architect's drawings..... | 152 |
| Jockey Club, Montevideo..... | 335 |
| Montevideo— | |
| Avenida Constituyente..... | 877 |
| Calle Sarandí..... | 872 |
| Junction two important streets..... | 876 |
| Monument to José P. Varela..... | 875 |
| Penitentiary..... | 682 |
| Parque Hotel..... | 875 |
| Plaza de los Treinta y Tres..... | 874 |
| Plaza Independencia..... | 873, 874 |
| Pocitos, seaside resort..... | 878, 879 |
| Physical education..... | 1071 |
| Punta del Este..... | 880 |
| Rambla (promenade) and beach..... | 445 |
| Residence in Montevideo, exterior and interior..... | 337 |
| Schools, Montevideo..... | 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Venezuela: | |
| Coal— | |
| Awaiting shipment..... | Page 907 |
| Briquets..... | 906 |
| Crane used in loading..... | 907 |
| Naricual mine..... | 906 |
| Monument to "The Three Mothers"..... | 145 |
| Woll, Matthew..... | 472 |
| Wright, Chester M..... | 472 |



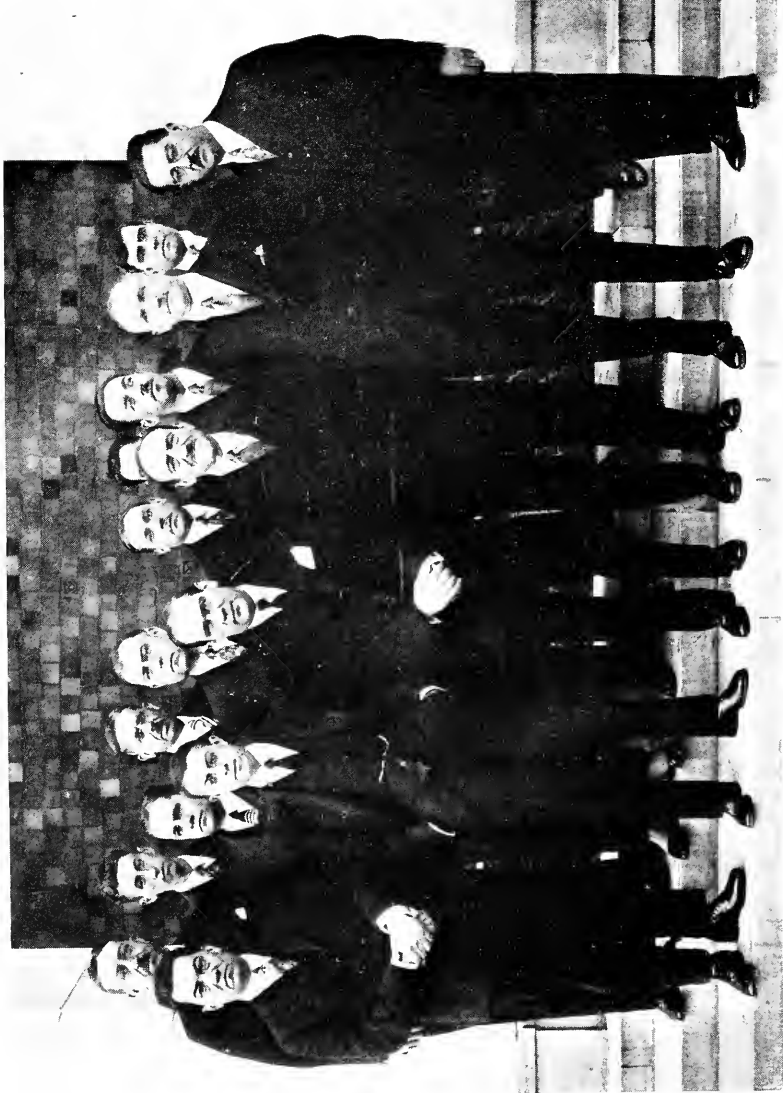


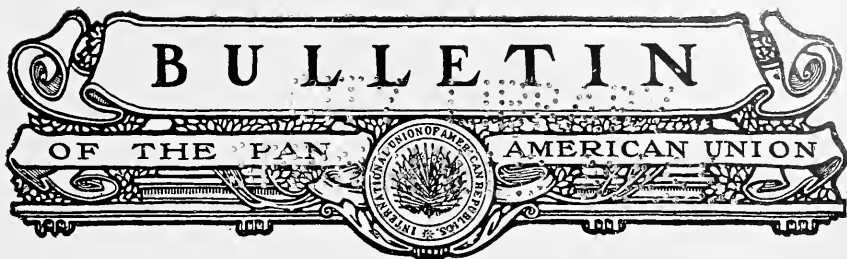
TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Pan American Day in the Sesquicentennial Exposition..... | 1 |
| Guides and Guidebooks..... | 17 |
| Notable Buildings and Improvements in the Republic of El Salvador (<i>photographs</i>)..... | 28 |
| The American Astronomer in Chile..... | 34 |
| Cultural Relations with Latin America in New Educational Seat..... | 37 |
| By Hamilton M. Wright. | |
| Pantheon of Peruvian Heroes (<i>photographs</i>)..... | 42 |
| Mexico's Mystery Writing..... | 44 |
| By John Hubert Cornyn. | |
| International Railways Company of Central America..... | 49 |
| By Alberto Ibarra M., International Railways of Central America. | |
| The Most Notable Faculties of the Mexican National University (<i>photographs</i>)..... | 52 |
| Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce..... | 56 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Economic and Financial Affairs..... | 70 |
| Argentina—Chile—Colombia—Ecuador—Haiti—Mexico—Panama. | |
| Legislation..... | 73 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Colombia—Ecuador—Guatemala—Honduras. | |
| International Treaties..... | 75 |
| Salvador—Brazil—Uruguay—Salvador—Uruguay—Spain—Uruguay—Uruguay. | |
| Public Instruction and Education..... | 76 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Labor..... | 85 |
| Bolivia—Ecuador—Mexico. | |
| Social Progress..... | 86 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Uruguay. | |
| General Notes..... | 94 |
| Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Honduras—Peru—Uruguay. | |
| Subject Matter of Consular Reports..... | 98 |

SPECIAL MEXICAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE STUDY OF FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

The Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, entertained at luncheon in honor of the delegation, December 10. The members of the delegation are: Señor Don Luis Montes de Oca, Comptroller General of Mexico; Señor Dr. L. Sánchez Pontón, Counsellor of the Comptroller's Office; Señor Dr. Eduardo Mestre, Director of Federal Charities of Mexico; Señor Don Gonzalo Quintana, Señor Don Fernando Díez Barroso, Señor Don Agustín González, Señor Don Juan B. Salcedo, Señor Don Marcos Benavides, Señor Don Abel Espinosa, Señor Don Francisco Valladares, Señor Don Joel Quiñones, Señor Don Alfonso Alatorre, and Señor Don Eduardo Mestre, Jr. Señor Don Manuel C. Tellez, the Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, and Dr. L. S. Rowe appear in the center of the first row of the group.





VOL. LXI

JANUARY, 1927

No. 1

PAN AMERICAN DAY IN THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

AMONG the many unique celebrations which have distinguished the Sesquicentennial International Exposition, officially inaugurated May 30, 1926, there has been none more colorful and dramatic, none which has more closely identified itself with the underlying spirit of this great commemoration, than that which under the comprehensive title of Pan American Day took place Friday, October 22, 1926.

It was indeed a happy thought on the part of the mayor of Philadelphia, Hon. W. Freeland Kendrick, president of the Sesquicentennial Exposition, to set apart a day in which the American Republics, as a whole, might express their homage and veneration for that great human document, the Declaration of Independence, which 150 years ago was signed and adopted as the cornerstone of American liberty.

There was, moreover, a peculiar fitness in the day so set apart, for it was on October 22, just 25 years before, that the Second Pan American Conference was held in Mexico City. And it was in that great assembly, as in those which have followed it, that the American peoples began to understand better than ever before that the principles for which their heroic founders fought and died were one and the same, that the story of American freedom whether on the field of Ayacucho or in Valley Forge is the same Saga of struggle and accomplishment, and that the high destiny toward which their faces are resolutely set is a common destiny which they will reach together.

The program prepared by the indefatigable committee on arrangements was well worthy of the occasion, and this refers not only to the solemnly impressive ceremonies of the commemoration itself, but to the provision made for the ease and comfort of the distinguished guests from the moment they left the Union Station in Washington, in the special train provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad, until they returned thereto.

The Pan American group of special guests included:

- The Ambassador of Peru.
- The Ambassador of Brazil.
- The Ambassador of Chile.
- The Minister of Uruguay.
- The Minister of Guatemala.
- The Minister of Colombia.
- The Minister of Panama.
- The Minister of Costa Rica.
- The Minister of Haiti.
- The Minister of Honduras.
- The Minister of Nicaragua.
- The Minister of Venezuela.
- The Minister of the Dominican Republic.
- The Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba.
- The Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina.
- The Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico.
- The Chargé d'Affaires of Salvador.
- The Chargé d'Affaires of Ecuador.
- The Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay.

In addition, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State, went in representation of Mr. Kellogg. Mr. Stokeley W. Morgan, Assistant Chief of the Latin American Division, Department of State, also accompanied the party.

The United States Army Band, which accompanied the party was, as always, a colorful and popular element, their rendition of Pan American and other special music, under the able direction of their leader, Captain Stannard, contributing a crisply inspiring note to the entire proceedings of Pan American Day.

Upon the arrival of the party in Philadelphia they were met at the Broad Street Station by the Mayor's reception committee, headed by former Governor Sproul, which included a picked group of officers from the State National Guard of Pennsylvania and the Reserve Corps of the United States Army, the Latin American consuls located in Philadelphia, the members of the Mayor's cabinet, and other distinguished and representative citizens of Philadelphia.

After the exchange of official greetings and the assignment, as military aide, of one of the officers mentioned to each chief of mission,

the party entered the fleet of waiting automobiles and, escorted by mounted police and cavalry, they proceeded through the crowded and flag-bedecked streets to Independence Square where, in historic Independence Hall, the Minister of Guatemala, Señor Francisco Sánchez Latour, on behalf of the governing board of the Pan American Union, deposited a commemorative wreath on the famous Liberty Bell, which in 1776 proclaimed to a listening world the Declaration of Independence of the United States—a wreath which was an expression of the homage of 20 other American nations which, since that proclamation, have successively announced their independence and won their entrance into the family of free and sovereign American Republics.

Meanwhile, outside, the famous Philadelphia Police Band was by its inspiring music holding the crowded ranks who, at the conclusion of the brief ceremony in Independence Hall, had assembled to witness the planting in that consecrated spot of a tree symbolic of American unity and constantly growing friendship. In brief, well-chosen phrases, Mayor Kendrick dedicated the hardy young red oak, already in place, as a living memorial of Pan American Day in the Sesquicentennial International Exposition, whereupon he handed the spade to Undersecretary Grew who, as Secretary Kellogg's representative, turned the first spadeful of earth, being followed by the vice chairman of the governing board of the Pan American Union, and then, in turn, by each remaining Chief of Mission. After affixing the commemorative metal shield, and after the slow vibrations of 21 solemn strokes from the great bell had died away, the party was escorted to the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, where the official luncheon given in their honor by the Mayor and the exposition officials was served, the Mayor presiding.

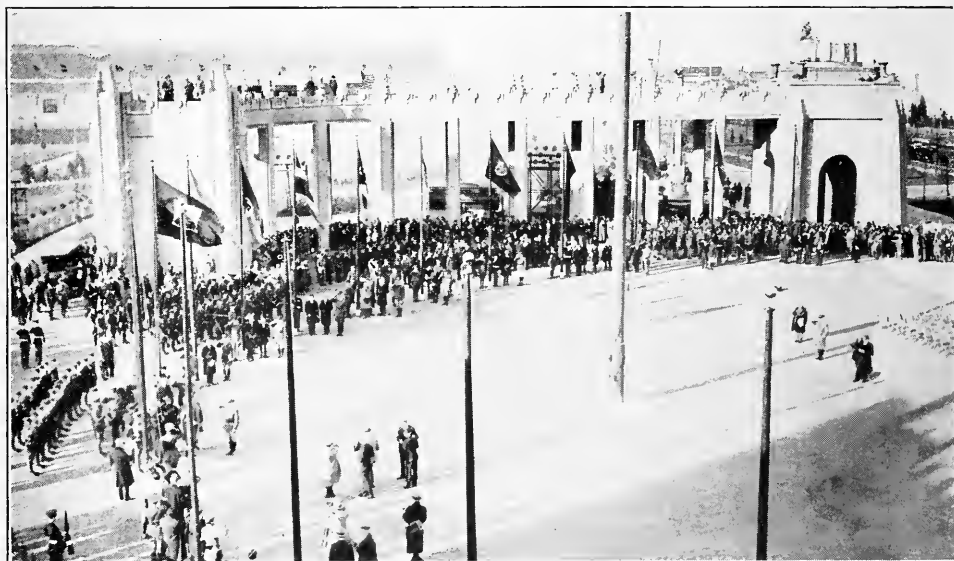
Toward the close of the luncheon Mayor Kendrick, as host, delivered the following official greeting:

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As Mayor of the great city of Philadelphia—the birthplace of liberty—and as president of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition, I bid you welcome here on this historic occasion. I am, indeed, delighted that the people of North and South America should meet for such an interesting observance.

No celebration commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of American independence would be complete nor could a history of such an event be chronicled which did not include the assembly in this city of the representatives of the Republics of North and South America. We have so much in common that not only should our relations be closely interwoven because of our geographical location, but also for commercial and diplomatic reasons which are apparent to all of us.

Thirty-seven years ago the first great Pan American Congress was held in the United States. Many of the important sessions of that epoch-making assembly were held in this historic old city, and distinguished visitors from nations south of our border visited Independence Hall to pay their respects to the Shrine of



THE FLAG RAISING CEREMONY, PAN AMERICAN

Liberty. That Congress brought forth the establishment of the Pan American Union and has had, I feel, much to do in creating the most friendly relations between the people of North and South America.

The first general Pan American Commercial Congress was organized in this city in 1897 under the auspices of the Commercial Museum. Representatives of Latin American Republics spent several days in Philadelphia, and later visited industrial establishments located in various parts of the United States. Two years later there convened here the great International Commercial Congress, made up not only of representatives of the American Republics, but of other nations, and the result of that meeting was to create a widespread influence in furthering friendly relations in international trade.

Philadelphia is very proud of the part it has played in establishing relations of the most friendly character among the American Republics.

Our Commercial Museum is a monument to our endeavors in that direction. Incidentally, we feel that this museum is the finest of its kind in the world and I am sure that while you are visitors to this great city you will find time and opportunity to visit it and to inspect the wonderful displays which have, from time to time, been gathered from all parts of the Western Hemisphere.

It is singularly appropriate that one of the most important events of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition should be Pan American Day, and I am delighted to be permitted to participate in to-day's program.

The Sesquicentennial International Exposition would not be complete if the representatives of the Republics south of our border did not assemble here and did not visit and view what we have to offer in the shape of exhibits sent here from all parts of the world. It was particularly appropriate, therefore, that we set aside a day for the purpose of meeting and greeting you men of Latin America, because 50 years ago your countries took an active interest in the celebration in this city of the Centennial of American Independence.

In 1876 one of the features of the celebration was the visit to Philadelphia of Dom Pedro II, the Emperor of Brazil, and many other noted men and women of



PARADE AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

the nations you represent. Much has transpired since that centennial celebration of our independence. The independent States of Latin America have developed, and now the great area of territory south of our country is made up of powerful nations who have sent here a magnificent display of the results of their activities and of the progress they have made along the line of human endeavor.

These nations which to-day you represent play a vital part in the world's affairs, not only in commerce but in every other phase of human activity.

The fight for independence waged by the countries of Latin America is interesting, inspiring, and replete with stories of self-sacrifice and of devotion to the same ideals for which the patriots of this Nation fought 150 years ago.

The restriction of civil rights to natives of the motherlands who settled in the Americas deprived them and their children of a voice in local affairs, and it was but natural that humanity should ultimately rebel against restrictions which were so inimical to progress and to peace.

It is interesting to recall that the cry for freedom and independence spread soon after this country declared itself to be free and independent at the old State House in this city. It was not until 33 years later, however, that this independence was brought about by a royal decree which conferred upon the Colonies the freedom of trade, agriculture, and industry to a degree never before experienced.

Unfortunately, there was conflict between the views of the military establishment and of men of commerce, and the result was a long period of warfare. Indeed, it was not until 1822 that the United States of Colombia was recognized by the Congress of the United States.

The following year the Monroe Doctrine was established, which ever since has upheld the following cardinal principle of New World relations and responsibility:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have

declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

The end came on January 26, 1826, when the last military forces of the Old World in the New capitulated.

I am very happy, indeed, to speak to you on this epoch-making occasion, and I trust that you will carry back to your countries and homes the message of good will and of world peace which we are attempting to spread and which we firmly believe will be the dominating message growing out of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition.

From the very beginning I have taken the stand that conflicts between men and among nations should forever cease. I have preached the doctrine that the peace table should take the place of the battle field, and that the treaty-writing pen should be substituted for the sword. Moreover, I am one of those who believe that wise counsel and cool deliberation will ever prevent bloodshed and distress, and to this ideal I have dedicated this great exposition.

I bid you a hearty welcome, and trust that your visit to Philadelphia will be a memorable one and a most productive one, and that out of this meeting will grow a stronger bond of friendship and good will between the peoples of all of the nations here represented.

Mr. Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State, in his character as official representative of the Secretary of State, responded to these cordially hospitable expressions in the following terms:

It was a happy thought of His Honor the Mayor of Philadelphia and the authorities of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition to arrange for the celebration of "Pan American Day."

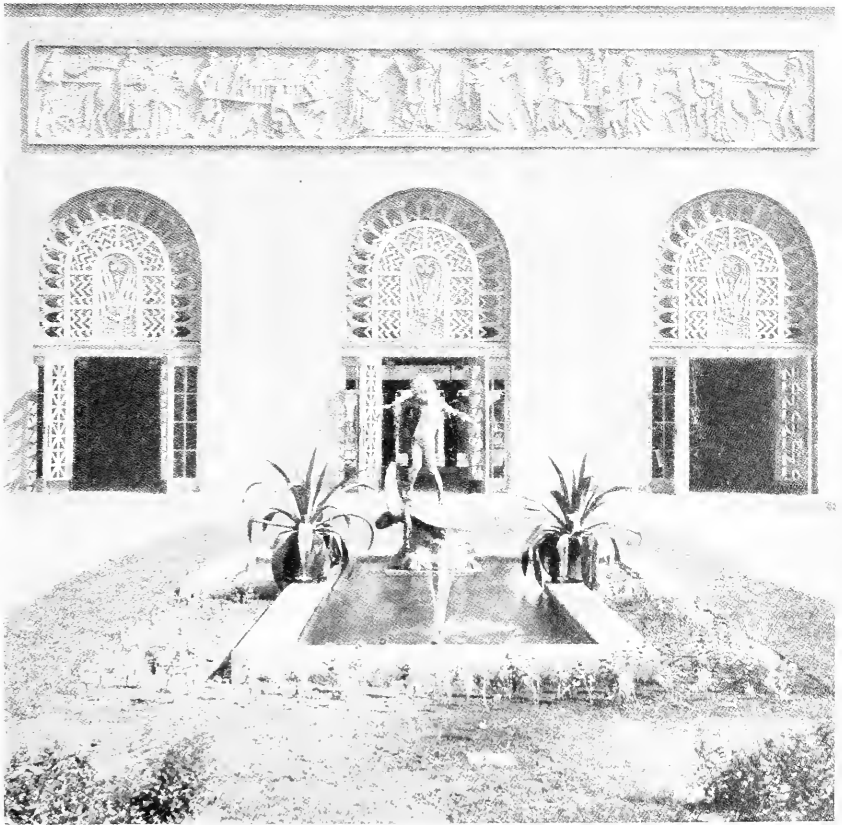
The Declaration of Independence of 1776, which echoed and reechoed throughout the two continents, was one of the important factors in awakening that spirit of liberty which finally found expression in the independence of this country and in the founding of the 20 sister Republics of Latin America.

The tocsin sounded in this city by the Liberty Bell a century and a half ago not only inspired the founders of the freedom of this country, but it also reverberated throughout the New World.

The apostles of Latin American independence kept its echoes alive for a generation until the heroes of the Latin American emancipation movement, inspired by its tones, began the heroic struggle which, about a decade later, finally triumphed a century ago.

This splendid celebration of "Pan American Day" affords us the opportunity to renew our faith in the purposes and ideals of the founders of American liberty, and at the same time to strengthen our purpose in making the international relations of the American Republics an expression of that spirit of unity and cooperation which is the very essence of Pan Americanism. We are all inspired by this spirit, both within our respective boundaries and in our relations with our sister Republics, and we are eager to take advantage of the advanced equipment of modern progress in order to realize concretely, by actual contact, this ideal of greater unity and closer cooperation.

An actual example of this desire to facilitate the friendly intercourse with the countries of the Americas may be found in the Pan American flight to be undertaken by American Army flyers in the new amphibian planes.



MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE FINE ARTS BUILDING, SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

This has been described as a flight of American Army planes, but it might perhaps be better described as the first step on our part in an endeavor to facilitate rapid communication between the sister Republics and ourselves.

The cordial responses to the requests made of the Governments of the countries of the Western Hemisphere for permission to make this flight over their territory have been received by the Government of the United States with deep gratification, and I am confident that with their cooperation this, the first Pan American flight, will be a success and that it will mark a turning point in the development of communication between the countries of the Americas.

As the Hon. Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, has publicly stated, the object of this flight is one for the promotion of friendship and is undertaken with that object in view, in the hope that closer relationship between the countries will be established.

As the official representative of the Secretary of State, I desire to express to His Honor the Mayor and the authorities of the Sesquicentennial his deep appreciation and that of the members of the governing board of the Pan American Union for the warm reception extended to us, as well as for these significant ceremonies in which we are permitted to take part.

His Excellency the Minister of Guatemala, Dr. Francisco Sánchez Latour, in his character as vice chairman of the governing board of the Pan American Union, then expressed himself as follows:

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition:

I feel that I can best perform the pleasant duty assigned to me by strongly seconding the sentiment of appreciation so well expressed by His Excellency the Secretary of State. We are all deeply grateful to you, Mr. Mayor, not only for this splendid reception, but also for the very significant ceremonies which you have arranged in honor of "Pan American Day."

We deem it a special honor to join with you in the celebration of "Pan American Day" because we all realize the close and intimate relation between the great event in the history of the United States which you are celebrating through this wonderful exposition, and the birth of the 20 independent Latin American nations to the south of you. The really significant fact is not the existence of 21 Republics on the American Continent, but that they are united by a spirit of real continental solidarity.

I sometimes doubt whether the people of this country and the peoples of the other countries of America fully realize the far-reaching significance of the work that is being carried on by the official organization of the 21 Republics of America, known as the Pan American Union. Through this great central organization the spirit of cooperation and mutual helpfulness between the Republics of America is being fostered, and a sense of harmony developed, which gives to the American Republics a position unique in the annals of history. It is our privilege to give the world an example of unity of thought and unity of action.

It is most appropriate that in this "City of Brotherly Love" the representatives of the American Republics should assemble, not only to express to you their gratitude for this splendid celebration, but also to renew and reaffirm their faith in constructive and progressive Pan Americanism.

Upon the conclusion of the luncheon the official party was escorted to the exposition grounds, passing on the way through smart files from the Army, Marine Corps, and Navy and being met at the main entrance by Troop C of the One Hundred and Third United States Cavalry, Brigadier General Learned acting as grand marshal from that point to the reviewing stand in the Forum of the Founders, where special seats had been reserved. Here, to the stirring strains of the Army Band, the Pan American party reviewed the various military and naval units as these marched by to take up their appointed places immediately outside the great semicircle of flagstuffs, 21 in number, which, gaily festooned and decorated, had been erected.

The raising of the flags, one of the most dramatically beautiful ceremonies ever witnessed in Philadelphia, took place immediately following the invocation, which was pronounced by the Rev. L. C. Washburn, rector of Old Christ Church in that city. The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires, escorted by their military and naval aides, thereupon proceeded, in alphabetical order, to take their stand beside their respective flagstuffs, each awaiting the moment when Mayor Kendrick and former Governor Sproul having

released and placed in his hands the halyards, he might raise and fling to the breeze the flag of his country.

As each flag was raised, that of the United States being reserved to the last, the stirring strains of the corresponding national anthem were heard, followed by the thunder of one gun fired in salute from Camp Anthony Wayne. Simultaneously with the unfurling of "Old Glory" and the sounding of the twenty-first gun of the salute, the bands broke into The Star-Spangled Banner, at the conclusion of which a thousand homing doves were released from the top of the forum whence they winged their flight to carry their message of peace to the four corners of the compass. While the fluttering of their wings could still be distinguished, Monsignor Whitaker, from



CLOISTER, GARDEN COURT, FINE ARTS BUILDING

his place on the reviewing stand, pronounced the benediction, and the most moving and picturesque ceremony since the Sesquicentennial opened came to an end.

The scene of activity then shifted to Old High Street, where the Pan American party visited George Washington's old Philadelphia residence, in which they were the guests of the women's board of the exposition. Then followed, in rapid succession, visits to the beautiful Cuban, Argentine, and Spanish pavilions and to other Hispano-American exhibits; to Camp Anthony Wayne, where an impressive parade and review was staged in their honor; to the Palace of Transportation, the Government, and a number of other buildings under the personal conduction of Admiral H. O. Stickney, the official

party returning by special train to Washington at 7.15. A very special concert of Pan American music in the Exposition Auditorium completed Pan American Day—a red letter day in the annals of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition and one of grateful memory to all those who were privileged to participate therein.

ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

Since the opening of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, the Exposition officials have from time to time, as an international courtesy, facilitated arrangements whereby the Latin American countries might, should they so desire, celebrate a special day, preferably their respective national anniversaries. It may be added that the majority of the countries, members of the Pan American Union, availed themselves of this courtesy.

The BULLETIN takes great pleasure in reproducing the official text of the addresses by the respective diplomatic representatives, on Argentine Day and Brazilian Day, both delivered in English, as follows:

I

ADDRESS BY DR. FELIPE A. ESPIL, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF ARGENTINA IN THE UNITED STATES, AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION IN PHILADELPHIA, ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE ARGENTINE BUILDING, ON "ARGENTINA DAY," OCTOBER 30, 1926, IN RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA, HON. W. FREELAND KENDRICK, ON HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE BUILDING IN BEHALF OF THAT CITY FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION, DR. TRISTÁN ACHAVAL RODRÍGUEZ

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Admiral, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Argentina could not look with indifference on the sesquicentennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

That great historical event, the declaration of independence, had a greater influence on the emancipation of the Spanish-American colonies and upon the system of political philosophy which presided over their organization and their development than has been generally acknowledged.

From the beginning of our revolution the men who fought in Argentina for independence turned their eyes toward this American democracy, yearning for inspiration and for example, and the men who had the responsibility of the affairs of this country, still feeling the wounds of the recent struggle, viewed with deep concern the fate of a cause that was so close to their hearts and their ideals.

A communication of July, 1816, addressed by the authorities of Buenos Aires to President Madison, advising him of the declaration of our independence, shows fully this kinship in the sentiments of both countries.



INAUGURATION OF THE ARGENTINE PAVILION AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

"It can not be forgotten," they said, "that in this heroic revolution the people of Argentina have had their eyes fixed in advance upon that great Republic that exists in North America. The United States, since their glorious independence, have been as a luminous constellation, pointing the way opened by Providence to the other people of this part of the globe."

Like feelings were shown shortly afterwards by our first confidential agent to the Government of the United States, Don Manuel H. de Aguirre. When addressing the Secretary of State, Mr. John Quincy Adams, in regard to the recognition of our independence, he expressed himself as follows:

"The identity of political principles, the consideration of their inhabiting the same hemisphere, and the sympathy so natural to those who have experienced similar evils, would be so many additional reasons in support of its anxiety.

"There still exist, there still preside over the councils of this nation, many of those who supported and sealed with their blood the rights of man; their wounds, permit me to say so, are so many powerful advocates here for the Spanish Americans.

"The recollection that it was these United States which first pointed out to us the path of glory and the evidence that they are enjoying most fully the blessed effects of liberty inspire me with the conviction that it is for them also to show that they know how to appreciate our efforts."

Such were the sentiments that moved the leaders of our revolution toward these United States, and it is only fair to say that their hopes for moral support and for appreciation of their efforts were never unfulfilled.

If we found then, amongst the men of the American Government, the unflinching champions, before the world, of the justice of our cause, it must be explained by the fact pointed out by Aguirre, that the councils of this nation were still guided by those men who had themselves fought for the independence of the United States, and who were responsible for that famous document that was signed here, in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1776.

Both Madison and Monroe, who were Presidents of this Nation at the most distressing period of our struggle, took a very active part in the American Revolutionary War, and both had the same spiritual and political creed as Thomas Jefferson, whose masterly pen drafted the memorable declaration. It could be stated, without exaggeration, that his advice and inspiration had much to do with the course of the policy followed by the American Government when faced by the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies.

No wonder, then, the open sympathy felt from the beginning by the American Government for the cause of the new countries; and what is more, its enduring efforts in the field of diplomacy to thwart the plans of the Holy Alliance, decidedly adverse to those political principles whose fermentation brought forward the independence of the United States and, 40 years later, the independence of the South American countries.

It was with the accession to the Secretaryship of State of John Quincy Adams—that President, son of another President who was also a signer of the American Declaration of Independence—that the cause of the South American countries found the most capable and steadfast champion; and it is for me a source of special pleasure to be able, on this occasion, to pay such a well-deserved tribute to the memory of a statesman to whose endeavors, more than to anyone else's, we are indebted for the early recognition of our independence on the part of the United States.

His efforts along this line were not limited to the United States, because he exerted himself most earnestly and effectively to frustrate the attempts of the Holy Alliance for the restoration of the Spanish colonial dominion in South America.

He was not only instrumental in promoting the defeat of that policy at the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, but he had even the courage to advise the Spanish Government to give up its claims upon the Colonies at a time when the negotiations on Florida were still open, and it would therefore have been expedient to adopt a conciliatory attitude toward Spain.

Addressing himself, in May, 1820, to General Vives, Spanish Ambassador to Washington, Adams made the following statement:

"The proposal which has been made by the Government of the United States to some of the principal powers of Europe for a recognition, in concert, of the independence of Buenos Aires was founded, as I have observed to you, upon an opinion then and still entertained: that this recognition must, and would, at a not very remote period, be made by Spain herself; that the joint acknowledgment by several of the principal powers of the world at the same time might probably induce Spain the sooner to accede to that necessity in which she must ultimately acquiesce, and would thereby hasten an event propitious to her own interests, by terminating a struggle in which she is wasting her strength and resources, without a possibility of success, an event ardently to be desired by every friend of humanity afflicted by the continental horrors of war, cruel and sanguinary beyond example."

The fact is that John Quincy Adams, in speaking and acting in this way, was prompted by a full faith in the fate of democracy and a deep-rooted aversion to hierarchy and privilege. Therefore, Adams, better than any other, could stress, as he did, the contrast between the two political systems that contended for preeminence on this continent, the outcome of which would be the subjugation or the independence of the Spanish-American colonies.

"The policy, the interests, and the feelings of the Government of the United States," he stated, with great emphasis, in a confidential communication to Richard Anderson, American minister to Colombia, dated May, 1823, "all concurred to favor the cause of the colonies from the first dawning of South American independence; and the principles upon which the right of independence has been maintained by the South American patriots have been approved, not only as identical with those upon which our own independence was asserted and achieved, but as involving the whole theory of government on the emphatically American foundation of the sovereignty of the people and the inalienable rights of man.

"To a cause reposing on this basis, the people of this country never could be indifferent, and their sympathies have accordingly been, with great unanimity and constancy, enlisted in its favor."

"* * * The European alliance of Emperors and Kings," he continued, "has assumed, as the foundation of human society, the doctrine of inalienable allegiance. Our doctrine is founded upon the principle of inalienable right. The European allies, therefore, have viewed the cause of the South Americans as rebellion against their lawful sovereigns. We have considered it as the assertion of natural right. They have invariably shown their disapprobation of the revolution and their wishes for the restoration of the Spanish power. We have as constantly favored the standard of independence and of America."

It was not, therefore, any motive of national or immediate interest, nor the prospect of any economic advantage, that led Adams to favor the emancipation of the new countries.

Along with his strong confidence in the fate of democracy, there was an almost religious vision of the destiny that Providence had reserved for the nations of this continent, and the great common task of civilization that the future held in store for them.



RAISING THE FLAG OF ARGENTINA

A part of the ceremony incident to the dedication of the Argentine Building at the Sesquicentennial Exposition

In that same communication this splendid vision is most brilliantly expressed:

“The emancipation of the South American Continent,” Adams said, “opens to the whole race of man prospects of futurity in which this Union will be called, in the discharge of its duties to itself and to unnumbered ages of posterity, to take a conspicuous and leading part. It involves all that is precious in hope, and all that is desirable in existence, to the countless millions of our fellow creatures which, in the progressive revolution of time, this hemisphere is destined to rear and to maintain.

“That the fabric of our social connections with our southern neighbors may rise, in the lapse of years, with a grandeur and harmony of proportion corresponding with the magnificence of the means placed by Providence in our power and in that of our descendants, its foundation must be laid in principles of politics and of morals new and distasteful to the thrones and dominations of the elder world, but coextensive with the surface of the globe and lasting as the changes of time.”

A century has elapsed since that prophecy was uttered, but it still represents the most far-sighted program of Pan American communion and the most generous platform of friendship and civilization to gather together the countries of the New World.

May I hope to be forgiven for this intrusion in American history; but I have been prompted by a feeling that it was worth while on this occasion to review these almost forgotten occurrences, because they emphasize most significantly the influence played by the principles of the American Revolution in the fate of

our own revolution, and enable us to evaluate the unwearied efforts put forth by the fathers of this country, reared in the atmosphere of those principles, for the definitive achievement of our freedom.

It is these occurrences that also explain the true character of this sesquicentennial celebration. The Declaration of the American Independence is not only a national but a continental event. Argentina, well imbued with this significance, could not attend indifferently the consecration of that event, whose powerful irradiation enlivened the strenuous endeavors of our forefathers, and did much to secure our independence, as that of the sister Republics of this continent.

The pavilion we are to-day inaugurating is an expression of those sentiments. It is a token of reverence from Argentina for the glorious date which this great exposition is commemorating.

II

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. SYLVINO GURGEL DO AMARAL, AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF BRAZIL IN THE UNITED STATES, AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ON "BRAZILIAN DAY," NOVEMBER 15, 1926, IN RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE EXPOSITION IN BEHALF OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition, Ladies and Citizens of Philadelphia:

To disguise the emotion with which I rise to thank you would be a betrayal of my own feelings. I am deeply moved by your generous hospitality. No man of heart can receive the homage bestowed upon his country, in a land foreign to him, without his patriotism reaching the very heights of joy, pride, gratification, and emotion.

The greatness of the American people has no flaws to impair its perfection. The manner in which the Americans extend their hospitality makes one feel that your reception has always the touch of your heart, and it is because of this touch of your heart that your civility is so lavish and bountiful.

I feel proud, ladies and gentlemen, to be the Ambassador of Brazil speaking in Philadelphia during the Sesquicentennial Exposition.

The sonority of the name of Philadelphia seems to convey to all liberty-loving peoples the resounding voice of its historical bell. Its striking sound 150 years ago was the never-to-be-forgotten alarm that gave birth to modern democracy and its impetus throughout the ages. It was the salute to life of the infant Republic which, with gigantic steps, has since built in a short period the most powerful commonwealth that history registers. It is powerful because it is the creator of the most astounding wealth that ever existed; it is powerful because of the untiring energy of all the races that, bound together, made America; it is powerful because this democracy has already constituted itself into the most colossal reserves of thought and learning in the world; and it is powerful because, wherever and whenever humanity suffers, the American people come to their rescue with a promptness and generosity that marks a high peak in the history of human solidarity.

Fifty years ago a great citizen of Brazil came to Philadelphia to inaugurate the International Exposition of 1876. This great citizen was Emperor Dom Pedro, the Marcus Aurelius of modern times. He was the first monarch to pay a visit

to the American democracy and to study the new methods of life that the Americans had set in motion. A great scholar, a deep philosopher, and a man of heart, the Emperor tried to derive from his contact with American institutions some constructive force which might, in his belief and hope, reconcile the liberties of the Brazilian people with the characteristic aspects of a crowned government. He failed in his task. He could not have succeeded. But he went down in history as a sovereign who respected the will of his people and never opposed the full development of their ideals of liberty. He was a sovereign of old dynasties with a modern republican heart. This is his best eulogy. The Brazilian Republic did not permit his remains and the remains of the Empress to stay in a land of exile, but gave them eternal rest on Brazilian soil. The Brazilian family, closely united in democracy, has thus paid a tribute of respect and tendered an embrace of love to the memory of its first citizen of days gone by.

Philadelphia greets now, to-day, the great Brazilian democracy upon the anniversary of the proclamation and establishment of our Republic. It falls to me, as a plain Brazilian citizen, honored with its diplomatic representation, to wave my hand to the people of Philadelphia in a most cordial salute of gratitude for the distinction that Philadelphia confers upon Brazil.

This is, chronologically, the latest token of your friendship. This friendship is a long-standing one. Even before our independence commercial relations were initiated in the year 1800 between Philadelphia and Rio de Janeiro by the North American sailing ship *Fabius*, under the command of Captain Daly. Still before our independence, which took place in the year 1822, we sent to Philadelphia the first consignment of our coffee. The American sailing ship *Pittsburgh* brought to this city 600 bags of coffee on the 15th of September, 1809, to the order of Lewis Krumbhaar. Our commercial relations have since increased considerably. Good commercial relations are the very foundation of good friendship. From the 600 bags of coffee in 1809, we jump to the figure of 57,447 bags of coffee, weighing 7,525,522 pounds, landed in Philadelphia in 1925. Philadelphia has exported to Brazil, in the same year 1925, goods and merchandise amounting to \$4,927,631 and has imported from Brazil in the same period \$2,953,140. In 50 years from now, one of the Brazilian ambassadors who will succeed me in the course of time will repeat these figures in Philadelphia and will certainly add others still larger in order to show the inevitable increase of our trade and the everlasting character of our friendship.

Even before the years that I have just pointed out, a Brazilian scientist and diplomat came to Philadelphia on an official mission. It was in 1798 that Hyppolito José da Costa Pereira came to Philadelphia to study the North American flora. He came under the orders of the Government of Portugal, our mother country, which was then to Brazil what Britain had been to the United States. He was the only South American intrusted with an official mission who ever was received by George Washington at Mount Vernon.

So, my friends of Philadelphia, you see that the Brazilians are not strangers amongst you. Some of my countrymen have established their homes in this city. They love it. They love your people. They love you.

I could very easily, so agreeable is my task, speak to you for a considerable length of time, but experience shows that truth and short words like to be together. I therefore will silence my voice, opening my heart to ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to rise in a greeting for the prosperity and welfare of the Philadelphian people, for the greatness and perennial glory of the United States of America, and for the unflinching love of our two countries.

GUIDES AND GUIDE-BOOKS

A COUNTRY is known by its guidebook. If it hasn't one of these handy volumes it is apt to lose a big annual revenue, for this is the age of travel, and the tourist crop, assiduously cultivated, sometimes yields huge returns. A guidebook which is sympathetically interpretative and which explains in a friendly way the history, language, ideals, habits, manners, and customs of an alien people is of peculiar value to the visiting stranger, for no single volume can so effectively place him on a footing of intimacy and good-fellowship. Few intelligent travelers visit a strange country without a guidebook if such is obtainable, and the guidebook industry is now on a basis as fixed as that of the transportation companies.

America rather than Europe should by right have been the first to popularize the modern guidebook, for the first book to see the light on the Western Hemisphere was of this class. It was printed on a press brought over from Spain by the followers of Hernán Cortés, and set up in the old Academia de San Carlos at Mexico City in 1536. As its author (Fray Juan de Estrada) called it *Una Escalera Espiritual para Llegar al Cielo* (A Spiritual Ladder for Reaching Heaven), and as its manifest purpose was to guide the reader to a happier sphere, Mr. T. Philip Terry, author of several admirable guidebooks, maintains that in the strictest sense it was a guidebook.

The real impetus to the well-known red-covered "guide, counsellor, and friend" was imparted by Karl Baedeker, who inherited his father's printing establishment in 1859, transferred it from Coblenz to Frankfort in 1872, and there began the publication of the many famous Baedekers which later bore his name. As early as 1805 the original Baedeker had issued Klein's *Guide to the Rhine*, but this prototype of the modern handbook never became as popular as the several handbooks which early in the nineteenth century came from the press of the celebrated London printing house of John Murray. Greatest and best among these, and still a classic among guidebooks, was Richard Ford's *Handbook for Travelers in Spain*, written by him in 1845 and, because published by John Murray, known as Murray's Guide to Spain. In this connection it is interesting to recall that neither Murray nor Baedeker was essentially a guidebook writer, and that many of the books of this class issued from their

establishments, under their own names, were written by men whose names did not always figure largely in them. In time Baedeker improved the format of the guidebook and by imparting Teutonic thoroughness and critical exactness to it made it known the world round. But to the everlasting credit of Ford it must be said that he elevated the guidebook from the plane of more or less stodgy statistics and dry descriptions to one of high literature. His *Spain* was more than a guidebook; it was a fascinating compendium of Spanish history, art, language, customs, topography, and whatnot, coupled with



MORRO CASTLE, HABANA

View looking across the harbor entrance. Morro Castle, a precipitous mass of masonry which rises from the living rock 120 feet above the sea at high tide, is a stern guardian of the city

sparkling commentaries on things Spanish which still make excellent reading. His descriptions were lyrics of color and force, and while guiding the stranger through the highways and byways of microcosmic Spain he entertained the traveler with a flow of wit and wisdom that enriched his journey as much as did the places visited.

In 1909 Mr. T. Philip Terry, an American lover of things Spanish on this continent, who had traveled repeatedly up and down and across the world, who lived 11 years in Mexico, knew the country, the people and their language intimately, and liked them all, produced a

Guide to Mexico which contained the best features of the Baedeker and Murray volumes along with personal ideas gained during 10 years of continuous travel and 8 complete journeys round the world. It so pleased Mexicans and foreigners alike that it promptly became the standard handbook of Mexico, and it so remains. It also gained for its author the title of the American Baedeker. It is a fat, compact little volume of 850 pages (200 more than are contained in the largest Baedeker) and 28 maps and plans, and it carefully, sympathetically, and minutely portrays that historically fascinating and picturesque Republic from the Rio Grande to Yucatan and Guatemala. His next venture was a thousand-page volume on the tidy



MORRO CASTLE, OVERLOOKING SANTIAGO BAY

While smaller and less picturesque than the Morro fort in Habana, it has much of interest for the tourist

little Empire of Japan (including Formosa, Korea, South Manchuria, and the Trans-Siberian Railway), where he had lived for a decade and like many another traveler had fallen under the spell of that mysterious and artistic land. The volume is still without a peer in the far-eastern field.

But repeated journeys to foreign lands failed to cloud his love for sun-drenched Meridional America—that land whose absorbingly interesting history is so closely linked with our own, whose archives are filled with the recorded deeds of Columbus, Cortés, Ponce de León, Balboa, Pizarro, De Soto, Velásquez, and other bold and adventurous spirits who discovered and conquered the New World, and whose gallant exploits glow brighter rather than dimmer with the

passing centuries. So in 1924 we find him temporarily settled in Cuba and writing a guide to that imperiously beautiful Queen of the Antillean Seas. This volume, which was issued in October, 1926, containing 460 pages and 9 maps and plans, and which is a companion volume to the *Mexico* and the *Japan*, fairly bursts with interesting information about Cuba and the Isle of Pines, and as it lies before us it brings a realization of how much there is in those Caribbean regions to enthrall the traveler and hold his attention.

How few of us pause to remember that Cuba is the largest, richest, loveliest, most healthful, and most accessible of the West Indian



Photograph by Hamilton Wright

A NARROW AND PICTURESQUE STREET IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA

While one of the most modern and progressive cities of the island, it still retains much of the simplicity and attractiveness of other years. A striking irregularity characterizes its older houses

Isles; that it is 900 miles long, contains three and one-half million inhabitants scattered over 44,164 square miles of territory; that it has an adorable climate, picturesque cities and towns; palm-flecked valleys, caves, and mountains of great beauty; the finest and most productive fruit orchards in the world, and vast plantations which produce much of the world's best sugar and most of the world's finest tobacco. Also that it is but 90 miles south of Florida and that an admirable telephone system connects it with every nook and corner in the United States and Canada.

As Mr. Terry sees it, Cuba is a winsome sunlit land of abiding charm where travel is cheap, easy, and safe; where American money is used

and much English is spoken; where the hotels are good, the food wholesome, the fruits legion and delicious; the living costs reasonable; the people friendly and helpful; where there is much of touristic value to be seen in small compass, and where unlooked-for pleasures await the traveler. As a winter resort within a few hours' reach of the United States it is almost ideal. Its brilliant capital is one of the gayest and most beautiful in the world, with a Spanish atmosphere that is beguiling. From a historical viewpoint he finds it most interesting. It was the first large island discovered by Columbus in the New World, and from it sailed the momentous expeditions which conquered Mexico and other lands; brought Florida and the



A PANORAMIC VIEW OF MATANZAS

The capital of the rich and productive Matanzas Province contains numerous sights of interest to tourists

Mississippi River and much of our own southland into world prominence and for centuries exercised a transcendental influence over them.

To the average resident of the United States Cuba and Habana are almost synonymous; other cities, if he has heard of them at all, are but names without the magic connotation of such words as "Seville," "Holland," or "Edinburgh." Yet, Mr. Terry says in his *Guide*, speaking of the one time capital of the island, "Santiago, with all its progress, has retained much of its Arcadian simplicity and medievalism, and because of this and its extraordinarily picturesque situation, coupled with its Spanish-Moorish character, it

is the most attractive city on the Island. * * * In few places will the artist or the lover of the odd in architecture find more to interest him. One of the most satisfying quarters of the port is that traversed by the Calle de Heredia Alta, which is crossed by quaint side streets pieced out in some places by flights of steps like those in Naples. The small, flanking, polychromatic houses with jutting casement windows defended by wood or iron bars, which sometimes support the *repisas* (brackets) and upper balconies, are the delight of sketchers. No Dutch street was ever more attractive. The square, oblong, and ovaliform windows are of unfailing interest.



Photograph by American Photo Studios

VEÑALES VALLEY

Within the Province of Pinar del Río lie some of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of the island

Some are of Saracenic design with Persian and Alhambraic suggestions and latticed blinds, or 'Judas windows,' so disposed that persons within can look out without being observed. The saunterer along the street oftentimes will catch the glance of a flashing eye or hear a whispered remark from behind these jalousies, which are strictly Arabic in fashion. The approach to Santiago is through a region of fruits and flowers that makes one think of the Garden of the Hesperides."

Camagüey, a thriving Indian settlement of unknown antiquity when Columbus reached Cuba in 1492, and a hotbed of revolutionary intrigue against Spain, boasts a cathedral built in 1617 after an

earlier one, erected in 1530, had been burned. It has been the birthplace of many famous Cubans, including Dr. Carlos Juan Finlay Barrés, the immortal scientist who first suggested that the female *Stegomyia* mosquito was the probable carrier of the yellow fever germ.

Although a thriving port, Matanzas has a peculiarly ancient aspect in many of its sections. The custom of marking the streets by means of quaint, irregular, polychromatic tiles sunk in the house walls; the cobbled streets along which come and go high-wheeled Spanish carts drawn by gaily caparisoned Andalusian mules; and the general



Photograph by American Photo Studios

THE PASEO DE MARTÍ, FORMERLY THE PRADO, HABANA

This handsome boulevard, running from the Central Park to the Malecón, is one of the finest and most attractive of all the Habana streets

Moorish aspect of certain quarters confirms the original impression of antiquity. Near by is the celebrated Yumurí Valley, regarded as the most beautiful vale in the West Indies, rivaling that of Kashmir.

Among the many other charming towns of the island, Trinidad has ever been regarded as one of the most picturesque. Its narrow, sloping streets are paved with primitive cobblestones, and its small tiled houses, devoid of front yards and each with a tiny patio, remind one of a Valencian or an Andalusian town—an aspect heightened by the manners and customs of its likable people. The ancestral lines of many of these go straight back to the days of Columbus.

A delightful excursion from Habana is that to the Isle of Pines, traveling by rail to Batabanó and thence by steamer. The sunset views and seascapes over the tranquil Caribbean Sea whose waters have felt the keels of Columbus's caravels are unforgettable. Numerous picturesque *cayos* dot the shallow waters. Usually the sea is as smooth as glass. In the early dawn of the morning following, the ship touches at Júcaro, then proceeds along a beautiful tropical coast to the terminus at Nueva Gerona, largest of the island ports. The approach up the winding Las Casas River, for years the chosen rendezvous of Antillean pirates, is extraordinarily picturesque. The mangrove-lined banks backed by waving palms and jungle patches, dew-drenched, flower-crowned, and odorous, are the haunts of big sea turtles and aquatic birds. Four hundred years ago the eagle gaze of Columbus sought out the same points the eye of the traveler now seeks. Nueva Gerona is a sunny little town of wide streets and attractive, cloisterlike houses and arcades.

Many delightful hours can be spent sauntering about the old metropolis of Habana, and with a knowledge of its early history a host of places will repay visits to them. Lovers of the beautiful will wish to return again and again to the fine La Reina Church, the Museum and Picture Gallery, and to the National Library with its wealth of old documents relating to the early days of the port when Habana was a growing city and Manhattan Island still a wilderness. Certain it is that no single city in the Americas holds within its ancient walls more of historical and abiding interest than this age-old stronghold of conquering Spain in the New World. Founded in 1519, nearly a century before the Pilgrims stepped on Plymouth Rock and 70 years before Peter Minuit established the Dutch Settlement of New Amsterdam on lower Manhattan, it has known the physical presence of the valiant men who discovered our own fatherland. No city possesses a more stirring or romantic past, and none a more charming present. The present city is a solid, dignified, compact, imposing and fascinating metropolis, brilliant in the daytime and peculiarly seductive at night under the soft, star-sown sky.

Among the far-famed points of interest is Morro Castle, or *el Castillo de los Santos Reyes*, an isolated precipitous mass of battlemented masonry and scarped headland which, extending seaward from the northernmost point of Cabaña Ridge, overlooks and guards the entrance to Habana Harbor and is almost an integral part of the hill on which it stands. Morro owes its existence to the dreaded sea dragon Francis Drake who, returning in 1585 from "singeing the king's beard" at Cartagena, appeared momentarily before Habana, and threatened to return in due course and take the port. With this threat in mind the Spanish monarch Felipe II instructed (in 1588)

the Italian engineer Juan Bautista Antoneli to construct a harbor defense that would withstand any piratical attack.

Other fortresses of colonial times still exist, as well as portions of the old wall, 20 feet high, 15 feet thick, and a mile long, which once safeguarded the city. The visitor will find the ancient intermingled with the modern city, whose outdoor life centers in the delightful Paseo de Martí, the prolongation of which is the broad Malecón, or seashore boulevard. Both are enriched by notable monuments, among which are those to Maceo and Gómez, heroes of Cuban Independence, to the students shot in 1871, and to the officers



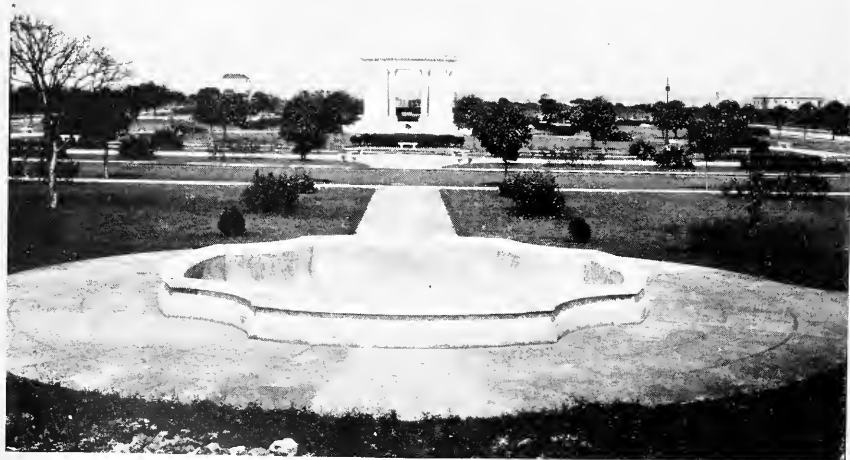
Photograph by American Photo Studios

THE FORTRESS OF LA FUERZA, HABANA

This double-walled massive fortress facing the bay is one of the oldest structures on the continent, dating from 1537

and men of the *Maine*. The monument to the great Martí stands in Central Park.

The magnificent new President's Palace; the Senate Hall; the edifice under construction for the Congress; the City Hall, dating from 1773; the university, where a beautiful bronze *Alma Mater* by Mario Korbel extends her welcoming arms; the sumptuous Galician and Asturian Clubs; and the National Theater are all impressive and interesting buildings. To these should be added, among others, the Cathedral, where the bones of Columbus once reposed; the Sacred Heart Church (also called La Reina); and the little shrine of El Templete.



PARKS OF HABANA

The park system of the Cuban capital is being steadily extended. Upper: Parque Central, which presents, perhaps, a more varied and constantly changing aspect than any other single spot in the city. It is a focal point toward which more than a dozen busy streets converge. Lower: Miramar Park, a plaza in one of the newer sections of the city

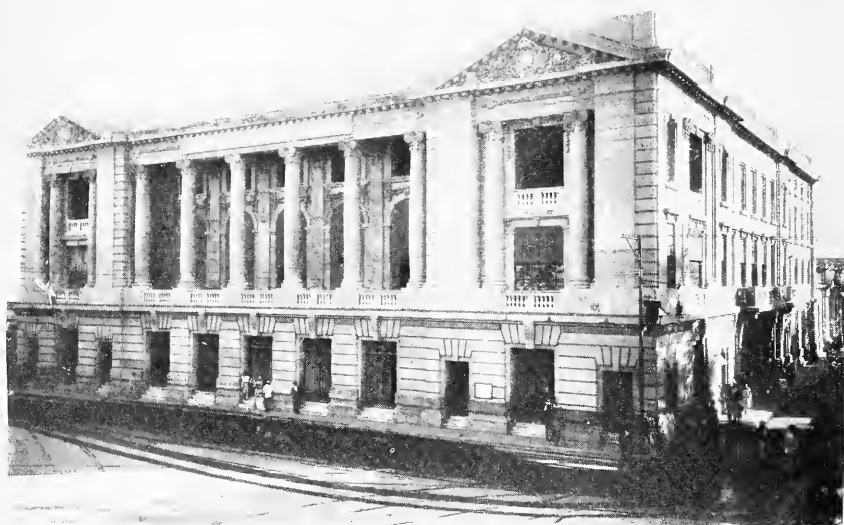
Many parks, delightful suburbs, beautiful alike for their attractive houses and luxuriant vegetation, and near-by country and yacht clubs contribute to the pleasant life of the Cuban capital, so near the United States and yet so exotic in atmosphere.

For some reason too subtle to be explained in words, no atmosphere appeals more strongly to the average northerner than does the Spanish. In the Americas this Iberian charm usually is enriched by various Indian undertones, shadows of the vanishing races whose mysterious ancestors lived and loved and worked in the sun-swept South centuries before Colón was born, and who in Mexico and Central and South America erected palatial cities whose ruins amaze the modern traveler and the afterglow of whose romantic existence lends a charm that even Greece or Rome can not overshadow. If each of the 19 Spanish-speaking countries south of the United States possessed a guidebook similar to those Mr. Terry has made for Mexico and Cuba—books which would reveal to American tourists the inalienable attractions of those fascinating countries—much of the \$136,000,000 which American tourists now annually spend in Europe would be diverted southward, for in point of natural beauty and human picturesqueness few countries of the world excel those of Latin America.



THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, HABANA

NOTABLE BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS



Courtesy of R. W. Hebard & Co.

NOTABLE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF SAN SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR

Upper: The National Palace. Lower: The National Theater

IN THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR



Courtesy of R. W. Hebard & Co.

THE CATHEDRAL, FACING BOLIVAR PARK, IN THE CAPITAL OF SAN SALVADOR



Courtesy of R. W. Hebard & Co.

A BUSINESS STREET IN SAN SALVADOR

NOTABLE BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS



Courtesy of R. W. Hebard & Co.

PAVING WORKS IN SAN SALVADOR

Upper: Seventh Street before improving. Lower: The same street after the new pavement was completed

IN THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR



CARRYING TOBACCO TO MARKET

An unimproved highway in the interior. An ambitious and progressive program calls for the improvement and construction of more than 3,000 miles of roads in the Republic of El Salvador



Courtesy of R. W. Hebard & Co.

A PASSENGER MOTOR BUS IN THE CAPITAL

The mule trainway in San Salvador has been supplanted by the electric car and by motor bus service

NOTABLE BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS



Courtesy of R. W. Hobard & Co.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION IN EL SALVADOR

Difficult construction on the railroad now being built between San Salvador and Zacapa, Guatemala. Upper: A river was diverted from its opening at the left to the new channel excavated at the right and the railroad line was then laid along the old channel. Lower: This view shows the numerous cuts and fills and their character within a short stretch of line

IN THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR



Courtesy of R. W. Hebard & Co.

SALVADOR-GUATEMALA RAILROAD

Upper: Bridge over the Rio Lempa. Lower: A deep cut through rock in a mountainous section of the road

THE AMERICAN ASTRONOMERS IN CHILE¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

THE magnificent climate and clear atmosphere of Central Chile afford conditions exceptionally favorable for the requirements of astronomical observation, and it is satisfactory to know that for many years past the observatories established in Chile have been making valuable contributions to science.

The Chilean National Observatory, in the outskirts of Santiago, owes its origin to the visit to this country of an astronomical expedition from the United States in the year 1849. The following is a very brief outline of its history: In October of the year 1849, Lieut. James M. Gillis, of the United States Navy, arrived in Valparaiso, his tedious journey, in which the Isthmus of Panama had to be crossed, having taken 70 days. He came to Chile as the leader of an astronomical expedition sent out by the United States Government, his instruments and apparatus being sent in a sailing ship via Cape Horn. He was accompanied by Lieuts. S. L. Phels and Macrae, as assistants. The expedition remained in Chile for three years, fixing its quarters in a temporary structure erected on Cerro Santa Lucia, in the heart of the city. Three Chilean students served as volunteers. Lieutenant Gillis and his companions returned to the United States in the year 1852, after carrying out a series of observations of the utmost value. The leader of the expedition wrote a book in which he recorded much information with respect to Chile and its people 70 years ago that is even now of considerable interest.

On the departure of the American expedition, the Chilean Government decided to purchase the whole of the instrumental equipment, authorizing Professor Domeyko to buy the observatory as it stood. The instruments then acquired included a 6-inch meridian circle by Pistor & Martins, and a 1½-inch refractor by Fitz. The observatory was placed in the charge of Dr. Charles Moesta, of the University of Marburg, as director, and in 1860 a new building was erected. Later on a 9½-inch refractor by Merz & Repsold was installed and a 13-inch photo-refractor by Cautier.

THE CHILE BRANCH OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY

A familiar object which strikes the eye of every visitor to Santiago is the dome of the observatory on San Cristobal. This is purely an

¹ The South Pacific Mail, Valparaiso, Chile, July 4, 1926

American institution, administered from the Lick Observatory and financed, we understand, from the Mills bequest. The observatory is situated 920 feet above the city of Santiago and 2,755 feet above sea level. It is high enough to clear the mists that rise from the valley of the Mapocho River. In this edifice there is a very fine reflector with a 3-foot speculum, with a focal length of about 51 feet, specially adapted for spectroscopic research.

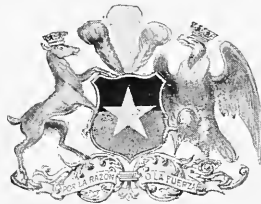
The observatory is dedicated mainly to astrophysics. Here have been made remarkable studies on the rate of the sun's motion through space, and much elaborate photographic research on the approach and recession of the naked-eye stars and the bright line nebulae. The observatory, which was founded in the early years of the century, has been in the charge of several distinguished astronomers, among them Messrs. Curtis, Wilson, and Paddock.

THE HEAVENS IN CHILE

This is an appropriate place in which to quote a description of the southern heavens as seen from the Bay of Valparaiso, written by a distinguished American man of science, Commander M. F. Maury, LL. D., of the United States Navy, author of an epoch-making work, "The Physical Geography of the Sea, and its Meteorology." He is describing the calm evening in Valparaiso, after the furious south wind of the summer afternoons has fallen: Presently the stars begin to peep out, timidly at first, as if to see whether the elements here below had ceased their strife and if the scene on earth be such as they, from their bright spheres aloft, may shed their sweet influences upon. Sirius, or that blazing world in Argus, may be the first watcher to send down a feeble ray; then follow another and another, all smiling meekly; but presently, in the short twilight of the latitude, the bright leaders of the starry host blaze forth in all their glory, and the sky is decked and spangled with superb brilliants. In the twinkling of an eye, and faster than the admiring gazer can tell, the stars seem to leap out from their hiding places. By invisible hands, and in quick succession, the constellations are hung out; but first of all, with dazzling glory, in the azure depths of space appears the great Southern Cross. That shining symbol lends a holy grandeur to the scene, making it still more impressive. Alone in the night watch, after the sea breeze has sunk to rest, I have stood on the deck under those beautiful skies, gazing, admiring, rapt. I have seen there, above the horizon at once, and shining with a splendor unknown in northern latitudes, every star of the first magnitude—save only six—that is contained in the catalogue of the 100 principal fixed stars of astronomers. There lies the city on the seashore, wrapped in sleep. The sky looks solid, like a vault of

steel set with diamonds. The stillness below is in harmony with the silence above, and one almost fears to speak, lest the harsh sound of the human voice, reverberating through these vaulted 'chambers of the south' should wake up echo and drown the music that fills the soul. On looking aloft, the first emotion gives birth to a homeward thought; bright and lovely as they are, those, to northern sons, are not the stars nor the skies of fatherland. Alpha Lyræ, with his pure white light, has gone from the zenith, and only appears for one short hour above the top of the northern hills. Polaris and the Great Bear have ceased to watch from their posts; they are away down below the horizon. But, glancing the eye above and around, you are dazzled with the splendors of the firmament. The moon and the planets stand out from it; they do not seem to touch the blue vault in which the stars are set. The Southern Cross is just about to culminate. Climbing up in the east are the Centaurs, Spica, Boötes, and Antares, with his lovely little companion, which only the best telescopes have the power to unveil. These are all bright, particular stars, differing from one another in color as they do in glory. At the same time, the western sky is glorious with its brilliants, too. Orion is there, just about to march down into the sea; but Canopus and Sirius, with Castor and his twin brother, and Procyon, Argus, and Regulus—these are high up on their course; they look down with great splendor, smiling peacefully as they precede the Southern Cross on its westward way.

"And yonder, farther still, away to the south, float the Magellanic clouds, and the 'Coal Sacks,' those mysterious, dark spots in the sky, which seems as though it had been rent, and these were holes in the 'azure robe of night,' looking out in the starless, empty black abyss beyond. One who has never watched the southern sky in the stillness of the night, after the sea breeze with its turmoil is done, can have no idea of its grandeur, beauty, and loveliness."



CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA IN NEW EDUCATIONAL SEAT ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By HAMILTON M. WRIGHT

BECAUSE of the great storm which swept south Florida in September and the attention devoted to the subsequent exigent relief and reconstruction activities, notice of the opening of the University of Miami almost escaped the public attention.

Yet it did open with more than 700 students matriculating on the registration days, October 15 and 16, and classes began on Monday, October 18. Because of the motive with which it was founded: as a Pan American University which might serve as a liaison of intellectual understanding between Latin America and the United States, its opening will have a special significance to many as the fulfillment of a long-cherished ambition.

For many years it had been evident that a strategic location for a great university would be in the southeastern region of the United States. An educational institution situated there, it was felt, would have the greatest possible opportunity, owing to its geographical location, to disseminate and to receive helpful influences throughout the entire Latin American region, and to develop close cultural relationships between the northern and southern continents and the near-by regions of Cuba, the West Indies, and Central America. In this connection it is proposed, at the University of Miami, to study the particular problems of both continents with the hope that each may be able to serve as the interpreter of the other. Fortunately a special endowment for the Pan American department will make it possible for the university to carry on this work in an adequate manner.

Through the contribution of \$1,000,000 by Mr. Victor Hope, there will be established a College of Citizenship. This will have as one of its main objectives the organization of a Pan American department in which students and professors from Latin American countries will assemble with North American students and teachers, thus

contributing to a better and more sympathetic understanding between these groups.

The University of Miami was a project dear to the heart of the late William Jennings Bryan, who, deeply interested in Latin America, was anxious to foster a closer social and educational relationship between the United States and its southern neighbors. Mr. Bryan was one of the regents of the new university, while his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, is secretary of the institution. The Hon. James M. Cox, former candidate for President of the United States, is also one of the regents.

In announcing the university, Mr. Cox said:

The rapid increase in the study of Spanish as a language all over the United States of America is simply a measure of preparation for a new era in cis-Atlantic affairs. Into this whole scheme of things a university in the most attractive tropical region in the United States of America fits perfectly. This university will have a wide cultural and practical influence not only in Miami and in the United States, in general, but in all Latin America.

While the University of Miami will direct attention to the development of cultural relationships with Latin America, it will by no means be devoted exclusively to this objective, for it is conceived as a university in the widest sense of the term.

At present the university is using a very large and agreeably situated building on the campus which was uninjured by the storm. Construction on the Administration Building has progressed; much work has been done upon the grounds, comprising 160 acres in Coral Gables, the gift of Mr. George E. Merrick. A lagoon has been dug and waterways which connect it with Biscayne Bay. Other buildings will be constructed as rapidly as is expedient.

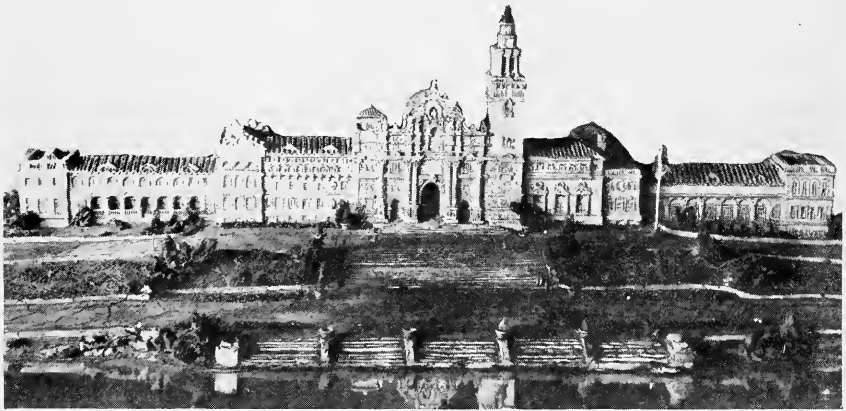
The beautiful Mary Kimball Penney Hall, to be occupied by the Miami Conservatory, is the gift of Mr. J. C. Penney, in memory of his wife, Mary Kimball Penney. Mrs. Penney, who was well known for her lovely character, spent many years of her life in the study of music under the best masters both in this country and Europe. She was a resident of Miami and the interest she felt in the conservatory and the affection she inspired make this a particularly fitting tribute to her memory. The building will be finished during the school year 1926-27.

The gift of 160 acres of land made by Mr. Merrick, which is valued in the books of the university corporation at \$1,000,000, although worth much more, and the pledge of \$4,000,000 toward the endowment of the institution, made it possible for the board of regents to plan definitely the opening of the university this fall. In a campaign conducted under the direction of the board, various sums were pledged which assure to the institution assets of \$8,877,475, including the 160 acres of land presented for use as a campus. Moreover,

additional gifts—one of \$200,000, fourteen of \$100,000, and several in the thousands and tens of thousands—have given the fund a magnificent start toward its objective of \$10,000,000. Eventually the university will represent a much larger investment.

Following the campaign for funds in sufficient amount to open the university, the board of regents placed the administration planning of the institution in the hands of Mr. Bowman Foster Ashe, who was given the title of executive secretary. With the hearty cooperation of many of the great universities of the country, a curriculum was devised and a faculty employed.

The officers and members of the board of regents are as follows: William E. Walsh, chairman; Ruth Bryan Owen, vice-chairman;



Courtesy of Hamilton M. Wright

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

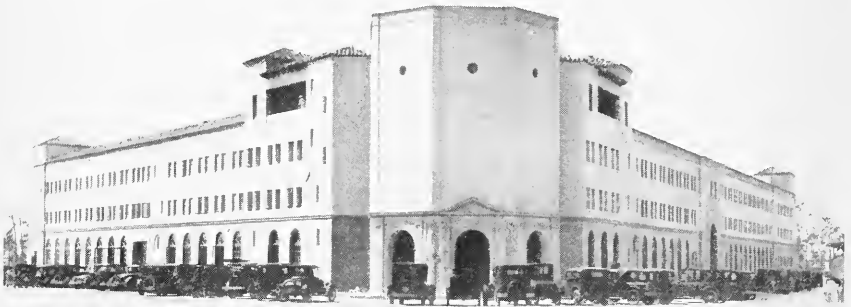
Scale model of the university's new Administration Building now under construction. The immense structure, in picturesque Hispano-Moresque architecture, will front upon a large artificial lake, and will be surrounded with attractive tropical plantings

Frederic Zeigen, secretary; and Thomas J. Pancoast, treasurer; Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, James M. Cox, Miss Bertha M. Foster, Henry Salem Hubbell, Telfair Knight, George E. Merrick, Mrs Ruth Bryan Owen, Thomas J. Pancoast, Mitchell D. Price, Leslie B. Robertson, E. G. Sewell, Frank B. Shutts, B. B. Tatum, William E. Walsh, and Frederic Zeigen.

Pan Americanists everywhere will be interested to learn that the list of scholarly and representative faculty members of Miami University includes Dr. Victor Andrés Belaunde, who will be responsible for the course in Latin American History and Institutions. And those who have followed the career of this distinguished Peruvian scholar and diplomat—formerly professor of constitutional history in the University of Lima and, later, Minister of Peru in Uruguay—will

congratulate the administration both on the wisdom of their selection and their good fortune on having obtained the services of this eminent educator and man of letters.

The University of Miami will always be an out-of-doors university. In an institution built for the purpose of utilizing to the fullest extent the climatic possibilities of its location many of the regular class recitations will be conducted in the open air courts or patios. A program for physical training and university athletics will be developed in such a way that the largest possible time of the students can be spent in the open air. Miles of waterways connect with the Bay of Biscayne and the Atlantic Ocean. In front of the Administration Building of the university is a lake which is part of this



Courtesy of Hamilton M. Wright

WHERE CLASSES ARE HELD

Pending completion of the Administration Building, classes of the University of Miami are now being held in this building

system and which, in combination with the waterways, can be utilized for the development of water athletics and water sports. With the presence of Latin American students, the special outdoor games of Latin America will speedily become a part of the scheme of university recreation. Adequate athletic fields and a stadium are already provided for and will be available for use in the academic year 1927-28. A municipal stadium is available for use during the present academic year.

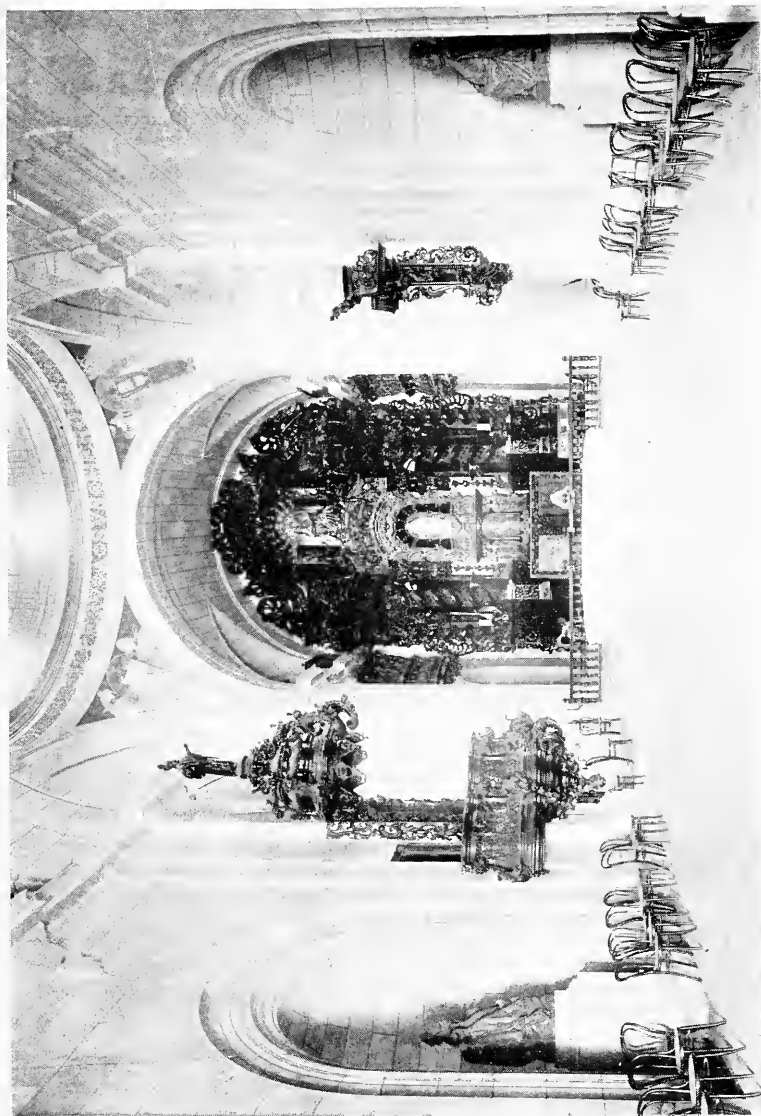
Every student in the undergraduate schools is required to take a complete physical examination upon entering the university. This is made by the departments of health and physical education during registration week and the two weeks immediately following. Appointment for this examination is made at the time of registration. A record is

kept of each case, together with a medical history, and the student is advised of any physical defects discovered and of ways and means for their correction. Subsequent physical examinations are made in cases requiring special attention. All candidates for athletic teams are carefully examined before being allowed to compete.

Physical education is required for graduation. The work must be taken during the freshman year unless other arrangements are made with the head of the department. The two-hour periods each week throughout the year are required of all freshmen. The credits necessary for graduation must include the passing of a swimming test and the student must demonstrate his ability to swim at some time before the close of the freshman year. In the case of those unable to swim, instruction in swimming may be substituted for work on the gymnasium floor, two swimming periods being regarded as the equivalent of one gymnasium period. Exemption from gymnasium classes and credit for physical education are allowed for participation in athletics, upon recommendation of the coach and approval of the director of physical education.

The University of Miami will include ultimately schools of business administration, education, engineering, law, liberal arts, medicine, and a graduate school. At the present time the first-year course in law or medicine is not given, but students entering from high school whose ultimate objective is either of these professions were enabled to begin their work at the university during the present academic year.

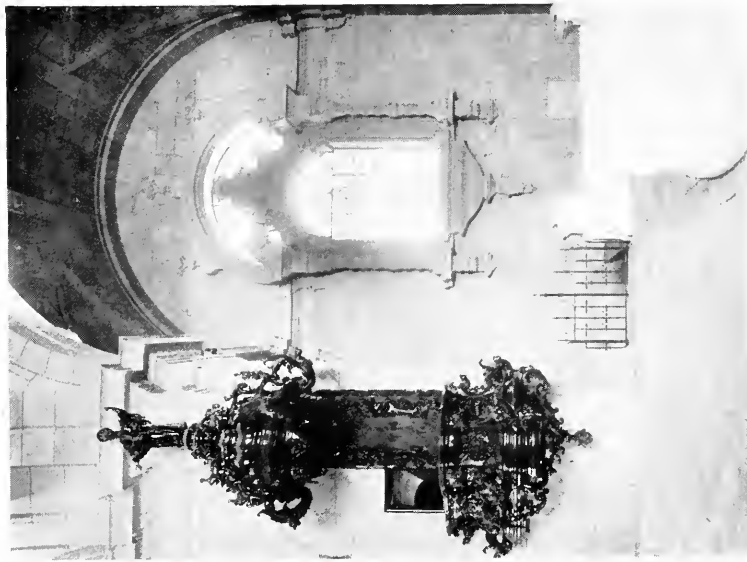
The school of art will give particular attention in the present year to elementary instruction and to the consolidation of the artistic interests of the community. The College of Liberal Arts, the School of Music and the School of Art will endeavor to work out a coordinated plan through which all of the artistic interests of the community can be merged. Close affiliation will be maintained with musical organizations, libraries, art societies, learned societies, and other cultural bodies in order that the university may exercise its full influence in things artistic.



Courtesy of "Peru," London

PANTHEON OF NATIONAL HEROES IN LIMA, PERU

The old chapel of San Marcos University has been converted into the shrine of Peru's national heroes. The remains of two British heroes of the Peruvian War of Independence, Gen. William Miller and Vice Admiral Martin Guese, were removed from their resting places in cemeteries near Callao and reinterred with solemn ceremony in this pantheon, October 18, 1926



Courtesy of: "Peru," London



THE PANTHEON, LIMA

Left: The pulpit and stairway descending to the crypt. Right: The vaulted crypt

MEXICO'S MYSTERY WRITING¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By JOHN HUBERT CORNYN

IS the mystery of the Maya writing about to be solved? Explorers in the Valley of Mexico and other parts of the Mexican Republic believe so, and they back up their belief with what seems startling evidence.

The Maya writing bears no resemblance to any of the other known systems of writing of the old or the new world. Like the ancient Egyptian civilization it appears full blown. If it had its origin in America, why did not other Indian races, who were almost as far advanced in civilization as the Mayas, adopt the primitive glyphs from which the Maya writing sprang and improve upon them as the Mayas did? Why have we no evidence or knowledge of the origin of the Maya writing?

Recent explorations, which have set back thousands of years the beginning of native American writing, may furnish the answer of these questions; for they have brought to light hundreds of stones upon which are engraved glyphs unlike anything heretofore found. These glyphs are well made and suggest that the race which invented and used them had gone through a long period of development before it had perfected them.

When did the race which left these curious ancient glyphs flourish?

The answer to this question might be given in the words that frequently introduce the Indian hero or wonder tale: "In the days of long ago." How long is uncertain; but it was before the Nahua races began their first migrations southward, probably about the time the Indo-European races were beginning their exodus from their Asiatic home, in that dim-distant past which tradition characterizes as the "days of long ago."

About a year ago well-worked stone blocks of various sizes ranging from 1 inch square to 2 feet or more were found in the brick pits to the west of the City of Mexico. These had engraved on them figures of what have since been proven to be primitive gods; while many of the smaller stones bore glyph-like figures or signs. In most cases, the engraved lines had been filled in with red or yellow paint, thus making the figures stand out with startling vividness. Careful comparisons of the various engraved stones show that the paint was

¹ *The Panama Times*, Panama, July 11, 1926.

applied not only to make the engraved lines show up but also to convey very definite meanings, in a religious or mythological sense. Yellow was the peculiar color of the Sun God; red that of the Fire and the Volcano gods; green that of the Earth Mother; white that of the God of the Morning.

At first the finding of these engraved and painted stones created very little interest in scientific circles because they were looked upon as the barbarous art of a very primitive people, and because the significance of finding stones with glyphs upon them, among a people who must have lived several thousand years before the beginning of the Maya civilization, was not appreciated. But as the excavations continued and it became evident that ancient Mexican people lived and flourished before the lava streams to the south of Mexico City, which were deposited probably 5,000 years ago, scientists began to realize that here was something absolutely new, not only in Mexican civilization, but in the history of the early civilizations of the world.

All the stones bearing glyphs were burned black, showing that they had passed through fire. The roofs of the adobe houses in which they were found, originally of thatch filled with mud, had also been subjected, following some stupendous inundations, to an intense heat that had turned the mud into terra cotta. Immense quantities of these "baked roofs" were taken out of the brick pits about San Miguel Amantla, a small village lying between Mexico City and the foothills to the west. The skeletons of the dead found in the ruins of these houses had also been charred until in many cases they resemble charcoal. The evidence shows that this ancient people had been drowned out; that the inundation had come upon them so suddenly that they had not been able to escape and that they had perished in the ruins of their homes.

Another new and unexpected "find" of an unusual nature increases the interest in this buried primitive civilization of Mexico:

To the west of Mexico City in the foothills are great "caves" from which stonecutters have been taking out "tepetate," a sort of conglomerate stone, for many years. These caves or quarries extend far underground, some of them having many ramifications. The inner quarries are in absolute darkness, the quarrymen working with candles or oil lamps.

All about the Valley of Mexico to an elevation of approximately half a mile above the level of the valley are great stretches of stratified conglomerate rock: sand, gravel, volcanic ash, and other débris. These lie in separate undisturbed strata which climb the foothills far back into the mountains, that rise like a vast encircling wall about the valley forming a circumference of more than 300 miles. That these strata were all formed under water, as the formation

plainly shows, furnishes the most conclusive evidence that the Valley of Mexico, in the dim and distant ages of the past, was subjected to one of the most stupendous inundations of all time, an inundation that turned the valley into an immense lake more than half a mile deep.

At the time of the conquest of the empire of the Moctezumas in 1521 a tradition of this great flood still existed. So greatly had the destruction of the primitive civilization of the Valley of Mexico impressed the survivors, that Aztec tradition recorded that the flood drowned out the sun leaving the world in darkness; that a new sun had to be created by the gods and that the new sun ruled a new age in the history of the world.

Many of the underground quarries or caves are at an elevation of from 200 to 500 feet above the Valley of Mexico. Above the floors of the quarries extend 30 to 80 feet of stratified sand, gravel, partially formed conglomerate stone and volcanic ash. The floors of the quarries are generally formed of fine volcanic sand, gravel and ash, all of which is fire-marked. In this are found engraved stones similar to those found from 15 to 40 feet beneath the surface of the Valley of Mexico. But none of these stones bear marks of fire, while all those down in the valley are strongly fire-marked. The valley stones are found in the ruins of houses and temples. Not a vestige of civilization except the stones themselves has been found in the tepetate quarries. Yet there is no doubt that the stones of the valley and those from the tepetate quarries had the same origin. Why then, are the valley stones fire-marked and the "cave" stones untouched by the destructive element that has left its terrible marks upon the buried cities of the valley?

The answer to this question is also the answer to the other question already propounded as to when the race which built up this extensive primitive civilization flourished.

To the south of the Valley of Mexico are vast lava beds from two to several yards in thickness and fearfully scarred by time. These are known as the Pedregales. They are the result of extensive volcanic eruptions from Mount Xitli some 5,000 years ago, according to estimates made by geological experts. The strata in which the glyph-stones are found extend *under* these volcanic beds, never over them. The glyph-stone civilization, therefore, which was drowned out by the great inundation, had disappeared before the activity of Mount Xitli covered the Valley of Mexico with a vast winding sheet of volcanic ash and buried the wrecks of dead cities under a far-extending blanket of lava stone, through which, to-day, the heads of very ancient pyramids project, while their bases are 30 feet or more beneath the surface of the lava. This means that the stratified rock, sand, gravel, conglomerate and volcanic ash, in which the

glyphs are found, existed before the occurrence of the lava flows. The formation of these vast stratified deposits must have taken a long time during which the Valley of Mexico was under water. And before this the dead and buried civilization of which the glyphs is a survival, had lived, flourished, and died. This takes this primitive Mexican civilization back to a comparatively remote age which was not later than 8,000 years ago and probably much more.

All the fire-marked engraved stones found buried in the bed of the Valley of Mexico are of heavy material such as could not easily have been moved by floods of water, especially as they are always found within the remains of massive walls. But the glyph-stones encountered in the tepetate stone caves or quarries are invariably pumice, which is lighter than water. When the great inundation came and filled the valley up to a height of half a mile the heavy engraved stones remained behind within the walls of the buildings in the flatlands of the valley, while the light pumice stones floated and were carried up against the projecting foothills where they were buried by the shifting sands, gravel and volcanic ash. When the great flood went down, probably after many years, as the Valley of Mexico has no natural drainage, the descending floods of burning volcanic ash from Mount Xitli burned the glyph-stones that still remained in the ruins of the dead towns of the valley; but as the pumice glyph-stones were already buried under many feet of stratified deposits, these escaped the ravages of the fires engendered by the burning volcanic ash.

Thus nature in one of her most violent cataclysms, has preserved for posterity the most irrefutable evidence of a comparatively advanced civilization that was swept out of existence in the most tragic manner, in an age so far back that only the most fantastic legend has any remembrance of it. This stupendous destruction explains why these ancient glyphs, which display more evidence of skill and a more organized system of writing than that of any of the races which followed in the Valley of Mexico, should apparently have had no influence on succeeding civilizations, unless it may be that they were the forebears of the Maya writing. This, only a most careful, detailed and far-extending comparison can prove or disprove now that several thousand years separate the earlier system of glyphs from the highly developed Maya writing.

When the glyph stones first began to appear, I thought they consisted of a few conventional signs probably used in the temples or in the religious ceremonies dedicated to the gods. But since then such a vast number of these glyph stones have come to light, and they display such a wonderful variety of signs, apparently both simple and compound, that no room is left for doubt that the system of glyphs was very extensive. The glyphs are in many cases so obviously conventional that they convey the idea of a civilization that had

reached a high degree of development. The Niven Museum alone, in Mexico City, contains over 1,600 glyph-stones, most of which were taken from the tepetate quarries or the débris about the mouths of the "caves" described.

Each glyph-stone generally bears what is apparently a single image, idea, word, or it may be phrase. As the stones were carried for several miles on the flood, before being deposited against the side of a projecting hill or in some bay or inlet, all knowledge of their original order in the temples has been lost, so that we are unable to say whether the glyphs expressed simple isolated ideas or a consecutive story when placed in a certain order. There are a few stones of a more complicated character which apparently bear numerous glyphs in columns. As these signs relate to the nature gods it is possible to read them in the light of what we know of the Aztec and other native Mexican writing of a hieroglyphic character. This is an indication that the vanished race had advanced beyond the stage of purely separate glyphs.

Many of these glyphs are within an inclosing border, exactly as are many of the Maya glyphs. It is probable that the Maya inclosing border is the result of engraving a separate glyph or idea on a single stone. These stones, if placed in horizontal lines or perpendicular rows, would give the appearance the Maya glyphs present to-day.

In these ancient glyphs the gods who are apparently all nature gods play a very prominent part. Naturally the deities who brought the rain, who produced growth, fired the hearth, and cooked the food are the most prominent in all systems of primitive religions; and the glyphs and paintings of this primitive American civilization show that their possessors were no exception to the rule. While the lightning, wind and personified vegetation are represented on comparatively small glyph stones, the sun, the fire, the volcano and the dual-god, Sun-fire, are painted on great cement altar tops, on the summit of adobe altars from 15 to 30 feet high. Frequently, too, they are drawn on heavy stones which probably formed permanent monuments in the temples or on the truncated pyramidal altars, of which there are scores about the town of Ajuixotla, to the west of Mexico City, in the Valley of Mexico. Some years ago the summits of sunken pyramids and altars projected by scores above the surface of the ground in this locality. Most of them, however, have been leveled by the small farmers and the adobe and brick makers. Yet their presence is still indicated by the uneven nature of the land which, being the ancient bottom of the lake, should be level. Some of these large altar stones are elaborately carved and painted in a manner that shows much skill and knowledge on the part of the artist. Others, however, are very rudely done. The latter are probably sacred survivals from a still more primitive past.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYS COMPANY OF CENTRAL AMERICA ∴

By ALBERTO IBARRA M.

International Railways of Central America

MANY were the prophecies during and after the Great War that when that world-agonizing struggle was at last ended a new civilization would be brought forth. These are now receiving their fulfillment, for little, it seems, remains to be revealed in the development of that renaissance which, through the latest discoveries of science, indicates the future of the nations.

International bonds based on new treaties of friendship and commerce; dirigibles, now almost accident proof, transporting passengers and mail through the air; the marvelous advances of the radio which in an instant broadcasts the most daring thought of man; and railways which by their swiftness shorten distances and bring about union and fraternity between nations—all these are part of that new era of civilization which will illuminate the path of future generations.

A necessary factor, however, for the realization of this evolution, now as always, is the tenacious and honest efforts of men devoted to the ideal of labor.

There is in the United States a group of prominent men, composing the Central American International Railways Co., to whose intelligence has been intrusted the laying of the foundation on which the new international life of Central America will rest. For some years they have been devoting their best energies to the promotion of this task, whose importance they thoroughly comprehend. Impelled by his own faith in the project, Mr. Minor C. Keith, president of the company's board of directors, which meets in New York City, is doing his utmost to speed the completion of the gigantic task of constructing this section of the Pan American Railway, the most sure and direct method toward securing the Union of Central America.

The Central American International Railways Co. has the most complete confidence in its work, which already extends from the southern frontier of Mexico, across Guatemala, until it unites the latter country with Salvador. This important section completed, the railway will be continued until it similarly links Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama as well, and in the not far distant future

South America also. Now this important enterprise deserves the most effective support from the Governments of Central America, and it is for this reason that Guatemala, appreciating the fact that "nations, like individuals, should in the future cooperate not so much from a desire for gain as in a spirit of mutual helpfulness," has granted various concessions to this reputable American company, the only one destined some day to realize Bolívar's Pan American ideal of bridging the distance between the capitals of Washington and Buenos Aires.

It is a truism that the nations which have made the construction of railways one of their first duties, in order to attract to their territory tourists and an honest, hard-working class of immigrants, have been the leaders in the advance along the path of progress and civilization. Guided by this consideration, the United States and some of the Latin American nations have for many years been interested in tunnelling their lofty mountain ranges for the passage of the locomotive on its triumphal progress from sea to sea. Moreover, in order to obtain these interoceanic lines, their governments have given hearty support to these works of progress and public benefit.

The Government of Guatemala has for some time, with patriotic vision and without in the least compromising the national integrity, made mutually advantageous concession contracts with accredited foreign firms. To this is due the fact that this beautiful country, so rich in natural resources, is to-day, because of its interoceanic Pan American line, one of the most attractive to visitors.

A year ago Mr. R. A. Aylward, the general manager of the railroad, in conversation with the editor of *El Imparcial*, a Guatemala City daily, declared, with reference to his company, that the banana zone on the Atlantic coast, now in full bearing; the wide plains of the Department of Zacapa, whose commercial renaissance has brought new life to the eastern districts; the latent mineral and forest wealth of the plateaus and mountain ranges on the Atlantic slope; and the fertile fields of the Pacific coast, the chief section devoted to stock raising and the cultivation of coffee and sugar cane, all had in the railways an easy outlet for their products.

Mr. Aylward's words are founded on fact, for who in Guatemala does not know that the Central American International Railways Co. is the leading factor in the development of the life of the nation? What would have become of agriculture, of industry, of commerce, and of the great power of the press, without the ready and effective cooperation of that conductor of civilization? Guatemala's car of progress in this hour of struggle for a part in the life of the world would ere this have been mired in the ruts of backwardness.

The Central American International Railways Co., whose financial importance is perhaps not generally understood in Central America—

its capital runs into several million dollars—has contributed in large measure to the modern development both material and cultural of Guatemala and, moreover, due to the intelligence, ability, and good judgment of the higher officials who cooperate in its administrative progress, it occupies a high place among railway enterprises in general. While it is true that the company has encountered some obstacles, it is also true that, due to the wisdom and probity of the general manager and the harmony existing among his assistants, it has been able to overcome them. One of the most serious of these obstacles, one which also interfered with the general economic life of the country, was the fluctuation of exchange. When the stability of a nation's credit is at the mercy of financial speculation, the country is in danger of falling behind in the social and economic scale. Fortunately, the Guatemalan Government, by creating the Caja Reguladora, which from the first was successful in stabilizing the basis for the rate of exchange for the national currency, put an end to these evils which threatened to undermine the economic life of the Republic.

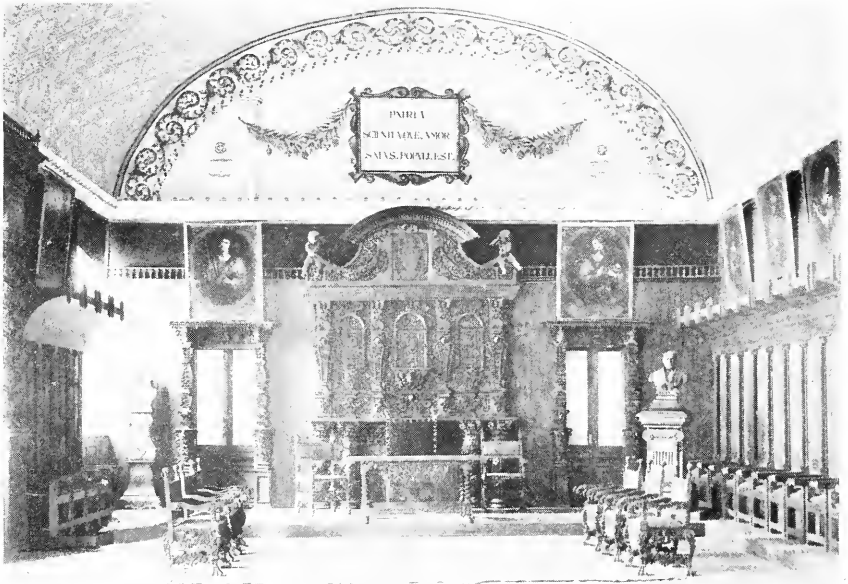
Prior to the creation of the Caja Reguladora the railway company was unable to fix a stable scale of freight and passenger rates, but this has now been done in the belief that the resulting stabilizing of exchange is one of the most important achievements of the late President Orellana's administration, and one which, with the establishment of the Central Bank of Guatemala, may be considered as safeguarding the future of the industrial and commercial life of the nation.



CENTRAL AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYS

Three bridges in the Guatemalan section of the railway

THE MOST NOTABLE FACULTIES OF

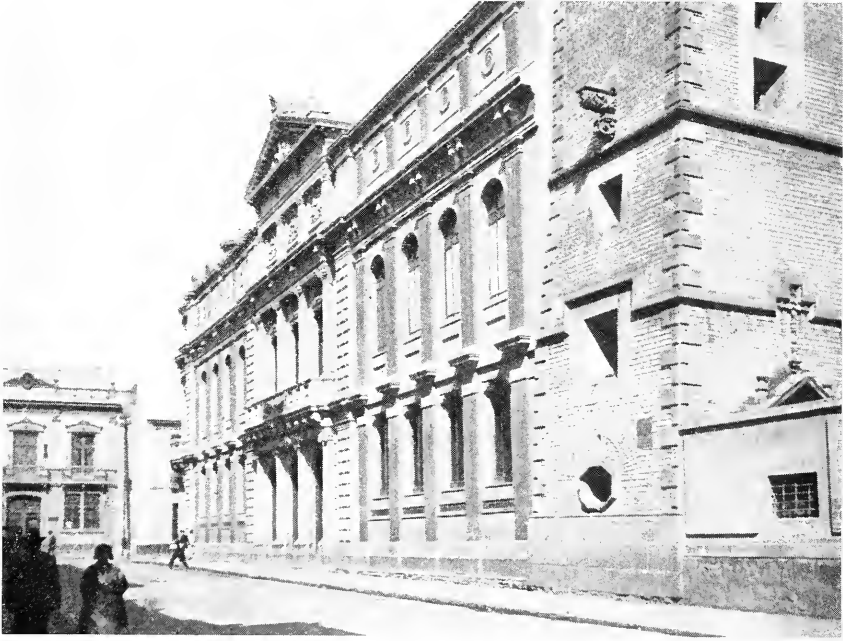


Courtesy of Dr. Alfonso Pruneda

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO

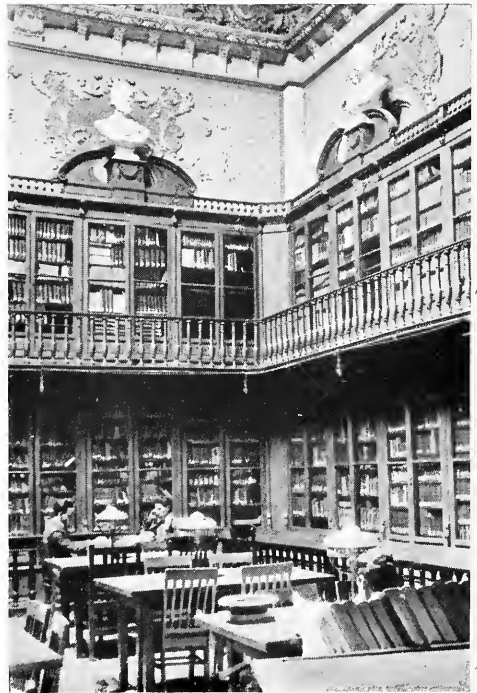
Upper: The University Building. Lower: The Assembly Hall

THE MEXICAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



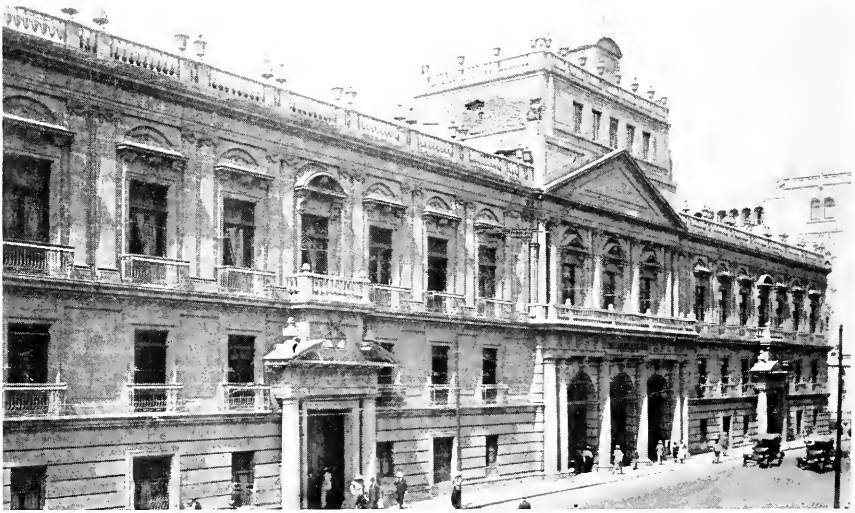
LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO

Upper: The façade of the library. Lower:
A corner of the reading room



Courtesy of Dr. Alfonso Pruneda

THE MOST NOTABLE FACULTIES OF

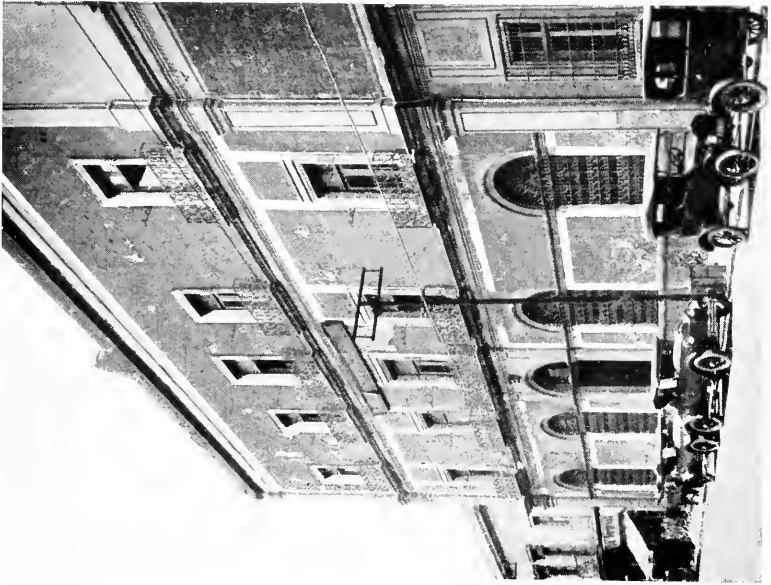


Courtesy of Dr. Alfonso Pruneda

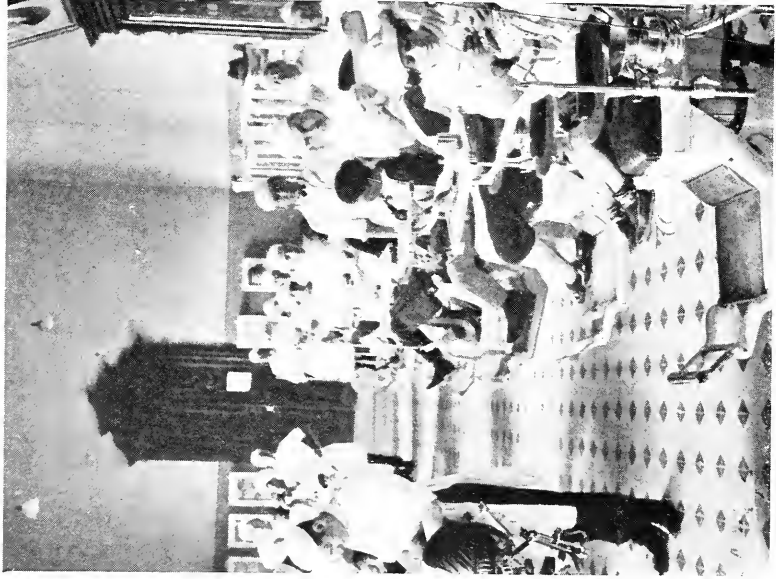
THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO

Upper: The spacious building which houses the School of Mines and Mining. Lower: The School of Medicine

THE MEXICAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



Courtesy of Dr. Alfonso Pruneda



THE SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Left: Exterior of the school. Right: A clinic

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE GRAIN PLANTINGS.—The Department of Rural Economy and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture of Argentina gives in hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) the area planted to grain for the last six seasons as follows:

| | Wheat | Linseed | Oats | Barley | Rye | Bird-seed |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1921-22.... | 5, 563, 000 | 1, 575, 000 | 852, 000 | 250, 972 | 97, 820 | 16, 500 |
| 1922-23.... | 6, 578, 000 | 1, 746, 000 | 1, 059, 350 | 242, 470 | 148, 050 | 13, 330 |
| 1923-24.... | 6, 958, 508 | 2, 181, 902 | 1, 111, 775 | 227, 190 | 163, 510 | 13, 200 |
| 1924-25.... | 7, 200, 500 | 2, 558, 698 | 1, 071, 000 | 333, 560 | 156, 620 | 22, 825 |
| 1925-26.... | 7, 768, 990 | 2, 509, 450 | 1, 292, 530 | 364, 200 | 202, 590 | 34, 600 |
| Average. | 6, 813, 800 | 2, 114, 410 | 1, 077, 331 | 293, 678 | 153, 718 | 20, 091 |
| 1926-27 (estimated) | 7, 740, 000 | 2, 640, 000 | 1, 270, 000 | 387, 000 | 210, 000 | 28, 000 |

The total area of 12,275,000 hectares estimated sown to grain for 1926-27 is an increase of 20.6 per cent over the area of 10,275,000 hectares planted in 1912-13.

EXPORTS FOR EIGHT MONTHS.—The General Bureau of Statistics late in September reported to the Ministry of the Treasury that the Argentine exports for the first eight months of 1926 amounted to 562,853,552 gold pesos, of which the chief items were: Wheat, 109,075,736 gold pesos; linseed, 86,530,720 gold pesos; maize, 70,568,990 gold pesos; unwashed wool, 52,230,782 gold pesos; chilled beef, 46,725,628 gold pesos; salted hides, 30,409,315 gold pesos; and frozen beef, 23,709,265 gold pesos.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.—The International Transradio Co. of Buenos Aires on September 30, 1926, officially opened communication from its station at Monte Grande with its station near Rio de Janeiro. The Argentine Minister of the Interior sent greetings to the Minister of Interior of Brazil, as did the Argentine Minister of Marine to his confrère. This is another link in the bonds of common interest which join the sister Republics.

ARGENTINE NAVY DIRIGIBLE TRIAL TRIP.—Frigate Lieut. Virgilio Patalano on September 16, 1926, made a trial flight in the Argentine Navy dirigible O-2, purchased from the Italian Aeronautical Mission, from Punta Indio air base to Buenos Aires and return. The ship, which is of the semirigid type used in the Italian Navy for the instruc-

tion of airship pilots, has a capacity of 3,500 cubic meters, is fitted with two Colombo 125-horsepower motors, and can develop a speed of 60 to 90 kilometers per hour.

ARGENTINE INVENTORS' CLUB.—The Argentine Inventors' Club, located in Buenos Aires, recently called the attention of the Deputies' Commission on Legislation to bills under consideration for the amendment of the patent law. The club is also interested in a plan to offer prizes for the best Argentine inventions and in an arrangement for loans to be made to inventors for placing their inventions on the market.

BOLIVIA

BOLIVIA'S AIR MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.—It is interesting to note the development of the air mail and passenger service between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, as recounted by our attractive new colleague *Bolivia*. This service, the first to be started in Bolivia, blazed the air-trail in August of 1925. During the first seven months—that is, up to February, 1926—145 trips had been made, carrying 780 passengers, of whom 549 were men, 196 women, and 34 children under 10 years of age. The altitude of Cochabamba is about 8,446 feet above sea level, while that of Santa Cruz is approximately 1,380 feet; the distance between the two cities is 350 miles, and the flying time employed two and a half hours. The last is the most interesting feature, as the only other means of travel between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz is by muleback, taking about 10 or 12 days. The country over which this flight is made is extremely difficult, covered with extensive forests, and is also very mountainous. In places the machines are compelled to cross a chain of the Andes at an altitude of 16,000 feet, and, owing to the nature of the country, there are very few landing places. A variety of temperatures is experienced during the trip. The Lloyd Aero Boliviano, owner of this enterprise, is planning to establish another line from Cochabamba to Trinidad, located on the Mamoré, one of the rivers of the Amazon system.

BRAZIL

FOREIGN TRADE.—The following figures on Brazilian foreign trade for the first six months of 1924, 1925, and 1926 are taken from the tables issued by the Ministry of the Treasury of Brazil:

| | First six months— | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | 1924 | | 1925 | | 1926 | |
| | Contos paper | £1,000 | Contos paper | £1,000 | Contos paper | £1,000 |
| Imports..... | 1, 666, 773 | 30, 020 | 1, 896, 319 | 43, 515 | 1, 354, 452 | 41, 009 |
| Exports..... | 1, 566, 727 | 40, 727 | 1, 842, 084 | 42, 509 | 1, 425, 850 | 43, 246 |

In the first half of 1926 the following showed increases to the amount given over exports for the same period in 1925, but not always in value as well: Preserved meat, 122 tons; wool, 2,078 tons; skins, 257 tons; manganese ore, 27,574 tons; rice, 460 tons; coffee, 709,000 bags; carnauba wax, 740 tons; bran, all kinds, 10,012 tons; edible fruits and nuts, 4,254 tons; and herva matte (Paraguayan tea), 1,240 tons. The exports of coffee are stated to have declined in value 290 contos.

NEW OIL WELLS.—The *Brazil-Ferro-Carril* of October 7, 1926, publishes a report that large oil wells have been discovered in Fazenda Tapera, of the State of São Paulo. It is stated that the analyses of the oil have given very encouraging results, and that negotiations are under way for the exploration of the fields.

The National Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry in a recent report on petroleum investigations requested an appropriation of 2,000 contos to carry on the national surveys of oil lands which were begun in 1918.

MINAS GERAES PERMANENT EXPOSITION OF MINERALS.—The Department of Agriculture of the State of Minas Geraes maintains a permanent exposition of minerals and mining in Bello Horizonte. This exposition is shortly to be enlarged to contain specimens of all the products of the State, which include precious stones such as diamonds, aquamarines, opals, sapphires, rubies, quartz, gold, copper, iron, silver, manganese, and other ores. There are also exhibited 36 articles of Indian manufacture and samples of wood. Agricultural products and a historical section are to be added.

CHILE

POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVES.—Two powerful Garratt-type locomotives built in Manchester, England, have recently been delivered and placed in operation on the nitrate railways at Iquique, while a third is shortly to follow. These engines, which are said to be the most powerful in South America, are capable of hauling a train of 400 tons. They will be used for hauling cargo trains between Iquique and Carpas, a distance of 20 miles, and over a gradient as high as 3.9 per cent. Their construction presents many interesting features. (*Chile*, October, 1926.)

EXPOSITION OF APICULTURE AND AVICULTURE.—Under the auspices of the Chilean Poultrymen's Association a very successful poultry show was held in Santiago last September, in which the beekeepers were for the first time also allowed to exhibit. The Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, and White Leghorns exhibited proved the increasing popularity of these breeds. Large brooders in operation and other machines and utensils were shown. Talks by experts formed an interesting feature of the show.

ANTOFAGASTA PORT IMPROVEMENTS.—The Chilean Ministry of Public Works has accepted the bid of a Chilean firm for the construction of additional port and dock works at Antofagasta, Chile's largest nitrate port. The plan for these works, estimated to cost approximately \$14,600,000—contracts for \$9,000,000 of which have already been let—includes the construction of a large two-armed breakwater, one arm, 648 meters long, running out to sea at a depth of about 25 meters; the other, 820 meters long, being in 25 to 30 meters of water and running parallel with the coast from south to north. The port will thus be protected against strong south and southwest winds. A second mole, to inclose the sheltering area completely, will be built to protect the port on its north side. The electrical equipment of the port will be of the latest type and especially designed to facilitate the rapid movement of nitrate cargoes. (*The Chilean Review*, October, 1926.)

COLOMBIA

IRRIGATION SYSTEM FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TOLIMA.—An engineering mission has been at work for some time past on a project dealing with the irrigation of the arid lands in the Department of Tolima. The work accomplished so far has been highly satisfactory. The land has been surveyed and aerial photographs made of the tract to be improved through irrigation. (*Colombian Legation notes*.)

FILM ON DEPARTMENT OF CUNDINAMARCA.—As a means of making the riches and beauty of the Department of Cundinamarca known abroad, the Government of that Department has contracted with a Colombian citizen to make a motion-picture film about 4,000 feet in length, taking in the various cities of the Department, with special pictures of some of the principal buildings of Bogotá, capital of the Republic as well as of the Department, and also views of the highways, railroads, and natural beauties of the Department of Cundinamarca. This film will be shown in the capitals of the other Departments and then sent abroad to be exhibited in different commercial centers in order to demonstrate the industrial and agricultural wealth of Cundinamarca.

NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY.—On September 11, 1926, the first 48 kilometers of the Northeastern Railway—that is, the section from Bogotá to the town of Tocancipá—were opened to public traffic. This railway, which is being constructed by a Belgian company, will unite the capital of the Republic with the seacoast or with a port on the Magdalena at some point where that river is navigable all the year round.

PROGRESS IN HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—In order to push the construction of the Cambao highway, a credit of 500,000 pesos has been voted by Congress for immediate use in this work. This road, which

is of vital importance to the Department of Cundinamarca, starts in the town of Facatativá and continues along the lower bank of the Magdalena to a point situated on the shore of that river opposite the port of Buenavista.

In the Department of Antioquia road building is also being pushed, a contract having been let recently to a New York construction firm for building a highway from the city of Medellín, capital of that Department, to the seacoast. The construction company has sent four engineers and two technical experts to Colombia to supervise and direct the work. They will be assisted by Colombian engineers.

COSTA RICA

MILK-EVAPORATION PLANT.—A contract for the establishment of a milk-evaporation plant received Government approval on August 2, 1926. It specifies that:

The plant or plants manufacturing condensed, pulverized, evaporated, or malted milk shall be built in milk-producing sections which are too far from the centers of population for the transportation of fresh milk; shall employ Costa Rican labor except when the services of experts not available in Costa Rica are required; and shall use only the most modern methods of manufacture. Their products, which must always be subject to government inspection and equal in purity and quality to those imported, shall be sold at prices at least 20 per cent lower than the imported brands. The Government will permit the importation of all the machinery and other articles necessary for the enterprise free of import or other duties, and will not grant greater privileges to any other company within a period of 15 years after the approval of the contract.

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—With an idea of introducing new strains and promoting the raising of poultry throughout Costa Rica, the Department of Agriculture has recently received from New Orleans a number of White Leghorn, Minorca, Rhode Island Red, and Plymouth Rock chickens. The chickens, which are now housed in model henhouses, may be purchased at cost by persons interested in poultry raising.

CUBA

HIGHWAY PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Public Works has approved a plan calling for an expenditure of \$3,600,000 during the fiscal year 1926-27 for the construction and repair of branch highways in the six Provinces of the Republic, or an average of \$600,000 for each Province.

A call for bids has been authorized for the construction of the central highway, the cost of which is estimated at approximately \$60,000,000. In a report which the Secretary of Public Works presented to the President he states that 24 per cent of the total taxes collected during the fiscal year 1925-26 and of those collected

during the present fiscal year shall be allotted for the construction of the central highway. Later, however, this amount will be raised to 30 per cent of the total taxes for the remainder of the eight years required for the completion of the present highway construction program. (*Cuban Department of State.*)

TRADE STATISTICS.—According to recent statistics supplied by the Cuban Department of State, the value of exports for the first six months of the year 1926 through the port of Habana amounted to a total of \$30,607,460, distributed by countries as follows:

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| United States..... | \$22, 556, 912 | France..... | \$641, 848 |
| Great Britain..... | 1, 892, 844 | Various countries..... | 4, 180, 456 |
| Germany..... | 694, 988 | | |
| Spain..... | 640, 412 | Total..... | 30, 607, 460 |

During the 10 years from 1916 to 1925, the value of merchandise imported has fluctuated between 248 and 558 million pesos, as the following table shows:

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1916..... | \$248, 278, 279 | 1921..... | \$370, 023, 662 |
| 1917..... | 272, 573, 055 | 1922..... | 180, 757, 840 |
| 1918..... | 297, 622, 215 | 1923..... | 268, 951, 106 |
| 1919..... | 359, 326, 624 | 1924..... | 290, 372, 782 |
| 1920..... | 558, 364, 965 | 1925..... | 297, 324, 447 |

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL THEATER AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAMA.—The Dominican Congress at its session of September 22, 1926, voted \$300,000 for the construction of a national theater in the city of Santo Domingo.

Desiring to develop the national drama Señor Manuel R. Mateizán, director of a dramatic company, has organized a contest calling for dramatic compositions of a purely native character dealing with the customs and characteristics of the Dominican people. The plays are to be presented by the Zorda-Mateizán company. Prizes of \$100 each will be awarded to the authors of the four best plays submitted.

ECUADOR

PROPOSED IMMIGRATION.—A communication from Germany recently received by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor of Ecuador stated that a party of German colonists was desirous of going to Ecuador to settle in the eastern section of that Republic.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE.—A regular automobile service has been started between Quito and Ibarra, running twice a week and passing through the towns of Quinche, Cayambe, and Otavalo. The trip takes from seven to eight hours, the fare being 30 sucres per person.

GUATEMALA

RUBBER-TIRED VEHICLES.—According to the *Diario de Centro-America* of September 15, 1926, there are at present 3,997 vehicles using rubber tires in Guatemala. Of this number 246 are trucks, 154 motor cycles, 2,213 bicycles, and 1,384 automobiles.

SEISMOLOGICAL STATION.—On September 16, 1926, the drawing of a small band set into operation the delicate seismograph in the newly established seismological station, situated opposite the meteorological station in Guatemala City. The inaugural ceremonies were concluded by a lecture on the subject of the seismograph by Señor Claudio Urrutia, an engineer who will be the head of the station.

HAITI

PUBLIC WORKS.—The following excerpts are taken from the *Bulletin of the Receiver General* for September, 1926:

The month of September, 1926, closed the most active fiscal year in the history of the Public Works Service. Not only was the total amount expended for public improvements (9,200,000 gourdes) considerably in excess of any other fiscal year, but also the actual number of projects of new construction far exceeded those of any other previous similar period. Although, for the most part, these projects averaged smaller than heretofore, there was a considerable number of projects of major importance, such as the Limbé Bridge, College of Agriculture at Damien, Port-de-Paix Road, Palace of Finance, headquarters building for the Gendarmerie, Telephone Exchange Building, and other building projects.

The month of September also witnessed the construction of three additional agricultural schools. These three schools are sufficient to accommodate approximately 250 students and were constructed according to the standard type previously adopted. The ward building and out-patient building at Jacmel Hospital were also completed, thus giving to the institution two additional well-equipped structures built along modern lines. With the completion of the steel shop building for the Public Works Service at Port au Prince, there has been added to the list of Government buildings a very modern structure which will permit up-to-date arrangement of the woodworking and ironworking shops of the Public Works Service. During the month of September there was started at St. Marc an industrial school for girls. This, the first structure of the kind to be undertaken, will accommodate about 200 students.

HONDURAS

AVENIDA LEMPIRA OPENED.—Avenida Lempira, in La Leona section of Tegucigalpa, was officially opened on September 15, 1926, as part of the independence anniversary celebration. This avenue had been planned many years ago and a water main laid. Work is now completed on the most traveled section, while the remainder will soon be completed to Calle de las Damas.

HIGHWAY LOAN.—See page 74.

MEXICO

SECOND PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONGRESS.—The Second Pan American Postal Congress was formally opened in the City of Mexico

on October 15, 1926, by President Calles. To the cordial addresses of welcome by Señor Cosme Hinojosa, Mexican Director General of Mails, and by Señor Aarón Sáenz, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, response was made on behalf of the congress by Señor César Miranda, delegate of Uruguay. The BULLETIN expects later to give a full account of the labors of this important congress.

It will be remembered that the first Pan American Postal Congress met in Buenos Aires in 1921. Spain, as the mother country of 18 of the Pan American Republics, is included in the membership of the Pan American Postal Union.

PETROLEUM.—The *Boletín del Petróleo*, an official publication of the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, gives the following figures in its issue for September, 1926:

First six months, 1926

| | Cubic meters | Barrels | Value |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Production of crude petroleum..... | 8, 078, 790 | 50, 815, 591 | 128, 098, 519 |
| Exports of crude petroleum and its derivatives..... | 7, 141, 877 | 44, 922, 406 | ----- |

The production of crude petroleum in 1924 was 2,206,406 cubic meters, and in 1925, 18,364,817 cubic meters.

In his message to Congress last September the President stated that investments in the Mexican petroleum industry amount to 836,366,795 pesos, of which only 22 per cent was made before the promulgation of the Constitution of 1917.

DISTRIBUTION OF LANDS.—In the year preceding the delivery of the President's message on September 1, 1926, State governors acted on 466 applications for lands, 237 being granted and land allotted to 37,226 heads of families. The total area delivered to the villages was 1,352,770 hectares (1 hectare equals 2.47 acres). The residents of 77 villages were granted the use of water for irrigation from six streams. In four months 26 tracts of common land were divided into 10,018 parcels for the use of 9,893 families.

NEGRO IMMIGRATION BARRED.—*El Universal* of Mexico City for October 30, 1926, reported that the Secretary of the Interior had issued instructions to the immigration authorities prohibiting the entrance of negroes who had not established a residence in the country before this regulation was made.

AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS.—The BULLETIN is in receipt of the interesting series of monthly bulletins published by the Division of Economics and Statistics, General Bureau of Agriculture, of the Department of Agriculture and Promotion. Each number contains a report on plantings and crops, a meteorological report, production tables and graphs, market quotations and indications, foreign

market notes, and special articles. Under this last head tomato exports, the world cotton crop, foreign markets for wheat, and other topics have been discussed.

The department is also issuing a series of instructive pamphlets for the benefit of farmers, as well as a separate series on agricultural pests.

IMPORTANT IRRIGATION AND ELECTRIC PROJECT.—Preliminary studies have been made for a great dam over the Lerma River to provide irrigation for 50,000 hectares of land in the States of Michoacán and Guanajuato. The artificial lake to be formed in the Yeregé and adjacent valleys will cover 5,000 hectares. The dam will also be utilized for the electric development of 60,000 horsepower, which can be increased to 90,000 horsepower. The cost of the project, exclusive of irrigation ditches, is estimated at more than 15,000,000 pesos.

NICARAGUA

OLEAGINOUS FRUITS.—The Government of Nicaragua recently received inquiries and a request for samples from an American firm concerning the oil-producing nuts of native palms. This firm desires to establish a trade with Nicaragua in oil-producing nuts if prices and quantities permit.

TOBACCO LANDS.—The Government on August 13, 1926, concluded a contract to measure all parcels of land in the tobacco-raising section in the Department of Masaya which had been assigned to private planters by the General Bureau of Revenue. The measurements will be made at the expense of the individuals using the land. Duplicate copies of surveys will be furnished, one to the owner and one to the General Bureau of Revenue.

PANAMA

ELECTRIC PLANT IN AGUADULCE.—On October 3, 1926, President Chiari went to Aguadulce, in Coclé Province, to inaugurate the new electric power plant which furnishes light to that city and to the town of Pochi. Citizens of other near-by towns came to Aguadulce to see the President, who is a native of that city.

HATS MADE IN PANAMA EXHIBITED IN GUAYAQUIL.—Straw hats made in the factory owned by a prominent citizen of Panama were exhibited in the national exposition opened in Guayaquil, Ecuador, on October 12, 1926. These hats are not of the flexible variety, but like the straw hats most commonly worn. The Canal Zone commissary is now purchasing these hats. (*Central Information Office of Panama.*)

HOGARY WOOD FOR PAPER PULP.—The National Government has recently signed a contract with Alberto Ibáñez giving him the right to cut *hogary* trees (a softwood tree) over an area of 1,000 hectares in the lowlands of Bocas del Toro Province, the wood to be used for paper pulp.

SHOE FACTORY.—A large shoe factory nearly completed in Panama City is expected to supply the national demand for shoes. The factory is equipped to handle the hides from their raw state to the finished product, of which its daily output will be about 400 pairs. (*Central Information Office of Panama.*)

EXTENSION OF CHIRIQUÍ RAILROAD.—The Panaman Government has awarded the contract for the \$2,000,000 extension of the Chiriquí Railroad which is to unite the city of Concepción with Puerto Armuelles in Chiriquí Province. (*Central Information Office of Panama.*)

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to the official quarterly statistical bulletin for the months of January, February, and March, 1926, the total value of Paraguayan trade for those months was 6,432,243 pesos. The imports amounted to 2,720,346 pesos, while the exports were valued at 3,711,897 pesos; thus the balance of trade was favorable by 991,551 pesos.

BUS SERVICE.—A combined passenger and transport service between Florida, San Juan Bautista, and San Ignacio was started on September 11, 1926. It is expected that the service will soon be extended. At present bus lines also operate through the region about Asunción and in the Cordillera. Although a line already connects Paraguairí and Florida by way of Acahay, Ybycuí, and Quyquyó, another has been established between these two points by way of Carapeguá, Tabapy, Quiindy, and Caapucú. Plans for future extension include the establishment of a transport service from Concepción to the Brazilian frontier.

BROADCASTING STATION.—It was announced in *El Diario* of September 9, 1926, that a receiving and broadcasting station had recently been installed in Asunción by private enterprise. The present range of the station is 180 kilometers, but another transmitter of greater power will soon be added. Notes on international affairs, agricultural reports, time signals, market quotations, and late news are broadcast each evening.

APICULTURE.—According to information recently received from the Bureau of Lands, Independence colony is an important center of bee culture, having 496 hives within its limits. Privately owned, the apiaries vary greatly in size, the largest enterprise being of 125 hives and the smallest 30.

NEW INDUSTRY.—The manufacture of knitted materials of silk and cotton has been started on a small scale in Asunción. It has been found that some articles, especially stockings, although of equal style and quality, can be manufactured and sold at prices much below those asked for imported goods, and for this reason they have become very popular.

PERU

RADIO MONOPOLY DISSOLVED.—The proposal of the Peruvian Broadcasting Co. to transfer all its rights and property to the Government at a just valuation has been accepted by the latter, Station OAX thus becoming Government property. Also, as a result of this agreement, restrictions on the importation of radio apparatus into Peru and sale of same are removed. Regulations regarding the use of receiving sets prepared by the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs, and Wireless and printed on the reverse side of the license blanks state that the license does not authorize the use of the set for commercial purposes; that single wire antennae must not be over 100 feet long and double wire 140; the owner of a set shall not make use in any way whatsoever of information received over the wires, and in case the owner desires to move the set to some place other than the original place of installation notice shall be give to the Radio Telegraphic Service. Licenses are not transferable, and may be revoked at any time by the Radio Telegraphic Service if the regulations are not complied with. A semiannual tax of 1 Peruvian pound is levied for every receiving set.

REFRIGERATING PLANT.—According to the recent message of the President to Congress, a concession has been granted to a private concern to construct a slaughterhouse and refrigerating plant in Callao. The concession provides that not less than 300,000 Peruvian pounds shall be spent on this work.

BREEDING LIVESTOCK SHIPPED TO PERU.—A number of Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus bulls purchased in Colorado a year ago and shipped to the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation have done so well that a representative of the concern has returned to the United States to make further purchases. According to reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture, 610 head of breeding cattle, consisting of bulls, cows, and heifers of the Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, and Brown Swiss breeds, were assembled from points in Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana during the first week in October. A few hogs of the Duroc-Jersey breed were also included in the shipment.

The stock will be grazed in the Andes country at an altitude of from 11,000 to 13,000 feet, and for this reason it was considered desirable to purchase cattle raised in a high altitude in the United States.

IRRIGATION.—In the agricultural section of the President's message to Congress some interesting data are given regarding the development of the coastal lands under irrigation. In less than two years since the first sale of land in the irrigated region known as *Las Pampas del Imperial* 60 per cent of the ground has been placed under cultivation and is producing crops the annual value of which represents more than half of the capital invested in the irrigation works.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.—The President stated in his last message to Congress that the Government had accepted the invitation of the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome to prepare an agricultural census in 1930 in conjunction with a world census to be made that year.

SALVADOR

INAUGURATION OF TWO NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGES.—The beautiful Cayetano Bosque suspension bridge over the Lempa River and Manuel Gallardo bridge over the Chalchigua River, both of which are in the jurisdiction of Suchitoto, were formally inaugurated on September 16, 1926, in the presence of the President of the Republic, members of his cabinet, and other distinguished personages. The former bridge is 425 feet long and about 16 feet wide and can support a weight of 10 tons.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF LEATHER TO SALVADOR.—The United States Department of Commerce reports that while the average annual leather exports to Salvador in pre-war years were valued at less than \$120,000, in the past three years the average value has been almost \$310,000. The following table shows the exports of all classes of leather from the United States to Salvador during the last two and a half years:

| Class | 1924 | | 1925 | | Six months, 1926 ¹ | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| UPPER LEATHERS | | | | | | |
| Cattle-side uppers: | | | | | | |
| Grains.....square feet..... | 88, 892 | \$17, 686 | 118, 569 | \$26, 432 | 100, 768 | \$21, 038 |
| Finished splits.....do..... | 23, 418 | 4, 808 | 16, 586 | 3, 089 | 6, 040 | 1, 473 |
| Calf and kip.....do..... | 187, 434 | 41, 039 | 212, 221 | 44, 485 | 130, 907 | 21, 038 |
| Sheep and lamb.....do..... | 160, 782 | 11, 455 | 69, 142 | 6, 701 | 82, 447 | 8, 353 |
| Goat and kid.....do..... | 689, 974 | 123, 370 | 971, 218 | 198, 938 | 486, 976 | 87, 728 |
| Horse and colt.....do..... | 5, 544 | 1, 170 | 533 | 177 | ----- | ----- |
| Other upper.....do..... | 26, 862 | 7, 277 | 24, 115 | 5, 558 | 15, 740 | 2, 882 |
| Total..... | 1, 182, 906 | 206, 805 | 1, 412, 384 | 285, 380 | 822, 878 | 142, 512 |
| PATENT LEATHERS | | | | | | |
| Side upper.....square feet..... | 151, 302 | 43, 024 | 325, 916 | 90, 768 | 270, 125 | 73, 759 |
| Other patent.....do..... | 63, 560 | 16, 152 | 50, 795 | 11, 588 | 10, 856 | 3, 279 |
| Total..... | 214, 862 | 59, 176 | 376, 711 | 102, 356 | 280, 981 | 77, 038 |
| Sole leather.....pounds..... | 55 | 48 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| All other.....do..... | 160 | 132 | 101 | 481 | 5, 055 | 1, 554 |
| Grand total..... | ----- | 266, 161 | ----- | 388, 217 | ----- | 221, 104 |

¹ Preliminary figures.

WATER COMMISSION.—The President has recently created a water commission in the city of Guadalupe, Department of San Vicente.

URUGUAY

SECOND NATIONAL HIGHWAY CONGRESS.—The Second National Highway Congress of Uruguay met in Montevideo from October 5

to 12, 1926, under the auspices of the Uruguayan Federation of Highway Education and the Uruguayan Automobile Club. The program included the showing of airplane films of Uruguayan highways, visits to cement and asphalt factories, a demonstration of highway machinery, and many other interesting features. On the first day of the congress the highway exposition was also opened.

THIRTIETH STOCK SHOW IN SALTO.—The thirtieth annual exposition of livestock, opened on September 26, 1926, in Salto, was organized by the Livestock and Horse Breeders' Association of that city to promote the growth of the livestock industry. In his introductory address Dr. Wenceslao Silva, president of the livestock association, said that livestock constituted the principal resource of Uruguay, and that he believed the Government and the banking institutions of the country would aid in marketing and extension of credit. Many fine animals were exhibited, which showed the improvement being achieved in the grade of cattle.

MONTEVIDEO-BUENOS AIRES TRAFFIC.—Two projects were presented to the national administrative council last October for improved transport service between Montevideo and Buenos Aires via Colonia; one includes the building of a new railway at the cost of 12,500,000 pesos (1 peso=\$1 at present rate of exchange) of English capital and the other the construction of an automobile highway to cost 6,000,000 pesos, American capital; both include fast ferry service between Colonia and Buenos Aires. The latter scheme is generally considered the more feasible and to be of greater economic value to the country. (*Commerce Reports*, November 1, 1926.)

ELECTRIC WINCH FOR MONTEVIDEO DOCKS.—The National Administration of the Port of Montevideo in September purchased a powerful electric winch for the shipyards, capable of raising vessels of 650 tons to the dry dock.

VENEZUELA

FOREIGN TRADE.—Official reports of the foreign trade of Venezuela during the first six months of 1925 are in part as follows:

| Nature | Commercial value in bolivars |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ordinary imports..... | 125, 069, 268 |
| Imports through the mails..... | 23, 756, 782 |
| Total..... | 148, 826, 051 |
| Exports..... | 183, 475, 655 |
| Total foreign trade..... | 332, 301, 706 |
| Total exports..... | 183, 475, 655 |
| Total imports..... | 148, 826, 051 |
| Favorable balance..... | 34, 649, 604 |

COFFEE AND CACAO EXPORTS.—According to the bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce of Caracas for August, 1926, 12,409 bags of coffee, totaling 748,935 gross kilos (2,005,145 pounds), were exported from the port of La Guaira during the month of June, 1926. Cacao exports amounted to 8,420 bags, or 614,700 gross kilos (1,647,396 pounds).

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—The beginning of railway development in Venezuela, according to an article published in *Cultura Venezolana* for August, 1926, dates from the initiation of the railway from Tucaras to the mines of Aroa in 1877. This enterprise had been started as early as 1835, but various interruptions had prevented its conclusion until the later date. A little more than 10 years previous a railway 3 kilometers in length from Anauco to Sabana Grande had been inaugurated; however, its operation had been suspended a short time afterwards. To-day the railway systems of Venezuela, including the lines used in mining operations and on sugar plantations, with those of electric-car companies stretch some 1,193 kilometers (approximately 740 miles), and are represented by the following companies:

| Companies | Gauge | Length |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | <i>Kilo- meters</i> |
| La Guaira-Caracas Railroad..... | <i>Meters</i> 0. 91 | 37 |
| Great Railroad of Venezuela..... | 1. 06 | 184 |
| Puerto Cabello-Valencia Railroad..... | 1. 06 | 55 |
| Bolívar Railroad, Tucas to Barquisimeto..... | . 61 | 232 |
| Great Táchira Railroad..... | 1. 00 | 131 |
| La Ceiba-Valera Railroad..... | . 91 | 97 |
| Central Railroad of Venezuela..... | 1. 06 | 84 |
| Carenero-Guapo Railroad..... | . 91 | 54 |
| Guanta Railroad..... | 1. 06 | 36 |
| Santa Bárbara-Vigía Railroad..... | 1. 00 | 60 |
| La Vela-Coro Railroad..... | . 91 | 13 |
| Maiquetía-Macuta Railroad..... | . 91 | 7 |
| El Valle Railroad..... | 1. 06 | 5 |
| Inciarte Mines Railroad..... | . 91 | 44 |
| Guanoco Mines Railroad..... | . 91 | 15 |
| Guanipa Railroad..... | . 91 | 3 |
| Bobures-Central Venezuela Railroad..... | . 91 | 40 |
| El Banco-Central Sucre Railroad..... | . 91 | 7 |
| San Lorenzo-Menegrande Railroad..... | . 91 | 17 |
| British Controlled Oilfields Railroad..... | . 91 | 52 |
| Standard Oil Co.—Perijá..... | . 61 | 20 |

The average cost per kilometer of all the railroads of Venezuela has been estimated at 226,165 bolivars, but it actually varied from 73,500 bolivars, the cost of the Carenero Railroad which runs through tableland, to 640,000 bolivars, the cost of each of the 32 kilometers of the Great Venezuelan Railroad constructed through the mountains.

EXPLOITATION OF GOLD MINES IN GUAYANA.—It is reported that the gold mines of Guayana are being worked regularly and a satisfactory amount of ore is being extracted. The yields of one month in the mines worked by the five companies engaged there was 86,699 kilograms.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—An announcement was made on September 26, 1926, that work on the trusses of the Bolívar international bridge on the Colombian-Venezuelan frontier had been completed and that the laying of the floor, which will be of reinforced concrete, had been begun. Road construction in near-by portions of Venezuela and Colombia is advancing rapidly.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.—The General Bureau of Statistics of the Nation in September reported to the Minister of the Treasury the following facts on the banking institutions of Argentina:

The capital and reserves of all the credit institutions amounted on December 31, 1925, to 1,033,946,000 pesos national currency, and the loans to 4,984,014,000 pesos national currency, which were divided as follows:

| Classes of banking institutions | Number | Capital and reserve (thousands of pesos, national currency) | Loans (thousands of pesos, national currency) |
|---------------------------------|--------|---|---|
| Deposit and discount..... | 91 | 710, 228 | 3, 552, 316 |
| Mortgage banks..... | 15 | 310, 264 | 1, 407, 099 |
| Pawn banks..... | 6 | 13, 454 | 24, 599 |
| Total..... | 112 | 1, 033, 946 | 4, 984, 014 |

| Class of loans | Amount in thousands of pesos (national currency) | Per cent of total |
|---|--|----------------------|
| Loans to organizations engaged in trade, production and industry, and to individuals..... | 2, 807, 700 | 56.3 |
| Mortgage loans..... | 1, 540, 466 | 30.8 |
| Official loans..... | 330, 397 | 6.7 |
| Loans on pawned articles..... | 17, 751 | .4 |
| Other loans..... | 287, 700 | 5.8 |
| Total..... | 4, 984, 014 | 100.0 |

Table of national and foreign banks

| Banks | Number | Expressed in thousands of pesos (national currency) | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---|-------------|-------------|----------|
| | | Capital and reserves | Loans | Deposits | Balance |
| National banks..... | 78 | 602, 076 | 3, 199, 346 | 2, 916, 114 | 637, 613 |
| Bank of the Nation..... | 1 | 214, 193 | 1, 385, 654 | 1, 499, 276 | 332, 848 |
| National banks..... | 77 | 387, 883 | 1, 813, 692 | 1, 416, 838 | 304, 765 |
| Foreign banks..... | 13 | 108, 152 | 757, 187 | 721, 105 | 213, 952 |
| Total..... | 91 | 710, 228 | 3, 956, 533 | 3, 637, 219 | 851, 565 |

CHILE

CHILEAN BONDS.—An issue of 6 per cent gold bonds to the amount of \$42,500,000 was placed on the New York market last October. These bonds have an accumulative amortization fund of 1 per cent annually and are due April 1, 1960. The proceeds of the loan will be used for highway construction, sanitary works, the payment of certain internal obligations, and of notes for \$10,000,000 falling due in February, 1927.

COLOMBIA

LOAN FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN BOGOTÁ.—On September 17, 1926, the Municipal Council of Bogotá approved the agreement made with the Mortgage Bank regarding a loan of 150,000 pesos for improving Bolívar Park in that city.

ECUADOR

BRANCH BANK FOR GUAYAQUIL.—In accordance with the statutes of the Central Office of Emission and Redemption of Currency in Ecuador, a branch of this institution shall operate in Guayaquil under a directorate composed of members representing the Government, the Central Office of Emission, and other banking institutions in the Republic.

HAITI

REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR.—As September, 1926, completed Haiti's fiscal year, it is now possible to consider the financial situation of the Government for the entire period 1925-26. The year in question was the most favorable which Haiti has ever experienced, revenues exceeding the most prosperous previous year by some 4,500,000 gourdes. All factors were favorable, including a large crop of coffee, a high price for that commodity, and bountiful yields of other principal Haitian products.

Total revenue receipts reached the substantial sum of 45,365,000 gourdes, as compared with 40,488,000 gourdes in 1924-25, an increase

of 12.045 per cent. Practically the entire increase was derived from customs receipts. As for expenditures out of revenues, the total during 1925-26 was 40,931,000 gourdes, as compared with 39,218,000 gourdes during the previous year. Most of the spending departments of the Haitian Government showed increased disbursements. This was true of the gendarmerie, foreign relations, commerce, interior, public-health service, public-works service, justice, agricultural service, vocational education, public instruction, and religion. As a result, marked progress was made in consolidating and extending useful governmental activities.

On September 30 the unobligated cash balance was 11,659,000 gourdes, a sum heretofore unapproached in the history of Haiti. Due to the pronounced expansion in unobligated cash, the net debt declined on that occasion to a low figure of 96,648,000 gourdes, in comparison with 108,863,000 gourdes on September 30, 1925. This was a decline of more than 12,200,000 gourdes, while the gross debt [loans] declined during the fiscal year by some 6,900,000 gourdes. (*Bulletin of the Receiver General*, September, 1926.)

MEXICO

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—In the President's message to Congress delivered on September 1, 1926, he stated that the fiscal policy of his administration had had the following four objectives: 1, Financial rehabilitation consequent on the balancing of the budget and the elimination of the large deficit passed on from previous fiscal years; 2, the reorganization of the fiscal system so that it should produce the highest revenue compatible with the Republic's economic powers and distribute the burden of taxes in an equitable manner; 3, the establishment of a banking system capable of promoting national economic activities; and 4, the restoration of the Government's domestic and foreign credit, by means of satisfying the respective claims. The President went on to say:

The budget was balanced in the first half of 1924 and, due to economies in expenditure and increased receipts, the year closed with a balance of 23,082,404 pesos, which was applied on the deficit of 53,083,046 pesos passed on from the troubled year of 1923. A year ago I announced that the deficit had been still further reduced to 14,201,040 pesos, and that increasing receipts had also permitted the investment of 55,900,000 pesos in the Bank of Mexico and the initiation of reconstruction of the national highways. In the fiscal year 1925 the deficit still standing was wiped out, and 4,000,000 pesos paid to the Bank of London and Mexico to settle a debt of previous Governments.

Equally satisfactory progress was reported under the other points of the President's program, the foreign debt agreements having been amended, the banking debt with the old banks of issue liquidated, the income-tax law and revenue laws of 1924 and 1925 modified, and other advantageous action taken.

PANAMA

BUDGET SURPLUS.—The report of the Ministry of the Treasury for the fiscal year July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, showed that the surplus of revenues over expenditures amounted to \$1,117,909.08. (*Central Information Office of Panama.*)



LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA

SUSPENSION OF PENSION LAW.—Pension Law No. 11,289, which provided for the contribution by employers and employees of certain quotas toward a pension fund, was definitely suspended in September. This law, which was always very unpopular, once becoming the cause of a general strike, has been ineffective for over a year. Now that it is actually suspended, measures are to be taken to return the funds collected from the employers and the employees for the pension fund.

LOANS FOR COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS.—On the final day of the ordinary session of Congress, September 30, 1926, the Senate approved the bill which had already passed the Chamber of Deputies providing for loans to cooperative institutions for agricultural developments, such as the construction of warehouses and elevators, dairy installations, the purchase of land, and other purposes. The National Mortgage Bank is authorized to loan up to 80 per cent of the official value of the property of a cooperative association.

SAN MARTÍN MEMORIAL.—The Senate on September 30 approved the purchase of the house in Boulogne-sur-mer occupied by General San Martín during his exile in France. The house will be used as a museum and consulate.

BRAZIL

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.—Amended forms of several articles of the Brazilian constitution passed by Congress after the opening of its session in May, 1926, were published by the presidents and secretaries of the Senate and House of Deputies in the *Diario Oficial* of September 7, 1926. Article 6 concerns the powers of the Federal Government in relation to the States; article 34, the duties of the National Congress; the amendment to paragraph 1 of article 37 grants the President the right of partial as well as total veto of any law on the ground of unconstitutionality; articles 59 and 60 concern the jurisdiction of federal courts; article 72 defines the rights of person and property, Brazilians and foreigners being equal before the law.

Capital punishment is abolished, except under military law.

COLOMBIA

MEASURES TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING.—On August 25, 1926, the President of the Republic approved a law by virtue of which several measures were adopted relative to the importation into the country of articles of prime necessity, the object being to reduce the cost of living. In view of this law, the Chief Executive has been empowered to suppress or reduce, as he may deem fit, customhouse and other duties on such articles of food as beef and pork, condensed milk, in both solid and liquid forms, lard, sugar, rice, potatoes, and all cereals.

ECUADOR

MILITARY RETIREMENT LAW.—The full text of this law appears in the *Registro Oficial* of August 18, 1926, some of the provisions being as follows: Officers of the regular army may retire voluntarily after 12 years of service, with the right to a pension. Retirement for age is applied in the following manner: A second lieutenant at 38, first lieutenant at 43, captain at 48, major at 52, lieutenant colonel at 56, colonel at 58, and general at 60 years.

GUATEMALA

PUBLIC MINISTRY.—In accordance with provisions in the new civil code of Guatemala recently promulgated, the Public Ministry was created by a presidential decree of September 8, 1926. Working in the courts through the district attorneys, the attorneys of the Court of Justice, the assistant attorneys, and the civil magistrates, it will watch over the rights of the State and provide defense for those who are unable to provide it for themselves. The full duties of the department are described in the law, Decree No. 924, which was printed in *El Guatemalteco* of September 13, 1926.

HONDURAS

HIGHWAY LOAN CONTRACT.—The President approved on September 8, 1926, a contract for a loan of \$2,500,000 to the Honduran Government by H. C. Burt, an American banker, for the repair and construction of highways.

AMORTIZATION OF INTERNAL DEBT.—The regulations for the amortization of the internal debt of Honduras, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of September 24, 1926, went into effect on September 1 of that year. Three per cent bonds to the amount of 10,000,000 silver pesos are to be issued. The first withdrawal of bonds by lot will be made on July 25, 1927.

IMMIGRATION DECREE.—The immigration decree formulated by the Council of Ministers in accordance with the provisions adopted

by the Fourth Pan American Sanitary Conference, and in further extension of the existing immigration law, went into effect on October 5, 1926. By this decree all persons suffering from hydrophobia, leprosy, typhus, hookworm, syphilis, tuberculosis, trachoma, and insanity are forbidden entrance to the country, as well as persons incapable of self-support, immoral persons, criminals, and other undesirable individuals. A deposit of 200 colones is also required of persons entering the Republic, with the exception of tourists. This amount is returned if a person leaves within a few months.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

SALVADOR

COMPILATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.—On September 1, 1926, the President appointed Eliseo Colorado H., chief clerk of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to compile all international treaties entered into by the Republic of Salvador since 1910 which are still in effect.

BRAZIL-URUGUAY.

EXTRADITION TREATY.—The Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies on September 13, 1926, approved the treaty of extradition between Brazil and Uruguay signed *ad referendum*. (*El Día*, Montevideo, September 14, 1926.)

SALVADOR-URUGUAY

ARBITRATION TREATY.—The treaty on arbitration between Salvador and Uruguay signed *ad referendum* was approved by the Chamber of Deputies of Uruguay on September 13, 1926. (*El Día*, Montevideo, September 14, 1926.)

SPAIN-URUGUAY

ARBITRATION TREATY.—The treaty of obligatory arbitration which the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies ratified September 13, 1926, was signed *ad referendum* by Spain and Uruguay to replace the arbitration treaty between the two nations which went into effect on November 21, 1902. The new treaty eliminates the exception contained in the old treaty that questions affecting constitutional principles of either of the signatory nations would not be subject to arbitration. (*El Día*, Montevideo, September 14, 1926.)

URUGUAY

AMENDMENTS TO VERSAILLES TREATY.—The amendments to article 16 of the Versailles treaty of peace were approved by the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies on September 13, 1926.



**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
AND EDUCATION**

ARGENTINA

DOCTOR MONTESSORI AT RETARDED CHILDREN'S SCHOOL.—Accompanied by Argentine officials, Dr. Maria Montessori, the famous Italian educator now in Argentina, visited the home school for retarded children in Torres. This school cares for 638 boys and 290 girls, housed in separate sections, where, after examinations and classification according to their mental and physical capacity, they are given agricultural and manual training in addition to instruction in other subjects. Binet-Simon tests are given each month and recorded on the reports of the mental and physical progress of the children.

NEW SCHOOLS.—Locations were approved in September for 32 new elementary schools to be established in the city of Buenos Aires.

JULY 4 CELEBRATED IN SCHOOL NAMED FOR UNITED STATES.—An interesting celebration of the Fourth of July was held in the Buenos Aires school named for the United States, one of a number of Argentine schools named for the American Republics. The program included the singing of the national anthems of Argentina and the United States, a recitation on each of the national flags, an address on the significance of the Fourth of July, other recitations and choral numbers. The celebration ended with the distribution of candy which was presented to the Argentine pupils by the American guests.

ARGENTINE-CHILEAN ART INTERCHANGE.—The Chilean painters Julio Ortiz de Zarate and Waldo Vilo, commissioned by their Government for that purpose, arrived in Buenos Aires last October to arrange an exchange of art exhibitions between the two countries. The Chilean Government offers to Argentine exhibitors free salons in the Santiago Museum of Fine Arts and exemption from customs duties on exhibits. The Chilean artists exhibited some of their pictures while in Buenos Aires, after which they went to Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro in further pursuit of their mission.

BOLIVIA

LABORATORY OF EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENTS.—This new division in the Ministry of Education was created by a decree of August 31, 1926, with the following attributes: To study the physical and psychological development of school children, and when possible of those under school age; to determine what aptitudes the children show, whether toward professional or vocational training; to study the various types of children—normal, subnormal, and supernormal—in order to place them in the proper educational environment; to prepare psychological sketches of pupils in order that teachers may be able to form an accurate idea of the mental aptitudes of the children and adjust their methods of teaching in accordance therewith; to make a careful study of school hours and the tiring effect of long periods on the children, adjusting the time for each class accordingly; to study the Indian collectively and individually in relation to his education; and to prepare health reports for parents.

SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.—A recent decree provides that all schools established for instructing the Indians, whether under private organizations or maintained by proprietors on their farms, shall be under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

SCHOOL NOTES.—The report submitted by the Minister of Public Education on the occasion of the celebration of the first centenary of the Republic contains a very interesting study of the development of Bolivian education during the last hundred years.

According to this report the number of schools now existing in the country and the school attendance for 1925 are as follows:

| | Number of schools | Number of students |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Official schools of higher learning | 7 | 756 |
| Official schools of special education | 6 | 698 |
| Private schools of special education | 5 | 254 |
| Official normal schools | 5 | 233 |
| Official secondary schools | 17 | 3, 016 |
| Private secondary schools | 10 | 1, 082 |
| Official primary schools | 677 | 41, 472 |
| Municipal primary schools | 478 | 26, 113 |
| Private primary schools | 218 | 13, 399 |

BRAZIL

ARBOR DAY.—In the forestry section of the botanical gardens of Rio de Janeiro, Arbor Day was celebrated on September 21, 1926, with exercises which included the planting of the first tree in the forest nursery. Among the distinguished guests present were the

Minister of Agriculture and the writer Coelho Nieto. School children sang the national anthem and a hymn to the tree and recited appropriate poems.

A somewhat similar celebration of Arbor Day was held in Nictheroy, where the tree planting was witnessed by 5,000 school children, the President of the State, and other spectators.

BENJAMIN CONSTANT INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.—On September 17, 1926, the Benjamin Constant Institute for Teaching the Blind in Rio de Janeiro celebrated its seventy-second anniversary with exercises which included addresses by Dr. Eduardo Pinto de Vasconcellos, director of the institute, and by the Minister of Justice, as well as recitations and music by the pupils.

URUGUAYAN STUDENT RECEIVED BY FACULTY OF LAW.—Señor Roberto Hinojosa, bearer of a greeting from the Uruguayan students to the students of Brazil, was received by the Law School of Rio de Janeiro on September 17, 1926. The presiding officer of the meeting was the rector of the university, Senhor Conde de Affonso Celso, addresses being made by the Uruguayan delegate, a representative of the Brazilian students, the dean of the school, and others.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.—The Delphin Moreira Municipal School of Rio de Janeiro recently celebrated the opening of the children's library presented to the school by the Rotary Club. More than a thousand children took part in the physical-culture drill given as a part of the exercises.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Last September the Industrial Education Society was organized in Rio de Janeiro by teachers of industrial education, Dr. Coryntho da Fonseca being elected president. Dr. da Fonseca suggested for discussion a platform which lays down a number of principles for industrial education. It advocates a combination of theoretical and practical work for students, supplementary work for teachers on Saturdays and in vacations, the organization of a course in methods of teaching trades, and other interesting ideas.

"UNITED STATES" SCHOOL.—A municipal school in Rio de Janeiro was recently named for the United States as an expression of friendship for this country. The ceremony took place in the presence of the Minister of Justice (who is also in charge of public instruction), the American Ambassador, and various federal and municipal officials, among them Dr. A. Carneiro Leão, Director of Public Instruction of Rio de Janeiro, who made an impressive speech outlining the history of the United States and speaking of its idealism and spirit of service. In conclusion he addressed especially the pupils of the school and then the American Ambassador, as follows:

Children, to-day you scarcely realize the greatness of your patron country. It has been the champion of democracy throughout the world, and in the presence of three of its great sons—Washington, Lincoln, and Horace Mann—whose

portraits you will behold in the rooms which henceforth will bear their names, you will forever be conscious of an inspiring irradiation of intelligence and kindness. No better symbols could be placed before you for the development of your intelligence, your heart, and your character.

Mr. Ambassador, the municipality of Rio de Janeiro, by giving to one of its schools the name of your country at the time when you are celebrating the sesqui-centennial of the Declaration of American Independence, desired to inculcate more and more in the hearts of Brazillian children a love for the United States, the champion of right and justice, the creator of the Monroe Doctrine, the great knight of Pan Americanism.

Let me, therefore, addressing the children of my own country, remind them, as a happy stimulus to action in the future, of the noble words of Roosevelt to the Ibero-American nations: "We shall all strive upward in honest and manly brotherhood, shoulder to shoulder. * * *"

Other features of the program were addresses by the principal of the school and the American Ambassador, various American and Brazilian songs and gymnastic exercises by the pupils, and the unveiling of the portraits of Washington, Lincoln, and Horace Mann.

CHILE

GEOGRAPHER HONORED.—At a brilliant ceremony in the American Embassy in Santiago last September the David Livingstone centenary medal of the American Geographical Society was conferred on Señor Luis Riso Patrón for his explorations of the Andes, his work on marking the boundaries of Chile with Argentina and Bolivia, his maps, and his monumental Geographical Dictionary of Chile.

DEATH OF BELOVED TEACHER.—On September 10, 1926, occurred the death of Señor Juan N. Espejo, for 40 years principal of the National Institute, the preparatory school connected with the University of Chile in Santiago. An immense cortège of graduates of the institute, from all professions and occupations, followed his body to its last resting place, the hearse being drawn by students. One of the speakers at the funeral ceremonies said that "his name will live in our history among those great servants of the nation who have left behind them a trail of light, culture, and noble example." Always of a progressive tendency in education, endowed with brilliant intellectual gifts and great beauty of spirit, Señor Espejo cared more to form the characters of the boys under his charge than to instill mere knowledge. He was also known for his translations of Tagore's works into Spanish.

COLOMBIA

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—On September 25, 1926, an educational convention was held in Bogotá by all the school inspectors of the Department of Cundinamarca. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss what changes should be introduced into the program of primary instruction, in accordance with proposed educational reforms.

COSTA RICA

POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—After continuous efforts, an enthusiastic group saw its work crowned with success when, on the national holiday, September 15, 1926, appropriate exercises marked the inauguration of the popular university in the Vitalia Madrigal School of San José. Similar in character and purpose to the organization of the same name in Guatemala, the university will seek to develop itself into a nation-wide force in its campaign against illiteracy.

NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.—On September 15, 1926, as a fitting event in the celebration of the one hundred and fifth anniversary of Costa Rican independence, the foundation stone for St. Thomas University was laid in San José amid formal ceremony. The new university, which will consist of five beautiful buildings, each to cost 100,000 colones, will amply house the respective schools of law, engineering, pharmacy, dentistry, and medicine. The original school of law was established in 1843.

CUBA

INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND AND DEAF-MUTES.—The establishment of special classes for the blind and for deaf-mutes has been decreed for the existing asylums and private charitable institutions that may need them.

BEQUEST FOR EDUCATION AND CHARITY.—Miss Dolores Betancourt, who died recently in Cuba, left \$2,000,000 for works of charity throughout the Republic. Of this legacy the sum of \$254,000 has been destined for the construction of a combination primary and vocational school in the city of Camagüey. Work on the building for this school will commence very shortly. The Betancourt family has made many generous gifts to the city of Camagüey. (*Cuban Department of State.*)

CUBAN ACADEMY.—On October 2 the Cuban Academy of Letters, affiliated with the Royal Spanish Academy, held its first meeting under the presidency of Dr. Enrique José Varona. Several resolutions were adopted, and at the suggestion of Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante a committee was appointed to compile the rules and regulations by which the academy will be governed. (*Cuban Department of State.*)

ECUADOR

ARTS SOCIETY.—In Guayaquil a fine arts society has recently been organized called *Amigos del Arte*. This society will endeavor, by means of lectures and publications, to popularize the fine arts, and will give all possible assistance to art schools already established.

GUATEMALA

SCHOOL CENSUS.—It was announced on August 31, 1926, that the Secretary of Education had asked the political heads of the departments to proceed with the school census in cooperation with the departmental committees for the direction of the census. This census will be a means of pushing the campaign which the Department of Public Education has undertaken to enforce the law providing for the maintenance of a school in every village or estate inhabited by 10 or more families in order finally to make illiteracy a negligible factor.

HAITI

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.—An ordinance governing the administration of the School of Medicine in Port au Prince, which was recently turned over to the Public Health Service, was published on September 9, 1926. The faculty of this institution has now been appointed and the new curriculum prepared. In the school of medicine the schedule calls for 874 hours in the first, second, and third years, and for 988 hours in the fourth year, the fifth year being interne year at the Haitian General Hospital. In the school of dentistry the first year requires 874 hours and the second year 532 hours, while the third year is devoted to practical work. The school of pharmacy requires 494 hours the first year, 418 the second year, and practical work the third year.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SCHOOLS.—See item on PUBLIC WORKS, page 62.

HONDURAS

EVENING SCHOOL FOR ADULTS.—The laborers' society of Siguatepeque opened an evening school for adults in that city on October 1, 1926.

TEACHERS' DAY.—Teachers' Day was celebrated last September in the Boys' Normal School of the city of Comayagüela with a banquet given by the students to their teachers. Addresses were made, and flowers received from the President of the Republic, the Minister of Public Instruction, and other officials, while music added to the general spirit of cordiality.

MEXICO

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—President Calles, as readers of the BULLETIN will recall, is greatly interested in the question of agricultural education for country boys. To his initiative is due the founding of schools of this type, the first of which, near Morelia, State of Michoacán, was officially opened by the President on October 3, 1926. More than 200 boys are already enrolled in this school,

which proposes to teach them the rudiments of scientific farming, as well as the necessary bookwork. The central building, which is of stone, contains classrooms, dormitories, shops, library, assembly room, baths, infirmary, and other rooms. The school and land cost more than 1,000,000 pesos. Many cabinet members, other Government officials, and members of the diplomatic corps made the trip from Mexico City to be present at the inauguration.

A second school of this type was to be opened in the State of Hidalgo in November, 1926.

SUCCESS OF SCHOOL ART.—Thirty-five pictures painted by Mexican children, students in the Government open-air painting school under the direction of Señor Alfredo Ramos Martínez, had a great success when shown in the 1926 Autumn Salon in Paris. They will also be exhibited in other European countries and in the United States. Señor Ramos Martínez was asked to demonstrate his methods with a group of French children.

SOCIAL SERVICE SCHOOL.—According to plans announced a few months ago, the Federal Department of Education intends to start a school for the training of social service workers. After the preliminary outline of the curriculum was formulated, the federal inspectors were summoned to discuss it. It is hoped to make this school and its graduates of great usefulness to the community.

ARGENTINE SECTION IN LIBRARY.—A collection of Argentine books, presented by the Popular Libraries Committee of Buenos Aires, was installed with due ceremony in the National Library of Mexico Mexico City, last October. The books include works on social sciences, history, geography, mathematics, and literature.

PANAMA

THE BOLIVARIAN UNIVERSITY.—A university council has been formed for the purpose of organizing the Bolivarian University to be inaugurated in May, 1927. The council is composed of the following persons: J. D. Moscote, president of the National Institute and representative of the National School of Law and Social Science; Alfonso Preciado, superintendent of the Santo Tomás Hospital; Abel Bravo, director of the Agricultural School; Demetrio Fábrega, professor in the School of Pharmacy; and Richard Neumann, Inspector General of Education. The secretary of the council will be Señor Carlos Puig V.

WOMEN'S VOCATIONAL SCHOOL ENTERTAINS DEPUTIES.—On October 13, 1926, the Women's Vocational School of Panama City entertained the deputies of the National Assembly and cabinet ministers at a banquet prepared and served by the students of the school. This is the newest of the schools of secondary educa-

tion, having as its object the fitting of young women for vocational work, including domestic science and small industries.

TEACHERS' INSIGNIA.—A few months ago a competition was opened to all residents of Panama, native or foreign, for the design of an appropriate symbol to be used as a button by all qualified teachers. The prize to be awarded will be a gold medal bearing the design selected.

PARAGUAY

GUEST PROFESSOR.—On August 23, 1926, Dr. Juan A. Gabastou, professor of clinical obstetrics in the medical school of Buenos Aires University, arrived in Asunción, where he gave a short series of lectures in the medical school, returning home on August 29. The visit of the distinguished scientist was due in a large measure to the initiative of the board of directors of the medical school, who have been sponsoring an interchange of professors.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.—It is reported that the course on political economy given through the winter months by Dr. Rudolf Ritter was well received. Three of his lectures during September were devoted to a consideration of the theme "Work as an economic agent and historical factor."

On September 9, 1926, González Pachoco, Argentine writer, gave the first of a series of lectures on social questions. His first topic was "The personality of Rafael Barrett and his work in Paraguay."

SALVADOR

SECONDARY COURSE.—The regulations for secondary schools adopted August 23, 1926, prescribe the following course of study:

| Subjects | Periods a week by years | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----|-----|----|---|
| | I | II | III | IV | V |
| Spanish: | | | | | |
| Reading and composition, analogy..... | 6 | | | | |
| Reading and composition, prosody, spelling..... | | 6 | | | |
| Reading and composition, syntax..... | | | 6 | | |
| Literature..... | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Mathematics: | | | | | |
| Arithmetic, weights and measure, units..... | 6 | | | | |
| Elementary algebra..... | | 6 | | | |
| Geometry..... | | | 6 | | |
| Trigonometry..... | | | | 3 | |
| Natural sciences: | | | | | |
| Zoology..... | 3 | | | | |
| Botany and agriculture..... | | 3 | | | |
| Geology and mineralogy..... | | | 3 | | |
| Anatomy, physiology, and hygiene..... | | | | 4 | |
| Meteorology and cosmography..... | | | | | 3 |
| Physical sciences: | | | | | |
| Elementary physics..... | | | | 6 | |
| Physics laboratory..... | | | | 3 | |
| Elementary chemistry..... | | | | | 6 |
| Chemistry laboratory..... | | | | | 3 |
| Geography: | | | | | |
| Old World..... | 3 | | | | |
| New World and Oceania..... | | 3 | | | |
| Central America..... | | | 3 | | |

| Subjects | Periods a week by years | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----|-----|----|----|
| | I | II | III | IV | V |
| History: | | | | | |
| Ancient and medieval..... | 3 | | | | |
| Modern and contemporary..... | | 3 | | | |
| The Americas..... | | | 3 | | |
| Central America..... | | | | 3 | |
| Constitution and fundamental laws of Salvador..... | | | | | 2 |
| English..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| French..... | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Psychology and logic..... | | | | | 6 |
| Drawing..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Typewriting..... | | | | 2 | |
| Physical training..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total..... | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |

A board of secondary education is also created to pass on all technical questions in this branch of instruction. Its members, who are appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, must be educators of at least 10 years' experience. It has jurisdiction over secondary and commercial schools and those training teachers for them, their inspection, curricula, textbooks, etc. Secondary schools are divided into three classes—first, those having the complete five-year course; second, having three years; third, having two years.

URUGUAY

NATIONAL DAIRY SCHOOL.—The Council of Industrial Education is considering the purchase of a factory located in the dairy region of Colonia for the establishment of a national dairy school. The project would appear to fill a national demand, since Uruguay imports hundreds of thousands of kilos of cheese annually, though it is a cattle country, but of its 8,500,000 head of cattle only about 100,000 are dairy cows.

SCHOOLS TO BE NAMED FOR AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—The National Council of Administration in September asked for the President's approval of the naming of several schools for the sister Republics of America. The President replied that he was in favor of this plan, as several of the American nations had already so honored Uruguay, and that he believed the naming of schools for American countries contributed to closer inter-American relations.

URUGUAYAN SECTION IN BRAZILIAN LIBRARY.—The Brazilian Minister to Uruguay informed the Minister of Foreign Relations that on October 12, 1926, Columbus Day, the Uruguayan section in the Brazilian National Library at Rio de Janeiro would be placed at the disposal of the public with appropriate exercises of an international character. The director of the National Uruguayan Library was sent to attend the ceremony by the National Council of Administration of Uruguay. The Uruguayan donation to the national library

at Rio de Janeiro consists of 1,000 volumes of the best Uruguayan works of history, literature, social science and other subjects, and several collections of important reviews and magazines.

VENEZUELA

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—On September 16, 1926, the School of Pharmacy of the University of Caracas began its tenth year of instruction. It was founded as a separate entity on July 5, 1916, but upon the reorganization of the university it was incorporated into that institution and now functions in the university building, having well-equipped laboratories and a good library at its disposal. Its course of study, similar to that of other schools of pharmacy, includes physics, chemistry, mineralogy, pharmaceutical botany, zoology, Galenic pharmacy, hydrology, chemical pharmacy, toxicology, materia medica, and pharmaceutical legislation. The total enrollment has been 62, registered as follows: First course (1917), 23 students; second course (1920), 22 students; third course (1921), 10 students; and fourth course (1924), 7 students.

Since by recent legislation no one who does not have a degree from or approved by this institution can legally practice pharmacy in Venezuela, the university is destined to play a greater part in the national life of the future, and its graduates will find a wide field and successful career awaiting them.



BOLIVIA

LABOR LAWS IN OPERATION.—The labor laws promulgated in 1924, notwithstanding the radical innovations that they mean for the industry of the country, are stated by *Bolivia* to be working in a satisfactory way. The law of January 17, 1924, which provides for adequate compensation for workers in case of accidents, is being complied with by all the mining companies. During the month of June, 1926, the Bureau of Labor received reports of 165 cases, which were disposed of as follows: Nine cases permanently incapacitated, 74 temporarily incapacitated, 42 without grounds, and 40 cases under investigation.

Besides this law two others were enacted in 1924, one establishing the eight-hour day and regulating working conditions, while the other established compulsory insurance for workers.

ECUADOR

BUREAU OF LABOR INSPECTION.—In accordance with the decree creating the Bureau of Labor Inspection, regulations have been issued from which the following extracts are taken: "This bureau shall be under the administration of a general board of inspectors and five other inspectors, one for each of the five zones into which the territory of the Republic shall be divided for the purpose of this law. This bureau, which was created for the express purpose of enforcing labor laws and decrees relating to labor conditions and for the protection of laborers, will also undertake to promote the development of industries and increase production by stimulating the interest of workmen in their particular work."

MEXICO

EUROPEAN LABOR LEADERS VISIT MEXICO.—A party of 12 or more prominent labor leaders from England, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, and Poland visited Mexico last October, where they held conferences with Señor Luis N. Morones, Secretary of Labor, and with other leaders in the Mexican labor movement. They were received by President Calles, and most hospitably entertained, being taken to many points of interest in and near Mexico City. The party included Mr. John W. Brown, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam, and other officials of that organization.



ARGENTINA

BABY WEEK.—The Ninth Annual Baby Week in Buenos Aires began on October 4, 1926. The Mothers' Club, which established baby week, devotes this time to instruction to mothers on the care of children with exhibitions of model household arrangements, layettes, diet charts, and necessities for the care of children, as well as examples of the wrong treatment and equipment.

CHEAP HOUSING.—In response to a questionnaire of the housing commission, it was shown that all the occupants of houses in the Juan F. Cafferata subdivision of Buenos Aires desired to own their houses under the provisions of article 4 of law 9677, but that they wanted the 5 per cent annual amortization reduced to 1 per cent—that is, that monthly payments should total 4 per cent annually on

the real cost of the house, 3 per cent being interest and 1 per cent amortization, instead of 8 per cent in all, since 4 per cent offered fewer difficulties to the tenant and would-be owner. The commission will regard householders as tenants until the change is made in the law reducing the payments or until they are able to make the payments required for ownership.

JOINT ARGENTINE-URUGUAYAN PEDIATRIC CONFERENCE.—The Argentine Pediatric Society held a joint meeting with a group of members of the Pediatric Society of Montevideo, who came to Buenos Aires on September 20, 1926, for that purpose. The Uruguayan delegation, which was headed by Dr. Luis Morquio, director of the International American Institute of Child Welfare, visited the Children's Hospital and other hospitals of Buenos Aires. The sessions were of great interest, as the discussions covered a wide range of subjects.

ARGENTINE RED CROSS SENDS AID TO PARAGUAY.—The Argentine Red Cross sent aid in the form of medicines, clothing, supplies, and funds to Villa Encarnación, Paraguay, which suffered great destruction and loss of life last September from a cyclone which wrecked an area of 30 blocks in the business section of the city. The Argentine city of Posadas, across the river, also sent over aid and relief parties.

BOLIVIA

SCHOLARSHIP FOR RED CROSS NURSE.—The Bolivian Red Cross recently called a meeting of young women members of the association in La Paz, to take examinations in order to qualify for the nursing scholarship offered by the League of Red Cross Societies of Paris, under the following conditions: Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 25; they must have a certificate of good health and be Bolivian citizens; they must also have a working knowledge of French and have passed at least the third year of secondary instruction. The winner of this scholarship will proceed to Paris and enter a training school for nurses for a period of two years, passing afterwards to London for a post-graduate course of one year. The student, after completing the whole course and receiving her diploma, shall return to Bolivia and become the director of the Training School for Nurses of the Bolivian Red Cross.

BRAZIL

CHILDREN'S DAY.—A decree of the federal and municipal governments set October 12 for the celebration of Children's Day in Rio de Janeiro. Plans included masses in the churches, free entrance for children to motion-picture theaters, which showed films for children, special exercises in the asylums and child-welfare institutions, a Boy

Scout drill for school children, a parade of scouts, naval cadets, students from the boys' asylum and other institutions, football games, and other festivities.

RED CROSS INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—A Red Cross infirmary for children was opened by the Brazilian Red Cross on September 28, 1926, in the Red Cross Medical and Surgical Institute in Rio de Janeiro. The children's ward has 20 beds. A ward for women was also opened in the institute at the same time. The children's section is named the Affonso Penna Ward and the women's section the Miguel Calmon Ward, after two eminent Government officials who are members of the Red Cross.

RED CROSS SENDS AID IN DISASTER.—The Brazilian Red Cross sent aid to the Paraguayan Red Cross for the victims of the disaster caused by the tornado which destroyed part of the city of Villa Encarnación in the neighboring Republic.

CHILE

TUBERCULOSIS WEEK.—The week of September 12 to 18, 1926, was set apart in Chile for the study of tuberculosis in its various aspects and for special instruction in the schools of the nation as to preventive methods. Many popular lectures, illustrated with slides and films, were given by well-known physicians before labor unions and other organizations; thousands of posters were displayed and pamphlets distributed throughout the Republic; school children were provided with illustrated post cards bearing brief lessons on tuberculosis, these post cards being colored and then mailed to friends in other towns; the normal schools held a story-writing contest on themes related to tuberculosis; and *El Mercurio*, of Santiago, broadcast a series of radio talks on the subject of the week.

Physicians, teachers, and social workers from all parts of the country assembled in Santiago for the conference arranged in connection with Tuberculosis Week, which included not only addresses under each of the three sections—medicine, surgery, and social welfare—but also visits to hospitals and sanatoriums. The President of the Republic honored the opening session with his presence. It was voted to hold a similar conference next year in Valparaíso in connection with Tuberculosis Week.

The initiative for this effective means of propoganda among both physicians and laymen against a dread disease which takes an annual toll of 44 lives out of each 10,000 inhabitants was taken by the Chilean Pediatric Society, which a year ago intrusted to one of its members the investigation of tuberculosis in childhood. From the results of this study arose the conviction of the necessity of promoting the proper organization of the campaign against tuberculosis, of popularizing the knowledge of its prophylaxis among the people,

of affording the latest scientific knowledge to the members of the medical profession, and of amplifying the work already carried on by the Chilean Antituberculosis League, the Women's Antituberculosis Association, the Center of Propaganda Against Tuberculosis, and other organizations and hospitals.

HOUSING.—The Superior Council of Social Welfare, in applying the law by which the Government makes loans in aid of inexpensive houses, has decided that in order to assist the most needy classes permits for loans shall require that 75 per cent of houses erected on plots of land costing less than 50 pesos a square meter shall be priced at 18,000 pesos or less, and that when the land costs over 50 pesos a square meter 50 per cent of the houses shall have this price. Furthermore, all loans will be canceled if the construction for which they are destined is not begun within 60 days after the loan is granted. (The Chilean peso equals \$0.121.)

LEGACY TO HOSPITAL.—The will of Señora Mercedes Valdés de Barros Luco, recently deceased, whose late husband, Señor Ramón Barros Luco, was President of the Republic, made the hospital in Santiago named after him her residuary legatee.

BETTER BABIES CONTEST.—As an interesting part of the national holiday celebration in September the city of Santiago awarded prizes to babies under 1 year old who reached a certain standard of health and physical development, according to their age in months.

COLOMBIA

NEW REVIEW.—Since last August a new monthly review is being published in Medellín, edited by a group of ladies of that city. This magazine is entitled *Letras y Encajes*, and is devoted primarily to the interests of women in their homes, with some attention to the fields of art and literature. The proceeds from the sale of the magazine will go toward helping to build the maternity ward in the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital of Medellín.

VISIT OF VENEZUELAN LEPER SPECIALIST.—Last September Doctor Benchetrit, director of the Leper Hospital of Cabo Blanco, Venezuela, and a specialist on this disease, arrived in Bogotá to study leprosy in Colombia. Doctor Benchetrit will visit the leper hospitals and consult with the attending physicians on the best means for treating the patients suffering from this terrible affliction.

COSTA RICA

SANITARY ENGINEERING FELLOWSHIP.—Information has been received that Don Manuel Sáenz, a civil engineer of San José, has accepted the fellowship offered by the Rockefeller Foundation for specialization in the field of sanitary engineering. The Assistant

Secretary of Hygiene considers that such an officer will render invaluable service to the country, especially in the solution of the problem of pure drinking water for San José.

APPROPRIATION FOR ORPHANS' HOME.—On August 16, 1926, the expenditure of 15,000 colones for the erection of a new building for the orphans' home in Alajuela received governmental authorization.

CUBA

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—A group of men prominent in Cuban official life met in the National Red Cross Building in Habana on October 7 for the purpose of organizing an educational institute for the blind. The meeting was held at the suggestion of Professor Las Heras, himself a blind man. An organization was constituted to establish a home called *Casa del Trabajo Para Ciegos*, where the blind will be given vocational training and prepared to earn their living. A board of directors was chosen, of which the President of the Republic, General Machado, was appointed honorary president; Señor José Emilio Obregón, president; Señor Alberto Barreras, treasurer, and Señor Francisco Johanet, secretary. The institution will be administered by a council composed of one representative each from the Ministries of Public Instruction, Agriculture and Commerce, Sanitation and Charities, both the civil government of the Province of Habana and the municipality of Habana, and the National Red Cross; two citizens interested in the welfare of the blind, and two members appointed by the International Committee for the Blind. The institution will be supported by legacies, donations, and government subsidies, and by the proceeds from the sale of articles made by the residents in the home.

HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Secretary of Public Works has appointed a committee of alienists to study, from a scientific point of view, conditions in the hospital for the insane in Mazorra for the purpose of making any improvements that may be necessary.

Plans have been completed by the Secretary of Sanitarion and Public Charities for extensive additions to the San Lázaro leper hospital. The amount to be spent on this work reaches the sum of \$50,000. Four large pavilions costing \$10,000 each, a laboratory, and a house for a resident physician will be constructed. (*Cuban Department of State.*)

DISASTERS AND RED CROSS RELIEF.—Both the Cuban and the American Red Cross have had occasion in the last few months to show the value of their organizations in time of great disaster. After the recent hurricane in Florida Dr. Francisco María Fernández, the Cuban Secretary of Health, commissioned by the President of the Republic, General Machado, went to Miami, Fla., to render assistance in the devastated region, being accompanied by General Varona,

president of the Cuban Red Cross, which contributed a large sum of money for the relief work. President Machado himself donated 400 beds for the wounded, which were immediately put into use. Not long afterwards the American Red Cross had the opportunity to show its good will toward the Cuban people when Habana and other parts of Cuba were severely damaged by the hurricane of October 20, 1926, and many persons injured and killed. On this occasion the American Red Cross sent contributions to Cuba totaling \$100,000. National headquarters also forwarded individual contributions besides clothing, which was donated in considerable quantities.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Dominican Medical Association was created at a recent meeting held in the Municipal Library of Santo Domingo. The following board was appointed: President, Dr. P. E. de Marchena; first, second, and third vice presidents, Dr. L. E. Aybar, Dr. Arturo Grullón, and Dr. Viriato A. Fiallo, respectively; and corresponding secretary, Dr. F. Raymond.

ECUADOR

PUBLIC BATHS.—The municipality of Quito has provided that city with a number of public baths and showers for both men and women.

GUATEMALA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—A report for the year 1925 was recently issued by the General Hospital of Guatemala City. It stated that:

During the year 4,238 men and 4,739 women were cared for by the institution of whom only 626, or about 6 per cent, died, a percentage sufficiently low when it is taken into consideration that many came for relief when it was too late.

The free dispensary in its departments of general consultation, surgery, injections, gynecology, electricity, and physiotherapy, gave more than 11,193 treatments, not including the 18,004 injections which were made and the 7,560 treatments and minor operations effected by the surgical department. The dental department made 2,800 extractions, gave 298 anaesthetics, cleaned teeth, and gave 23 treatments.

The woman's hospital, a spacious, well-ventilated building of 10 rooms besides the operating room, was inaugurated last June. On the same day a complete laundry containing washing machines, drying room, ironers, a sterilization oven, and an electric generator of 45 horsepower was put into use.

New equipment was added to the X-ray department last year, and the laboratory now has at its disposal everything necessary for lending efficient and prompt aid to the medical staff.

In the annex of the hospital cases of any contagious disease are received. During this year a hall in the men's section, two treatment rooms, and baths were added. A total of 648 were treated in this section during 1925, 462 being

discharged, 121 dying, and 65 being still under treatment at the end of the year. An insane asylum, a home for the indigent and infirm, and Piedad Refuge were also under the direction of the General Hospital.

A total of 29,038 pesos was contributed by commercial houses and private individuals interested in the work.

MEXICO

SEVENTH LATIN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The organizing committee for this congress, which will be held in Mexico City beginning March 15, 1927, is composed of the following: President, Dr. Manuel Gea González; vice president, Dr. Fernando Ocaranza; secretary, Dr. Eliseo Ramírez; treasurer, Dr. Gonzalo Castañeda; and some additional members. Among the subjects which the committee has placed on the program are campaigns against diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, tuberculosis, cancer, and leprosy.

FIRST CENTRAL AMERICAN GAMES.—A group of 14 Guatemalan athletes and of nearly 100 from Cuba arrived in Mexico last October to compete in the first Central American games, which were formally opened on Columbus Day by President Calles, "for the good of Spanish-American youth," after the participating athletes had taken the Olympic oath before the vast audience filling the national stadium in Mexico City. The baseball and basket-ball games, tennis, shooting and swimming matches, and track and field events went on until the 1st of November in the midst of great enthusiasm. In the track and field events Mexico was victor, taking 177 points to the 119 of Cuba and 16 of Guatemala. Cuba won two of the shooting matches and Mexico two; Mexican teams showed superior prowess in basket ball, tennis, and swimming, while Cuba came out ahead in baseball, fencing, and sword and saber play.

NICARAGUA

RED CROSS AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.—The women of Managua have formed several associations for the alleviation of suffering and want during the last few months. The Red Cross is organized in Managua under the presidency of Doña Berta de Solís, who is also president of the women's committee which established the free milk station and baby clinic (*Gota de Leche*).

The Green Cross Society was recently started in Managua by a group of men and women to send food, clothes, and comforts to the troops in the field. The president of this association is Doña Lastenia de Chamorro.

The White Cross, organized during the same period, was established to aid poor and uneducated political prisoners. The president of this society is Doña Felicitas de Cabrera.

PANAMA

RED CROSS CAMP FOR BOYS.—Miss Enriqueta Morales, of the Panama Red Cross, conducted a two weeks' camp for 40 poor boys on Taboga Island, where during the latter part of September they enjoyed a care-free existence, with no anxiety about food or shelter.

PARAGUAY

PUBLIC MEDICAL SERVICE.—According to the official Quarterly Statistical Bulletin of Paraguay for the first three months of 1926, a total of 789 cases were treated in the national hospital in Asunción during that time. Of these patients, it is reported that 71 died, while 664 were discharged as cured. The report of the public dispensaries service showed that 4,978 consultations had been held, 2,813 treatments given, 664 first-aid applications rendered, 1,151 visits made to homes, and 15,033 prescriptions given.

PERU

NATIONAL ANTIVENEREAL LEAGUE.—The Government has decreed the establishment of this league as a social welfare and beneficent organization, the object being to fight prostitution, give assistance and legal protection to young girls who have been seduced and abandoned, to look after minors who are exposed to vice and corruption, and finally to teach the prophylaxis of venereal diseases. The league will be directed by a central committee, which will appoint departmental committees to act as branch organizations of the central committee in the respective Departments. The central committee will prepare the rules and regulations under which the league will operate and submit them to the Government for approval.

LEAGUE AGAINST CANCER.—The Surgical Society of Peru initiated some time ago a campaign against cancer, creating for this purpose a permanent committee composed of Dr. Juan José Mostajo, Dr. Constantino J. Carvallo, and Ricardo Palma. This committee, after a careful study of the very serious and important problem presented by the ravages of this dread disease, decided in favor of creating an anticancer league, which was accordingly officially organized on September 11, 1926. Some of the work proposed by the league is to open dispensaries in several of the hospitals in Lima where cancer patients may be examined and classified, and to establish in the hospitals special wards for cancer patients until a special cancer hospital is built. Visiting nurses will also be provided to visit patients in their homes and see that they follow the instructions given by the attending physician and watch the results of the treatment prescribed.

URUGUAY

COURSE FOR VOLUNTEER CASE WORKERS.—The Uruguayan Association for the Protection of Childhood on September 24 opened a course in child hygiene for volunteer social visitors. The course consists of 18 lessons and three visits to child-welfare establishments where practical demonstration is given of the practices taught in the lectures.

LECTURES ON HOME NURSING.—For the benefit of its clientele the Sanatorium for Working Women in Montevideo will again conduct a lecture class in home care of the sick.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—The Children's Hospital in Minas was to be opened in September, due to the constant labor of Dr. Tula Rovira de Ricci, a woman physician. Through its milk station and baby clinic the hospital will become part of the National Charity Department.

SOCIAL HYGIENE LECTURES BY DR. PAULINA LUISI.—In the middle of September Dr. Paulina Luisi, a famous Uruguayan feminist and member of a League of Nations committee, began a course of lectures on social hygiene for the students of the Girls' Normal School in Montevideo. These lectures are illustrated with motion pictures and models furnished by the Prophylactic Institute which demonstrate the ravages caused by social diseases.

WOMAN SCHOOL PHYSICIAN.—Upon the recommendation of the National Council of Primary and Normal Education, the Ministry of Public Education appointed Dr. María Armand Ugón as physician of the School Medical Corps and also as instructor in child welfare in the Girls' Normal Institute. The appointment was made on July 22, 1926, after Dr. Armand Ugón had passed a competitive examination.

ARGENTINE-URUGUAYAN PEDIATRIC MEETING.—See page 87.



GENERAL NOTES

BOLIVIA

NEW PUBLICATION ON BOLIVIA.—The BULLETIN is indebted to the consul general in New York, Señor Alberto Palacios, for the receipt of a very interesting magazine entitled *Bolivia*, published by that consulate. This publication will appear quarterly, and is designed primarily to present in a concrete form commercial information, sta-

tistics, official regulations, and new legislation in this sister Republic, which is to-day making notable progress in many directions.

BRAZIL

NEW CABINET OFFICERS.—On October 14, 1926, the *Jornal do Commercio*, the official organ of the Government, announced that Dr. Washington Luis, the recently elected President of Brazil, had chosen the following Cabinet: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Octavio Mangabeira; Minister of Justice and Interior, Dr. Vianna do Castello; Minister of Finance, Dr. Getulio Vargas; Minister of Transportation and Public Works, Deputy Victor Konder; Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Lyra Castro; Minister of War, Brig. Gen. Nestor Sezefredo Passos; and Minister of Marine, Admiral Pinto da Luz.

CHILE

“EL MERCURIO” REACHES A RIPE OLD AGE.—*El Mercurio*, of Santiago, celebrated on September 12, 1926, 99 years of existence, when Señor Agustín Edwards, president of *El Mercurio* Publishing Co., Señor Carlos Silva Vildósola, the editor, and Señor Alfredo Briseño, the manager, and the employees and operatives of the newspaper joined in a birthday celebration. To this highly respected colleague, to whom the BULLETIN is indebted for much of the information on Chile which it passes on to its readers, we present our sincere congratulations and best wishes for many more years of useful life.

CUBA

FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF MUSIC.—An organizing committee has been named and plans are being perfected for the First Pan American Congress of Music which will be held in Habana beginning February 15, 1928, under the auspices of the National Academy of Arts and Letters. The secretary of the organizing committee is Señor Eduardo Sánchez de Fuentes.

MAINE MONUMENT.—In view of the damage done by the recent hurricane to the monument erected in Habana in honor of the victims of the Maine, the Spanish-American War veterans, at a recent meeting in St. Petersburg passed a resolution agreeing to contribute toward the reconstruction of this monument. This resolution was forwarded to President Machado, who replied thanking the veterans for their kind offer, but stating at the same time that he claimed for Cuba the privilege of rebuilding, without foreign aid, this sacred memorial intrusted to the Cuban people.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

APPROPRIATION FOR COLUMBUS LIGHTHOUSE.—At its session on October 29, 1926, the Congress of the Dominican Republic voted an

appropriation of \$300,000 toward the erection of the Columbus Lighthouse, which is expected to be one of the world's great lights.

BROADCASTING.—The first radio concert broadcast in Santo Domingo was put on the air under the auspices of the Radio Telegraphic Service on September 21 last from station H-I-one-C, property of the Radio Club of Santo Domingo. This station has a wave length of 300 meters and 20-watt transmitting power.

ECUADOR

NEWSPAPER.—A new daily newspaper is soon to appear in Guayaquil under the name of *El Diario Independiente*, under the auspices of the Universal Publishing Co.

GUATEMALA

CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY.—On September 15, 1926, the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Central America was celebrated in Guatemala. Notable events taking place in Guatemala City on that and the following day were the inauguration of the Central Bank, the Psychological Experimental Laboratory in the National Central Young Men's Institute, and the seismological station.

HONDURAS

DEATH OF DR. POLICARPO BONILLA.—Dr. Policarpo Bonilla, ex-President of the Republic, and former commander general of the Honduran Army, died in New Orleans on September 12, 1926. A period of national mourning was declared and the funeral honors of a President given to this honored citizen.

PERU

FLIGHT FROM LIMA TO AREQUIPA.—A short time ago the first direct flight with a passenger between Lima and Arequipa was made by Pilot E. Faucett. The flight was accomplished in a little over six hours, with one stop en route, at Pisco, for fuel. The distance is about 775 kilometers, or 470 miles. This flight was arranged by the *West Coast Leader* in order to announce the international edition of that review which will appear early in 1927.

NAVAL BASE.—On September 26, 1926, the naval base recently constructed on the island of San Lorenzo was officially inaugurated.

URUGUAY

VISIT OF TOURISTS.—On October 15, 1926, a group of 300 Brazilian excursionists arrived in Montevideo for a five days' sight-seeing tour. This is the first time that an organized group of tourists from Brazil have visited the city.

FIRST EXHIBIT.—The First Annual Open Art Exhibit of Uruguay was held in Montevideo from October 12 to October 30, 1926, with a number of well-known artists contributing.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO NOVEMBER 15, 1926

| Subject | Date | Author |
|--|------------------|---|
| BOLIVIA | | |
| Trade information concerning Bolivia..... | 1926 Sept. 30 | Edwin Schoenfeld, consul at La Paz. |
| BRAZIL | | |
| Agriculture in the State of Amazonas..... | Sept. 15 | George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manaus. |
| Livestock in State of Amazonas..... | Sept. 17 | Do. |
| Commerce and industries of consular district of Manaus for quarter ended June 30, 1926..... | Sept. 20 | Do. |
| The Brazil nut industry in Amazonas..... | Sept. 27 | Do. |
| Budget of the State of Ceara, fiscal year 1926..... | do. | Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco. |
| Radio-equipment exhibition at Pernambuco, first week in December, 1926..... | Oct. 2 | Do. |
| Prices of cotton during the month of September, 1926..... | do. | Do. |
| Mining regulations in the State of Bahia..... | do. | Allan Dawson, vice consul in charge, at Bahia. |
| Declared exports from Bahia to the United States during September, 1926..... | Oct. 5 | Do. |
| Declared exports from Manaus for first nine months of 1926..... | Oct. 7 | George E. Seltzer. |
| Labor activities in Sao Paulo..... | Oct. 8 | Walter C. Thurston, consul at Sao Paulo. |
| Crop prospects in Brazil during last 10 days of September, 1926..... | Oct. 9 | Digby A. Willson, consul in charge at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for month of September, 1926..... | Oct. 11 | Do. |
| The Sao Paulo-Rio de Janeiro highway..... | Oct. 14 | Walter C. Thurston. |
| Portland cement being manufactured in Sao Paulo, a new and important industry..... | do. | Herndon W. Goforth, consul on detail, Sao Paulo. |
| Silkworm culture in Campinas, Sao Paulo..... | Oct. 18 | Walter C. Thurston. |
| Imports of automobile tires through Santos in 1925..... | Oct. 20 | Do. |
| Activities in Sao Paulo of the Rockefeller Foundation..... | Oct. 23 | Do. |
| COLOMBIA | | |
| Articles imported into Buenaventura during May, 1926..... | Oct. 8 | Charles Froman, consul at Buenaventura. |
| Exports at Buenaventura for September, 1926..... | Oct. 11 | Do. |
| Articles imported during July and June, 1926..... | do. | Do. |
| COSTA RICA | | |
| Import and export statistics, for the year 1925..... | Oct. 18 | Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San Jose. |
| Review of commerce and industries, Port Limon district, for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926..... | Oct. 19 | Thomas J. Maleady, vice consul at Port Limon. |
| CUBA | | |
| Extent and ownership of Cuban sugar centrals..... | Oct. 18 | Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana. |
| Review of commerce and industries for September, 1926..... | do. | Do. |
| Review of commerce and industries of Nuevitas consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926..... | Oct. 22 | Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas. |
| Sale of electric street car line in Matanzas..... | Oct. 28 | Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Matanzas. |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | |
| Review of commerce and industries for third quarter of 1926..... | Oct. 5 | James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo. |
| New British oil company preparing to enter the Republic..... | Oct. 15 | Do. |
| Review of business conditions in consular district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926..... | do. | W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata. |
| The tobacco crop of consular district..... | do. | Do. |
| ECUADOR | | |
| September 1926 report on commerce and industries of Ecuador..... | Oct. 13 | Harold D. Clum, consul in charge, Guayaquil. |
| HAITI | | |
| Review of the commerce and industries of Haiti, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926..... | Oct. 11 | Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien. |

Reports received to November 15, 1926—Continued

| Subject | Date | Author |
|--|-----------------|--|
| NICARAGUA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926. | 1926 Oct. 11 | A. J. McConico, consul at Bluefields. |
| A commercial and economic survey of Nicaragua..... | Nov. 11 | Harold Playter, consul at Corinto, and A. J. McConico, Bluefields. |
| PANAMA | | |
| September 1926 report on commerce and industries, and proposed immigration law. | Oct. 10 | H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City. |
| VENEZUELA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926. | Oct. 13 | Alexander K. Sloan, consu at Maracaibo. |
| Rotary Club of Caracas installed Oct. 4, 1926..... | Oct. 15 | Arthur R. Williams, vice consul in charge, at Caracas. |
| Operations of oil companies in Maracaibo Lake basin, during July, August, and September, 1926. | Oct. 16 | Alexander K. Sloan. |
| Review of business conditions in Puerto Cabello district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926. | Oct. 18 | George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cahello. |
| Production and distribution of coffee in Maracaibo district for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1926. | Oct. 26 | Alexander K. Sloan. |





TABLE OF CONTENTS

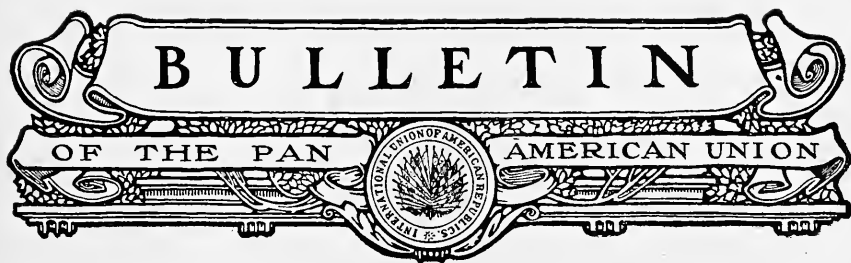
| | Page |
|--|------|
| New Cuban Ambassador to the United States | 101 |
| Summary of Archaeological Work in the Americas in 1926 | 103 |
| I. Work in the United States. | |
| By A. V. Kidder, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. | |
| II. In South America. | |
| By J. Alden Mason, University of Pennsylvania Museum. | |
| III. In Mexico and Central America. | |
| By S. G. Morley, Carnegie Institution of Washington. | |
| The Second Pan American Postal Congress in Mexico City | 122 |
| By Eugene R. White, Superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails, U. S. Post Office Department, Delegate to the Second Pan American Postal Congress. | |
| Financing of Roads and Sale of American Automobiles and other Manufactures in Argentina | 125 |
| By Alejandro E. Bunge, Member of Editorial Committee, "Revista de Economía Argentina." | |
| Chile Solves Her Housing Problem | 129 |
| National Student Federation of the United States of America | 136 |
| By Heloise Brainerd, Chief of the Division of Education of the Pan American Union. | |
| The White Coal of Brazil | 138 |
| By Ildefonso Escobar, Military and Civil Engineer, Rio de Janeiro. | |
| Mother's Day in Latin America | 144 |
| I. Peru. | |
| II. Venezuela. | |
| Industrial Art Teaching in Uruguay | 151 |
| Mexican Faience | 159 |
| By Jessica Nelson North. | |
| Practical Aid to Pan American Libraries | 162 |
| By João Castaldi, Special Commissioner for Brazil and Argentina to the Press Congress of the World, Director of the Daily, "A Capital," São Paulo, Brazil. | |
| School of Tropical Medicine, University of Porto Rico | 164 |
| By Edith M. Irvine-Rivera, Managing Editor, Porto Rico Health Review. | |
| Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce | 168 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay. | |
| Economic and Financial Affairs | 179 |
| Colombia—Ecuador—Salvador—Uruguay. | |
| Legislation | 181 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| International Treaties | 184 |
| Argentina—Paraguay—Brazil—Uruguay—Colombia—Panama. | |
| Public Instruction and Education | 185 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Labor | 192 |
| Dominican Republic—Mexico—Paraguay—Peru. | |
| Social Progress | 193 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Paraguay—Peru—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| General Notes | 202 |
| Argentina—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Honduras—Mexico—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Subject Matter of Consular Reports | 205 |



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. ORESTES FERRARA

New Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cuba to the United States



VOL. LXI

FEBRUARY, 1927

No. 2

NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

EARLY in December of the year just closed, the distinguished Cuban statesman and publicist, Dr. Orestes Ferrara, arrived in Washington to assume the duties of his position as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary before the United States Government, being officially received at the White House by the Chief Executive on the 21st of that month.

It is to be noted that when the President of Cuba transmitted the appointment of Doctor Ferrara to the Cuban Senate, the latter not only confirmed it by unanimous vote but placed itself on record in a motion, dated November 22, which is eloquent of the esteem in which the new ambassador is held by his compatriots, and which in part reads as follows:

The message which has just been read is transmitted to inform us of the designation of the new Ambassador from our Republic to the United States of America, an appointment which, because of the exceptional circumstances it implies and the wisdom of confiding a position of such high patriotic responsibility to a fellow-citizen of such outstanding qualities as Dr. Orestes Ferrara, well merits the attention of this senatorial body. Devoted and increasingly fruitful worker as Doctor Ferrara has been in every field of intellectual activity: University professor and publicist, legislator and statesman, League of Nations official, arbitrator of recognized authority in continental problems, ex-president of one of our legislative chambers—none of these other titles so distinguishes him, none of these honors so profoundly demonstrates the Cuban people's recognition of his heroic cooperation in the founding of this Republic, and the untiring constancy, the generous thought and noble objectives which have characterized his life.

The new Ambassador first saw the light of day in the picturesque city of Naples whence, while still in early youth, he removed to Cuba in which, as his adopted country, he has since made his permanent home. Shortly after his arrival, the war for Cuban independence began, whereupon Doctor Ferrara unhesitatingly cast his lot with the revolutionary party, joining the group of patriotic youth whose headquarters were then in New York. Just as soon as the struggle reached the fighting stage, the youthful Ferrara enrolled himself in the army of General Máximo Gómez, where he was distinguished by his daring initiative and unflinching courage, having attained at the victorious close of the war the rank of colonel in the Cuban Army.

Directly after the proclamation of independence in 1898 by the treaty of Paris, Doctor Ferrara entered the University of Habana, there to complement courses already taken in the Universities of Naples, Rome, Geneva, and Lausanne, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Laws. His marriage with Señorita Luisa Sánchez, member of an old and distinguished Cuban family, followed shortly afterward.

During his brilliant political career Doctor Ferrara has rendered invaluable service to his country in such important posts as that of secretary of state in the Province of Santa Clara, as a member of the chamber of deputies of that same Province, as Cuba's representative in the Council of the League of Nations, and as Ambassador on Special Mission in the inauguration of the actual President of Brazil. He is also well known as a journalist and essayist of recognized merit not only in Cuba but in the wider field of Hispanic American letters. He was also the founder and director of *El Heraldo de Cuba* and, later on, of *La Reforma Social*. Moreover he occupied for some time the important chair of law and jurisprudence in the University of Habana.

Upon presenting his credentials, the new ambassador took occasion to make it clear that the policy of the Government he represents is that of maintaining the cordially friendly relations now existing between the United States and Cuba, and of developing in increasing degree the most intimate cooperation between the two peoples through better understanding, a mutually increasing confidence, and an ever closer realization of their community of interests and ideals, both spiritual and economic.

The President of the United States, in reply, expressed his appreciation of Doctor Ferrara's observations, his satisfaction in the outstanding progress made by Cuba during recent years, and his hope that during the present auspicious administration Cuba will continue to prosper and maintain her enviable position among the nations of this hemisphere.

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union takes this opportunity of presenting its most respectful greetings to the new Ambassador of Cuba, and to express its sincere good wishes for success in the elevated mission which has been entrusted to him.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE AMERICAS IN 1926 ∴ ∴

I

WORK IN THE UNITED STATES

By A. V. KIDDER

Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

IN THE report on archæological field work presented a year ago to the Pan American Union, it was stated that the two most important problems confronting students of aboriginal American history were those of the peopling of the New World, and of the rise and spread of the native civilizations based on corn. During 1926 important advances have been made toward the solution of both problems.

The consensus of opinion is that the American Indians came into these continents from northeastern Asia, but of the approximate date of their arrival and of the culture possessed by the Indians when they came, we have as yet no reliable information. The obvious place to seek such knowledge is in the neighborhood of Behring Straits, but the difficulty and expense of work in that region are so great that for many years little or nothing has been done. During the past season, however, two expeditions gathered archæological data in Alaska and on the Aleutian Islands. One, sent out by the Bureau of Ethnology under Doctor Hrdlicka, of the United States National Museum, examined a great number of ancient camp and village sites on the Alaskan coast, and along the lower reaches of the Yukon River. Although the large collections made during Doctor Hrdlicka's explorations have not as yet been worked up, it is obvious that the field is an exceedingly rich one, and that several different cultures are represented. An expedition of the Canadian Government under Dr. Diamond Jenness also conducted researches in the Alaskan area and on the Aleutian Islands; word has not been received as to the specific results of this work. Both Doctor Hrdlicka and Doctor Jenness stress the great need for haste in the prosecution of Alaskan studies, as the growing demand for, and consequently rapidly advancing price of,

fossil ivory implements to be cut up for use in jewelry-making, are causing the destruction by vandals of many scientifically invaluable deposits.

The second great problem of American archæology has also been attacked this year at a strategic point. Dr. Manuel Gamio, working under the auspices of the Archæological Society of Washington, sought, in the Highlands of Guatemala, evidence as to the origin of the archaic Mexican corn culture, and attempted to discover whether or not it developed directly into the brilliant Maya civilization. This research is described in the accompanying report by Doctor Morley. The North American cultures to which the Mexican Archaic eventually gave birth have also been studied, both in the Eastern United States and in the Southwest.

In the latter district no less than 11 expeditions took the field during the summer. In Utah, Dr. A. A. Kerr, head of the Department of Anthropology of the State University, excavated the burial mounds of two pueblo ruins near Blanding, San Juan County. About 200 pottery vessels were recovered, but the skeletons were found to be in such bad condition that little osteological material could be saved. Prof. Byron Cummings of the University of Arizona continued researches inaugurated in 1923 among the very early sites of the Kayenta district, northern Arizona. Extremely primitive forms of pottery were collected. The University of Colorado sent a party under Mr. E. H. Morris to the Mimbres Valley, New Mexico, to investigate certain ruins which were in danger of being destroyed by vandals. Over 200 specimens of unusually beautiful pottery were taken from graves lying below the floors of the pueblos. Later in the season, Mr. Morris examined, for the American Museum of Natural History, an ancient salt-mine in the Verde Valley, Arizona; and then proceeded to the Canyon de Chelly, where he excavated the famous White House ruin, finding highly important stratigraphic evidence, and locating a number of graves containing abundant mortuary offerings. He also built diversion to protect the ruin from the floodwaters which have caused so much damage to it in the past. The museum of New Mexico continued its work of listing the State's archæological sites, and excavated at Puye and Gran Quivira, at both of which ruins field museums are to be established. Mr. Neil M. Judd, of the United States National Museum, completed his fifth season as director of the National Geographic Society's investigation of the great pueblos of Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. In addition to work on Pueblo Bonito and Pueblo Del Arroyo, reconnaissance was carried on at a number of smaller sites, and stratigraphic sections were cut in the rubbish-mounds of Pueblo Alto and Pueblo Peñasco Blanco. The department of archæology of Phillips Academy, Andover, had, as usual, a party in the Pecos Valley, New Mexico.

A very early ruin near the historic püeblo was partly cleared, and will be more thoroughly worked in 1927. In the southwestern part of the State, the Peabody Museum expedition under Mr. C. B. Cosgrove put in three months of digging at the Swarts pueblo, Mimbres Valley. Search was made for caves containing dry deposits; one was completely excavated, and several others were prospected with a view to future work. The Southwest Museum of Los Angeles sent Mr. H. S. Gladwin to central Arizona to examine the little known cliff-houses and cave shelters of the upper Verde Valley. The Museum of the American Indian, New York, continued, under Mr. M. R. Harrington, its survey of Pueblo culture in the Virgin River district of Nevada. Dr. J. W. Fewkes, chief of the Bureau of Ethnology, excavated Elden Pueblo, near Flagstaff, recovering a very large collection of mortuary pottery. Doctor Fewkes repaired the ruin, which is easily accessible to transcontinental motorists, to serve as a type-specimen of the western small-house pueblos.

Archæological remains in the more easterly portions of the United States have also received much attention. The survey of Ohio, inaugurated many years ago by the State Archæological and Historical Society, has been prosecuted actively. A second season of work was done at the great Seip Mound, near Bainbridge. In addition to numerous typical burials and artifacts, there was disclosed a ceremonial or sacrificial offering, comprising a finely fashioned copper axe, weighing 28 pounds; 12 copper breast-plates, rectangular or shield-shaped, the latter laid in such a manner as to cover the axe, overlapping one another as shingles on a roof. Wrapped around the copper axe, and preserved between the overlapping plates, were many thicknesses of woven fabric, of at least four varieties. One of these is a coarsely woven fabric of bark, a second displays fragments of designs in color, a third is woven of flat splints of what appears to be southern cane, while a fourth variety is very similar to homespun linen. The last named is in a remarkable state of preservation, being quite strong and without discoloration. One mass of it, preserved between two of the copper breast-plates, comprised 28 thicknesses, and exhibited a finished edge or selvage. Large areas of suede-like leather, sewed with sinew, and in a striking condition of preservation, lay beneath the large copper axe. Outstanding features of individual burials were the miniature objects, such as breast-plates, shell food vessels, and copper axes, placed with the remains of children. At least another season will be required to complete the examination of the central Seip mound, which is 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 30 feet in height. The securing of vertical cross-section drawings and photographs of this exceptionally large mound represents an unusual accomplishment and entailed no little time and danger. Doctor Mills and his

coworkers have attained to a ~~very~~ high degree of technical skill in mound exploration.

In Illinois a very interesting project was set on foot by the University of Chicago. Under the direction of Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole two groups of students took the field, one in the extreme northwestern part of the State, the other near the Indiana border. Each party made an intensive study of its respective area, examining local collections, identifying sites, and preparing archæological maps. Toward the close of the season the two groups joined for a month of intensive excavation near Galena. At this time representatives of neighboring museums were invited to a three-day conference in the field. This method of work results in the collecting of data, the stimulation of local interest, and the training of students under actual field conditions.

Excavations in Indiana were carried on under the auspices of the State Historical Bureau by Mr. J. A. MacLean. In a large mound near Fairbanks, Sullivan County, 28 burials were opened, several of which were in excellent condition and similar in certain respects to those of the so-called Adena culture. With each burial was a votive offering which varied somewhat in character but included as a rule, specimens of flint, stone, bone, tortoise shell, and sea shell. The mound itself is an interesting formation, being composed, it would seem, of an outer area of heavy yellow clay, supporting two wind-blown sand dunes on the north and south sides, with a gully between filled with a formation of silt and lime. About 50 per cent of this soil is lime and in this area only have burials been found to date. Only a small area has been excavated, thus far, but it is expected that the work will go on next season.

The work of listing sites, and the gathering of surface specimens was continued by various State agencies in Alabama, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin; and excavations have been made in New York, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma. The famous Etowah mound near Cartersville, Ga., was further explored by Mr. W. K. Moorehead, of the department of archæology of Phillips Academy, Andover. About 50 graves were uncovered, photographed, and mapped. From them were taken several highly decorated gorgets of shell; great quantities of bone beads; copper plates on which are human figures; a long, delicately chipped sword-like object of flint; and a very large monolithic axe.

II IN SOUTH AMERICA

By J. ALDEN MASON

University of Pennsylvania Museum

The year of 1926 can boast of the accomplishment of no piece of work of outstanding importance in the archæological field in South America. Although at the moment of writing, but scanty information has been received from the important museums, institutions, and archæologists of South America and of Europe, no large expedition appears to have been dispatched and no investigation of major importance carried on.

In Panama, Mr. A. Hyatt Verrill continued his investigations in the Province of Coclé for the American Museum of Natural History of New York. Since this region had not before been investigated archæologically, Mr. Verrill's work became of considerable value. A site covering about one hundred acres was discovered and partially excavated, the specimens found consisting mainly of stone statues and fragmentary pottery vessels. The latter are of interest in that they belong, almost exclusively, to the "polychrome" type of pottery heretofore known only by occasional pieces from Chiriquí, Panama. The culture represented is, therefore, apparently a new one.

From Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas no reports of work have been received, nor is information available on the work of Doctors Uhle, Jijón y Caamaño and their associates in Ecuador. The former has been appointed professor in American archæology at the University of Quito.

Dr. A. L. Kroeber, on behalf of the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago, again visited Peru for the purpose of continuing his investigations relative to the succession of cultures there and their relative chronological positions, paying especial attention to the cultures of the highlands. Doctor Tello pursued investigations in the region of Pisco on the southern coast of Peru, where he made some important discoveries in deep deposits. Certain caves in this region were also examined by him. The archæological museum of the University of Cuzco cleared and repaired some of the more important ruins in the neighborhood of that ancient capital. In the neighborhood of Trujillo on the north coast, considerable excavation was done by Major Otto Holstein, but apparently without great result from a scientific viewpoint.

The activities of the Bolivian and Chilean archæologists for the year are not yet on record. However, Mr. Aikins, of Swampscott, Massachusetts, discovered a prehistoric cemetery in the Río Loa basin, near Turi, about 25 miles northwest of Calama, in the graves

of which were found abundant utensils of copper. In this region, as frequently in both South and North America, scientific research lags while treasure-hunters rifle all available sites and destroy the vital and irreplaceable data.

The Museo de la Plata of Argentina has conducted, among other researches, archæological explorations in the southeast of Patagonia and in the mountains of the Province of Buenos Aires.

On Marajó Island, Brazil, Mr. Arthur H. Fisher, making researches for the Museum of the American Indian of New York City, discovered pottery vessels notable for their great size and for the fact that their types differ from those of the vessels found by the late Doctor Farabee on the same island less than 40 miles away. Mr. Curt Nimuendajú made some explorations along the Amazon River for the museum of Gothenburg, Sweden, the details of which are not yet available.

But few publications relative to South American archæology have appeared during 1926. Among the more important of these may be mentioned a large, thorough, detailed and valuable treatise on "The Technique of South American Ceramics" by Mr. S. Linné, of Gothenburg, Sweden, a work doubtless inspired by and closely following the example of the "Comparative Ethnographical Studies" by Dr. Erland Nordenskiöld. Mr. Philip A. Means published one of his scholarly studies on "A Study of Ancient Andean Social Institutions," in which he traces the development of the highly centralized absolute monarchy found in Peru by Pizarro back to a state of "primitive and straightforward democracy," in earlier times. Other important works of the year were Dr. Max Uhle's "Los Elementos Constitutivos de las Civilizaciones Andinas" and Dr. A. L. Kroeber's "Culture Stratifications in Peru," the former published in the "Anales de la Universidad Central de Quito," Ecuador, the latter in the "American Anthropologist."

III

IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

By S. G. MORLEY,

Carnegie Institution of Washington

During the spring the Government of Mexico sent a scientific exploratory commission to the southeastern section of the Republic (the States of Chiapas and Tabasco) under the patronage of the Minister of Agriculture and Interior, Mr. Luis L. León.

Although the primary object of this commission was to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the plagues of locust, which emanating from these States have spread such widespread destruction to the crops of southern Mexico during the past three years, advantage was very

wisely taken of the opportunity this presented to attach to the commission specialists in a number of different scientific fields. Among others the following archæologists accompanied the commission: Mr. Mendizábal, from the National Museum; Mr. Palacios, from the department of archæology; and Professor Beyer, from the University of Mexico.

Messrs. Mendizábal and Palacios report the discovery of an important Maya city in the State of Chiapas in the general region of Ocosingo, and from the preliminary accounts it would appear prob-



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institution of Washington

MAP OF SOUTHERN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

The region occupied by the Maya civilization is inclosed in the circle. Investigations at four different centers were carried on during the past year

able that this dates from the period of the old Empire, some time during the first six centuries of the Christian era.

Professor Beyer reports the discovery of two hieroglyphic monuments at a small site named Tila in the Department of Palenque, both presenting Initial Series dates. Stela A records the interesting date 10.0.0.0.0 7 Ahau 18 Zip, the end of Baktun 10, not hitherto found as an Initial Series, and Stela B the somewhat earlier date 9.12.13.0.0 10 Ahau 3 Zotz.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

The Carnegie Institution of Washington carried on investigations at four different centers of the Maya civilization during the first half of the year, as follows:

1. At Chichen Itza, in the northeastern corner of the State of Yucatan, Mexico.
2. At Coba, in eastern Yucatan, Mexico.
3. At Uaxactun, in the northern part of the Department of Peten, Guatemala.
4. At Copan, in the extreme western part of Honduras.



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institution of Washington

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MIDDLE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAFF OF THE
CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

THE CHICHEN ITZA PROJECT

At Chichen Itza excavations were carried on at three different places: At the group of the Initial Series in old Chichen Itza (Station 13); at the Caracol, or astronomical observatory, in middle Chichen Itza (Station 5); and the Temple of the Warriors and northwest colonnade, in new Chichen Itza (stations 4 and 10).

The excavations at the group of the Initial Series during 1926 may be said to have established two general points: First, that this group practically in its entirety (with the single possible exception of the Temple of the Phalli, by no means certain) dates from the Toltec Period, 1191-1448 A. D., and second, that even within this short period of time, two and a half centuries, considerable changes,

alterations, additions, extensions, etc., had been made. So extensive, indeed, are these changes that building operations here would almost seem to have been continuous throughout the Toltec Period.

The excavation and repair of the Caracol, or Astronomical Observatory, begun in 1925, was carried forward in 1926. The western half of the outer corridor was excavated and a section of the five-member exterior cornice, the only example of its kind in the Maya area, was restored to its original position in the western wall.

Through the discovery of a sculptured stone presenting a serpent's head with a band of hieroglyphs attached thereto, the problem of the puzzling sculptured elements found at the Caracol last year and this, with similar hieroglyphs on them, was partially solved. It was evident from the arrangement of the plain borders on the block found this season, that they had all been parts of a serpent with a hieroglyphic body, which had wandered in right-angle turns across the upper part of the tower. It is hoped that when the Caracol shall have been completely excavated, and all the parts of this design recovered, that it may be possible to rearrange this inscription in its original order.

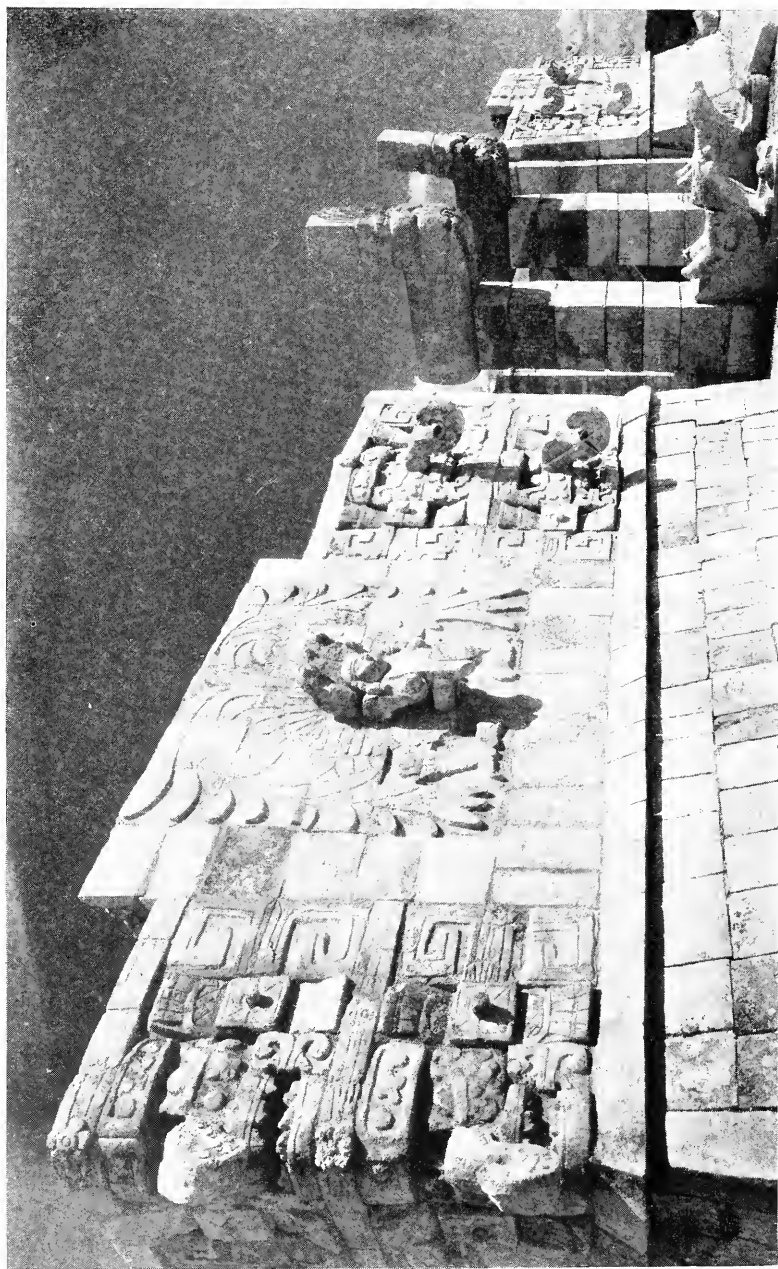
The principal excavation at Chichen Itza during the field season just passed was at the Temple of the Warriors and the northwest colonnade, where notable discoveries were made. Indeed, the most notable find of the year at Chichen Itza was the discovery of the serpent-columns and sculptured door-jambs of an earlier temple, which had been partially destroyed and partially incorporated in the northwestern corner of the pyramid supporting the Temple of the Warriors, Station 4.

A single column of this temple had been exposed last year, but it was not until the excavation of the northwestern corner of the pyramid was commenced at the close of the present season, that these additional façade elements were found.

The two heads and two tails of the pair of feathered-serpent columns, which had stood in the entrance of this earlier temple—all four slightly broken—were recovered, just where they had been built into the hearting of the later pyramid; and in this same rubble fill, arranged in the form of a low bin or rectangular enclosure, were found the sculptured blocks which had formed the two jambs of the same doorway.

Three painted and sculptured columns belonging to the row behind the serpent columns and a section of the southern wall, 8 feet high, were found *in situ*, all brilliantly painted.

Never before has such vivid coloring been exposed at Chichen Itza. This early temple must have had a fresh coat of paint shortly before it was destroyed in ancient times, and the rubble hearting, of which these blocks formed a part, has kept them from sunlight and weather-



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institution of Washington

PARTIALLY RESTORED FAÇADE OF TEMPLE OF THE WARRIORS, CHICHEN ITZA, MEXICO
Showing the feathered serpent columns flanking the central doorway and the adjacent decorative panels

ing so that their colors, red, green, black, yellow, and blue, seem to be preserved almost at their original values.

One interesting feature noted was that the eyes of the human figures had been deliberately gouged out as though they had been made of some more precious material, which it was desired to save for use elsewhere. This is partially confirmed by the fact that one of the 92 human figures on the columns in the Temple of the Warriors still retains its eye made of an incrustation of mother-of-pearl with the pupil of obsidian or hematite, whereas all the other human figures in this temple had had their eyes gouged out. These blocks were removed to the church at the hacienda for safekeeping and placed in a darkened room.

Scarcely less remarkable was the discovery of a magnificently sculptured and painted dais, 16 feet 6 inches long, 13 feet 2 inches deep, and 2 feet 10 inches high, built against the back wall of the northwest colonnade (Station 10) just south of the stairway leading to the Temple of the Warriors.

This dais is almost identical with the one found in 1924 against the back wall of the northeast colonnade, except that the one found this year is in a perfect state of preservation, not a single sculptured element being missing. Without doubt it is one of the most remarkable productions of Maya art yet brought to light at Chichen Itza.

The cornice or molding shows the same treatment as the corresponding element in the dais in the northeast colonnade: Pairs of plumed rattlesnakes facing each other, from whose mouths issue human figures visible to the waistline, which in turn face tripod bowls filled with small round cakes of copal incense.



A SCULPTURED COLUMN

A portion of the earlier temple, discovered during the excavation of the pyramidal foundation of the Temple of the Warriors.

THE FOUR COBÁ EXPEDITIONS

The most important contribution of the year, indeed, of the past five years in the field of middle American archæology, was the discovery, by the institution's third Cobá expedition, on May 24, of the site of Macanxoc, 50 miles east and slightly south of Chichen Itza. This site lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of the main group of Cobá, the existence of which has been known for 85 years, and is chiefly important because of the presence of eight sculptured monuments presenting eight initial series dates, practically trebling the number of initial series previously known in the entire Peninsula of Yucatan, and promising to throw a flood of light on the early history of the country.

Of the eight monuments at Macanxoc, Stelae 7 and 8 are so badly weathered that beyond the bare fact that they formerly had had hieroglyphic inscriptions, no decipherment was possible. On the other hand, two of the remaining six, Stelae 1 and 6 present two initial series each, a very unusual, though by no means unknown, feature in the Corpus Inscriptionum Mayarum, making a total of 8 initial series for the six monuments.

The following readings were made, those marked (?), though probably correct as given, are still subject to slight doubt:

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|---|-----------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Stela 6 | ----- | { | 9. 9. 0. 0. 0 | 3 Ahau | 3 Zotz | 354 A. D. |
| | | { | 9. 9. 10. 0. 0 | 2 Ahau | 13 Pop | 364 A. D. |
| Stela 4 | ----- | | 9. 9. 10. 0. 0 | 2 Ahau | 13 Pop (?) | 364 A. D. |
| Stela 3 | ----- | | 9. 10. 0. 0. 0 | 1 Ahau | 8 Kayab (?) | 373 A. D. |
| Stela 2 | ----- | | 9. 10. 10. 0. 0 | 13 Ahau | 18 Kankin | 383 A. D. |
| Stela 5 | ----- | | 9. 11. 10. 0. 0 | 11 Ahau | 18 Chen | 403 A. D. |
| Stela 1 | ----- | { | 9. 11. 0. 5. 9 | 4 Muluc | 17 Kayab | 393 A. D. |
| | | { | 9. 12. 0. 0. 0 | 10 Ahau | 8 Yaxkin | 413 A. D. |

If the dedicatory dates (i. e., the contemporaneous dates) of Stelae 6 and 1 are 9.9.10.0.0 and 9.12.0.0.0, respectively, following the usual Mayan practice where the latest date on a monument generally indicates the time of its erection, it will be seen that the monumental sequence at Macanxoc represents a series of *lahuntun* or 10-year period markers, a monument having been erected at the end of each 10-year period, or *lahuntun*, the city was occupied, according to a very ancient and practically universal Mayan practice.

It will be noted from the above table also, that one *lahuntun* ending, namely 9.9.10.0.0, was marked by the erection of two different monuments, Stelae 6 and 4, and that another, 9.11.0.0.0, has no corresponding monument at all.

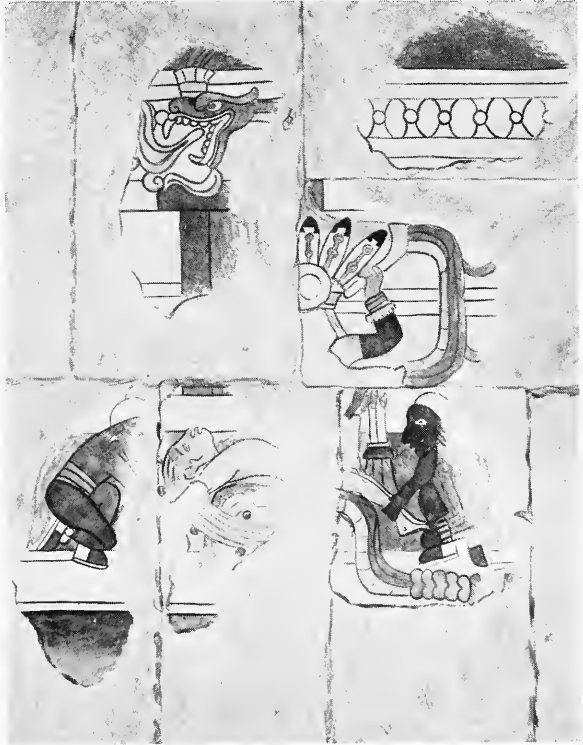
It seems highly probable, however, in view of the fact that there are two other monuments at Macanxoc, Stelae 7 and 8, the inscriptions of which are too weathered to read, that one or the other of them originally recorded this missing *lahuntun* ending, thus making

the sequence complete. Further, since both these monuments are certainly earlier than Stelae 5 and 1, on stylistic grounds, it is not improbable that the other recorded the *lahuntun* ending 9.9.0.0.0, the next earliest in the sequence for which no corresponding monument has been found, making it the earliest monument at this group.

If Stelae 7 and 8 formerly recorded the *lahuntun* endings 9.9.0.0.0 and 9.11.0.0.0, as there are good grounds for believing, we will have a sequence of eight monuments marking seven consecutive 10-year periods, *i. e.*, from 9.9.0.0.0 to 9.12.0.0.0, presumably the length of

HUMAN SACRIFICE

An interior mural painting found in the Temple of the Warriors, Chichen Itza



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institution of Washington

time during which the city, where they had been originally erected, was occupied.

The real significance of Macanxoc, and its fundamental importance in the reconstruction of ancient Maya history lies in this group of eight contemporaneous stelae, which date from the early part of the middle period of the Old Empire, the latest date at Macanxoc, 9.12.0.0.0 on Stela 1, antedating the earliest date at Chichen Itza, 10.2.10.0.0 on the lintel in the temple of the initial series, by more than two centuries, thus pushing back the discovery of Yucatan a century earlier than the date given for that event in the Books of Chilán Balam.

The Macanxoc discoveries give strong color also to the very early tradition reported by Padre Lizana that the original colonization of Yucatan was from the east, though greater numbers subsequently entered the peninsula from the west; and that in later times "Cenial" (the Little Descent) had become synonymous with "east," and "Nohenial" (the Great Descent) with "west."

In connection with the Coba-Macanxoc discoveries mention should also be made of the finding of an early Old Empire monument at a site on the western shore of Chetumal Bay in southeastern Yucatan, by Dr. Thomas Gann earlier in the year. This monument very clearly records the date 9.8.0.0.0 of Maya Chronology, and is another important link in the chain of dated sites extending up the east coast of Yucatan, connecting the Old and New Empires.

THE UAXACTUN PROJECT

The current year witnessed the extension of archæological operations of the Carnegie Institution of Washington to Guatemala. On November 28, 1925, a contract was signed in Guatemala City by Señor Lic. Don Rafael Ordoñez Solis, the minister of public education, representing the Government of Guatemala, and by James H. Roach, an American citizen resident in Guatemala, under special power of attorney, in behalf of the Institution.

Under the terms of this contract, the Carnegie Institution acquires the right to carry on exclusive archæological investigations, including excavation, at the sites of Uaxactun and Tayasal in the northern central part of the Department of Petén, and general exploratory privileges at all other sites in the same department—the heart of the old Maya Empire—for a period of five years beginning January 1, 1926, with an option of renewal for an additional period of five years.

This contract, together with the one in force with the Mexican Government, brings under the Institution's purview possibly the three most strategic sites for a comprehensive study of the Maya civilization that can be found. Uaxactun is the oldest city of the Old Empire now known, based upon the evidence of the dated monuments (68 to 630 A. D.). Chichen Itza is the oldest city of the New Empire, and was apparently the second place of any importance to be founded in the peninsula of Yucatan (531 to 1448 A. D.). Tayasal was the last independent Mayan stronghold, and resisted the Spanish arms for a century and a half after the conquest of Yucatan (1448 to 1697 A. D.). It has the further intimate connection with one of the other two sites, in that it was founded by the Itza after the destruction of Chichen Itza, thus bringing under the Institution's observation and study 16 continuous centuries of ancient Maya history.

The Uaxactun project was organized in January under Doctor Morley's direction, and on January 9, O. G. Ricketson, Jr., assistant

archæologist, sailed for Belize, British Honduras, to take charge of the field work at Uaxactun. Monroe Amsden joined him in February as field assistant, and a fortnight later the expedition proceeded by way of the Belize River to Plancha de Piedra on the eastern frontier of the Department of Petén, and thence overland by mule to Uaxactun.

On March 8 all available men were set at work clearing Group E, the site chosen for preliminary excavation. This group was first reported by Doctor Morley in 1922. In 1924 Mr. Blom stated that the group was of unusual interest, as it contained lines of sight marking the sunrise points at the solstices and the equinoxes. On March 10, four trenches were started into Mound II, two from the north and two from the south. This mound is 60 feet square, and is one of three which rest upon an artificial substructure 210 feet long by 90 feet wide. Mound II was partially excavated, the north and south ends being uncovered and the many large tree stumps on its top and sides cut out.

THE COPAN EXPEDITION

Toward the end of March, Doctor Morley left Chichen Itza for Guatemala by way of Vera Cruz and the land route down the Pacific coast. He was accompanied by Joseph Linden Smith, the artist, and Robert A. Franks, Jr., as assistant. John Lindsay, a field observer of the department of terrestrial magnetism, joined the party at Guatemala City on April 3, and the following week all proceeded to the ruins of Copan in western Honduras.

The object of this expedition was to check the accuracy of previous observations on the Copan astronomical base-line, a line of sight running east and west across the Copan Valley connecting two of the hieroglyphic monuments, the so-called "Piedras Pintadas," Stelæ 10 and 12.

These two monuments stand on opposite sides of the valley, 4.12 miles apart in an air-line; the western one, Stela 10, on the crest of a hill 2,779 feet above sea-level, and the eastern one, Stela 12, well down on the side of an even higher hill, at an elevation of 2,553 feet above sea-level.

Because of the fact that it had been erected on the crest of a hill, and not on the side, and also because it is slightly higher than Stela 12, Stela 10 practically stands clear against the horizon, or very nearly so, as observed from Stela 12. And since the bearing of the line between these two monuments is almost east and west, it has long been suspected that some sunset observation had formerly been made from Stela 12 looking toward Stela 10.

Solar observations were made on April 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14, 1926, at Stela 12. The latitude and longitude at this Stela and the azimuth

of the line joining Stelæ 10 and 12 were determined by repeated observations. The direction of the sun's path was also determined on the above dates and enough data secured to determine the exact position of the sun at sunset, as viewed from Stela 12, on any day. It appears from the final calculations, that the sun would set behind the mountain, which lies behind Stela 10 as seen from Stela 12, and exactly on the line extended between these two monuments, on April 12, 1926.



THE CARACOL, CHICHEN ITZA

The excavation and repair of the Caracol, or astronomical observatory, progressed during the year 1926

Courtesy of the Carnegie Institution of Washington

The best explanation of the line extended by these two monuments appears to the writer to be the following, though definite proof thereof is necessarily lacking. It is the general custom in western Honduras at the present time to burn off the fields some time early in April to clear them for planting at the beginning of the rainy season, a month later. It is certain, that after burning had once been started, no sunset observation on Stela 10 would have been possible from Stela 12. Such was the hazy smoke-laden condition of the atmosphere from April 9 to 14 of the present year at Copan, that even with a high-powered telescope it was impossible to see

Stela 10 from Stela 12 at sunset, and without any instrument of precision it would have been even more hopeless. Indeed, the only way it was possible to secure the azimuth of this line was by erecting behind Stela 10 an enormous pile of fat-pine faggots, 16 feet long and 10 feet high, and setting fire to it at night. This caused such an illuminated field behind Stela 10 that, even in spite of the heavy pall of smoke overhanging the valley, it was possible to see the monument outlined against this illumination and to secure the azimuth of the line.

The writer believes these two monuments were erected in the positions which they now occupy in order to coincide with the line of sunset on April 12; and further, that this was the day which the priests at Copan had selected for the formal firing of the fields, since an earlier burning would have given time for bush to have grown up again before the advent of the first rains early in May when planting could be begun; and finally, when in the course of its progress north, the sun having at last sunk behind the western hills at a point directly above Stela 10 as observed from Stela 12 (i. e., on April 12), then, but not until then, were the ancient inhabitants of Copan and its environs permitted to burn their fields against the fast approaching rainy season. In short, it appears probable that these two monuments were a giant gnomon, which marked for the inhabitants of the city the position of the sun on the day which their ritual indicated as that upon which their fields should be fired, i. e., made ready for the coming planting season; or, as Spinden has not unhappily named it, "the beginning of the agricultural year," which for Copan at least, judging by the observations made this year, would seem to have fallen on April 12.

It is becoming increasingly apparent, and very largely through the Institution's investigations, that astronomical considerations influenced the placement, *i. e.*, the positions, where the Maya monuments were erected; and that in many cases they were used as giant gnomons for making specific lines of sight establishing specific astronomical phenomena. So fruitful, indeed, has this line of investigation proved in the past three years—as for example Frans Blom's discoveries in regard to the lines of sight extended by Stelae 18, 19, E1 and 20 at Uaxactun in 1924, and the discoveries of O. G. Ricketson, Jr., in the Caracol at Chichen Itza in 1925—that it is confidently anticipated further study in this particular direction will be richly repaid.

THE MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN, HEYE FOUNDATION

During the field season of 1926 the Central American Expedition of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, under Dr. S. K. Lothrop, continued in the Republics of Guatemala and El

Salvador the ethnological and archæological studies commenced two years previously. The general purpose of the work has been to examine the types, distribution, and sequence of ancient remains, and at the same time to acquire any ethnological material which could be procured en route. The results may be summarized as a series of collections from Guatemala and Salvador representing the living Indian tribes, and a fairly large and representative archæological collection from the latter country. Stratigraphical studies in central Salvador have thrown new light on culture sequence, and have,



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institution of Washington

EL CASTILLO, CHICHEN ITZA

The principal temple of Chichen Itza, on which work of restoration is advancing

it is hoped, given a firmer basis and a new orientation to archæological research in northern Central America.

Doctor Lothrop calls attention to the importance of several "trade" objects recovered by him in El Salvador as illustrating the wide area which must be surveyed to properly classify the archæological remains of even such a small part of the Middle American region as Salvador, and because they emphasize the cultural interdependence of its inhabitants.

A "paddle stone" typical of the Totonac region on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, now in the Soudy collection, was exhumed on the

site of the ancient Cuzcatlan. This object may have been brought by the invading Pipil, or it may have come by trade. Together with several finds of stone yokes it indicates cultural connection with the east coast of central Mexico rather than with the mountainous plateau known as Anahuac. Another trade object from Mexico is a copper ax of Oaxacan origin found under the streets of San Salvador. Several axes of similar form have been unearthed in Guatemala, but this apparently is the first reported from Salvador. Still another trade piece recently secured is a small jade pendant found inside a jar near Usulután. The jade and workmanship both show that it was manufactured by natives of the peninsula of Nicoya in Costa Rica. Nicoya jades were clearly much prized of old. They have been found as far south as Panama, and to the north in Nicaragua, the Ulua Valley in Honduras, and in El Salvador.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

In February the Archæological Society of Washington sent Dr. Manuel Gamio, formerly director of archæology of Mexico, to Guatemala to establish, if possible, the proper time relation between the Archaic, the Maya, and the later Mexican cultures.

Excavations were carried on at a number of sites in the highlands of Guatemala, and at Miraflores on the outskirts of Guatemala City, cultural strata of considerable thickness resting on undisturbed sedimentary deposits (old lake bottom) were found.

Doctor Gamio recognizes four stages of culture in this region, and assigns to them the following chronological sequence: (1) The Archaic, (2) the neo-Archaic, (3) the Primitive Maya, and (4) the Historic Maya.

He advances the interesting hypothesis that the historic Maya culture is only found in the non-seismic regions of southern Mexico and northern Central America because of the fact that Maya architecture could not have survived in the region subject even to the slightest seismic disturbances, and further, that the prevalence of seismic disturbances throughout the highlands of southern Mexico and Guatemala was the principal reason why the Historic Maya made no effort to occupy this region permanently.

THE MASON-SPINDEN EXPEDITION

During the first quarter of the year an expedition headed by Mr. Gregory Mason and Dr. H. J. Spinden, of Harvard University, visited a number of sites along the east coast of Yucatan, and in several places succeeded in penetrating for short distances inland. The results of this expedition have appeared from time to time in the Sunday edition of the New York Times.

THE SECOND PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONGRESS IN MEXICO CITY ∴ ∴ ∴

By EUGENE R. WHITE

*Superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails, U. S. Post Office Department;
Delegate to the Second Pan American Postal Congress*

THE Pan American Postal Union held its second congress at Mexico City from October 15 to November 10, 1926. The first congress convened at Buenos Aires in 1921.

This international postal organization comprises the same countries included in the Pan American Union with the addition of Spain. Spain properly does not belong in it as she is not an American country, but the union originated in the concerted efforts of the American countries at the Universal Postal Congress of Madrid in 1920 to keep down postage rates which nearly all the European countries desired to increase as an aftermath of the World War. Spain joined with the Americas in opposing the increase in rates and as a result was asked to join the new organization, the foundations of which were laid at that time.

All of the American countries are members of the Universal Postal Union. However, because of its European control they had come to believe that it did not deal sympathetically with questions purely American or in which American ideals or interests clashed with those of other countries and, therefore, after the Madrid Congress advantage was taken of a provision in the Universal Postal Union Convention permitting the signatory countries to form more restricted unions, to bring the Pan American Postal Union into existence.

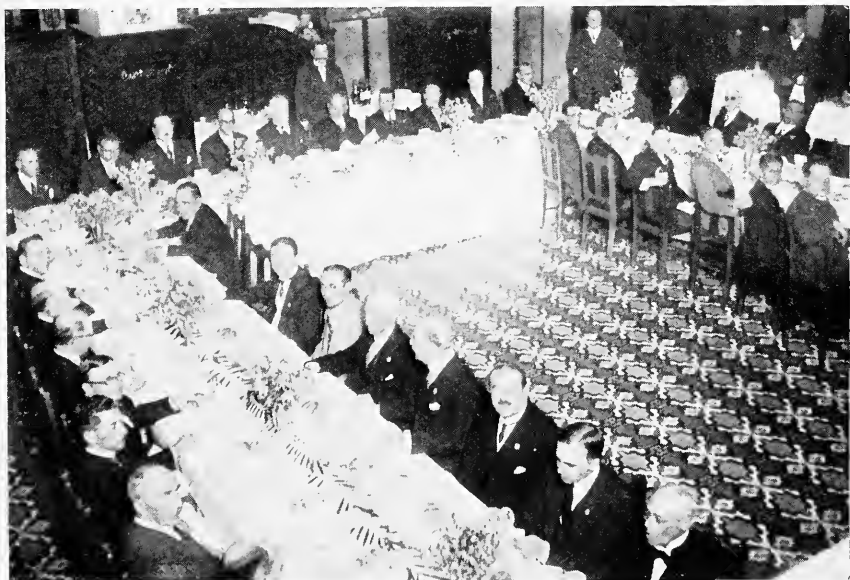
The central idea in the union is that the countries composing it form a single postal territory and that the facilities of any one of them are at the disposal of all of them. This theory is carried to its logical conclusion in the Principal Convention of Mexico, which deals with letters, post cards, prints of all kinds, commercial papers, and samples; and which provides that the domestic rates of each country shall apply to mail going to all the other countries of the union, and that each country shall transport through its territory free of charge mail of any member of the union destined to a third country. The freedom of transit applies even to the sea when ships of a signatory country are used.

In addition to reaffirming and clarifying its position on free transits, and providing for domestic postage rates, weights, and dimensions to all countries within the union, the congress at Mexico determined that:

Undeliverable post cards need not be returned to the country of origin unless they bear a request for return and the name and address of the sender.

The diplomatic and consular frank should be extended to include free registration.

Fraudulent and immoral articles will be prohibited in the mails.



LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE MEXICAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

The delegates to the Pan American Postal Congress were guests at a luncheon given in their honor by the Mexican Postal Administration at the Hotel Mancera, November 9, 1926

Money and valuables will not be mailable under the new convention except by special agreement between countries.

The new convention contains a provision under which countries may exchange postal employees for the purpose of studying each other's systems, the mutual exchange of information and improvement of methods, and standardization of service.

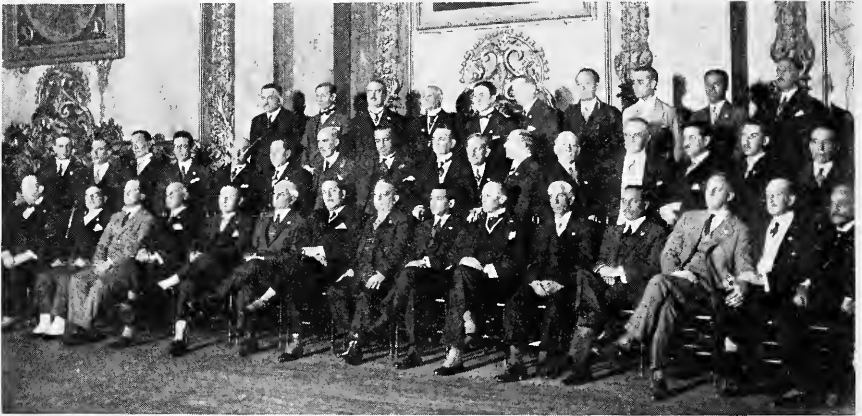
A transfer office is established in Panama to be in charge of mails crossing the Isthmus for such countries as may desire to use its service.

Conventions relating to the parcel post and money order services were adopted.

The question of admitting the Philippines proved to be a very live one. Their admission was championed by Spain and the United

States and the opposition was led by Argentina and Mexico on the theory that only independent countries should participate in the congress. The proposition was finally rejected by a close vote.

The delegates from the United States proposed two resolutions on matters which were not within the jurisdiction of the congress, but which, nevertheless, they desired the congress to go upon record as advocating. They were both adopted after much discussion and some opposition at first. One resolution declared that since the parcel-post service furnishes a convenient and desirable medium for facilitating commercial relations between countries, it should be encouraged and the restrictions which hamper its effectiveness should be removed as far as possible, particularly consular invoices and visas, as well as



GUESTS AT LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE SPANISH DELEGATION TO THE PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONGRESS

The Spanish delegates were hosts to their colleagues of the Congress at a luncheon in the Casino Español, November 4. Mr. Eugene R. White, delegate from the United States, is seated in the front row, third from the right.

certificates of origin, for parcels whose value does not exceed 150 gold francs should be abolished.

The other resolution was to the effect that since advertising matter tends to increase the knowledge of peoples and raise their standards of living by the introduction of new methods and labor saving devices, it should be admitted into all countries free of customs duties.

Any description of the work of the congress would be incomplete without appreciative reference to the courteous and cordial efficiency of the secretariat organized from the staff of the Mexican postal service. Their competency and cheerful willingness to lend the delegates assistance did much to insure the success of the congress.

The social features organized for its benefit did much to relieve the tedium of steady work, promoted acquaintance, and were greatly enjoyed by the delegates.

When the delegates came to give consideration to the time and place of holding the next congress, it was found that Madrid had conducted an active campaign and that many delegates were pledged to that city even before the congress met, so that it was a comparatively easy matter for her to be designated as the next place of meeting, which was fixed for 1931.

FINANCING OF ROADS AND SALE OF AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES ∴ ∴ ∴

AND OTHER MANUFACTURES IN ARGENTINA^{1, 2}

By ALEJANDRO E. BUNGE

Member of Editorial Committee, "Revista de Economía Argentina"

THE economic capacity of the Argentine Republic with its consequent consumption capacity is, as the figures hereinafter show, larger than that of the other nine South American countries put together and equivalent to that of 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 Europeans. Although Argentina already imports goods to the annual value of \$80 to \$95 per capita (almost three times more per capita than the United States), her absolute and relative consumption capacity is constantly increasing. At present Argentina exceeds all other countries in her purchases of automobiles from the United States, having surpassed Australia in her monthly buying.

Fifty-six years ago Argentina had 1,200,000 white inhabitants in a total population of 1,800,000. To-day she has 10,200,000 inhabitants of white European stock, whose annual consumption of the best meat and white bread is probably the highest known, namely, 198 pounds of meat per capita.

Argentina is the country which in its standard of living—with the exception of housing, a problem not yet solved but in process of solution—most closely approximates the United States, and it

¹ *Revista de Economía Argentina*, Buenos Aires, June, 1926.

² Part of one of the memoranda submitted by the author to American authorities, in his financial negotiations on behalf of the financing of Argentine highways and manufacturing industries. These negotiations, as the public has been informed, have met with the greatest success, and assurance has been given that whenever the bond issue is approved by the Nation or the Provinces, on the terms stipulated by the bankers and accepted by the Governments, considerable amounts may immediately be placed on the market in the United States.

is Argentina, together with the United States, which is most rapidly raising this standard and causing, simultaneously, a constant increase in productive capacity and the power to consume an increased number and greater diversity of articles.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS INTERNATIONAL CONSUMPTION CAPACITY

The importance in general of an internationally increased consumption capacity in the economic future of the United States is clearly manifest in the statements of Mr. Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce, and this is especially true in the case of the Latin American countries, the population of which will soon approach that of the United States. The need of that great country to sell her manufactures abroad, rapidly increasing year by year, neither will nor should be satisfied by taking the markets of the other manufacturing nations—as some countries attempted to do prior to 1914—but by winning the new sources of consumption and the increased consumption capacity in each country. And it is evident that if consumption capacity is not increasing appreciably in some countries, including almost all the European, it is growing rapidly in others, such as Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil.

PERMANENT RELATIONS

Thirty years ago England and Argentina in conjunction accomplished the great task of railroad construction throughout Argentina with the aid of British engineers and capital, \$1,500,000,000 being invested. To-day the Argentine railroad system includes 38,000 kilometers (23,560 miles), and as a result of these industrial and financial investments in Argentina, bread, meat, leather, wool—in short, food and clothing in general—are much cheaper in England to-day than they were 30 years ago. Moreover, England has been able to sell to Argentina coal and manufactured goods to the value of \$250,000,000 or more each year, and the permanent financial and economic relations thus established have been of great benefit to both nations concerned.

To-day another opportunity for permanent commercial intercourse similar in character and entirely compatible with the prosperity of the railroads and Anglo-Argentine relations in general, presents itself to Argentina and the United States, namely, the construction and financing with United States capital of an Argentine highway system and the consequent sale of 1,000,000 automobiles within the next six years, to be followed later by equal or greater sales.

ROADS AND AUTOMOBILES IN ARGENTINA

Almost all Argentine railroads may be considered as trunk or main lines, each, however, with large and productive agricultural zones be-

yond their economic reach. For the last 15 years this condition has had a marked effect on the development of Argentina, the increase of population and wealth during that period being mostly in the large centers of population—especially in the city of Buenos Aires, the population of which has now reached 2,000,000 inhabitants—in industry and in commerce.

For 15 years Argentina has needed secondary railway lines to link new zones with the main lines. From 10,000 to 20,000 miles of secondary lines would be immediately productive. But these lines can not be constructed now since neither Argentina nor England is able to finance them, while the United States apparently finds no incentive to do so.

Moreover, in the experience of the United States, secondary railway lines are often unprofitable since the short haul is the peculiar and unquestionable function of the road and the automobile. It is therefore evident that the solution of the principal transportation problem of Argentina will be found in roads and automobiles.

FINANCING

The cost of the roads which could be constructed each year in Argentina with immediate benefit and without exceeding the financial capacity of the country has been estimated at \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. We believe that this figure might even be larger and could be greatly increased annually during the next 10 years. Now the Argentine market is unable to buy the bonds issued by the Federal Government, the provinces, and the municipalities for the construction of roads, except in limited and insufficient quantities. Indeed, the United States is to-day the only country which can absorb these bonds easily and profitably, but until the public becomes accustomed to buying them they would have to be held by certain companies and conveniently discounted by the banks whenever those companies should so require.

It is probable that the apportionment of from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 worth of bonds among the various passenger automobile, motor truck, and automobile accessory companies—with the possibility of rediscounting in the banks of the country and of listing them on the exchange—would be a comparatively insignificant undertaking for the automobile industry of the United States. Such an undertaking would, moreover, be of great value to the industry, for precisely as Argentina was enabled to profitably utilize her immense railroad system, just so will she be able to find the freight for and utilize to the full the railroad's complement (the highways), and thus create a purchasing capacity for automobiles far greater than that which now exists while good roads are still few and far between.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Some fear has been expressed that the buying capacity of Argentina in the United States would be limited by the buying capacity of the United States in Argentina. But two factors tend to neutralize this implied inequality: Argentina will continue to import capital from the United States for many years, and her balance of trade with Europe is, and will continue to be, favorable. Moreover, commercial balances are regulated in conjunction with the trade of all the countries of the world. On the other hand, the United States will need to increase its purchases of raw materials in the next few years.

SERVICE OF HIGHWAY BONDS

Now, it is recognized that the economic and financial capacity of Argentina is unquestionably incapable of handling with ease highway bond issues of \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year. Nevertheless, we believe it perfectly feasible, as is customary throughout the United States, to create, whether by the national Government (as in the President's project) or by the Argentine Provinces, or by both concurrently, special taxes destined for a highway fund to cover the interest and amortization of the bonds. These taxes may be, like those in the United States, or those suggested by the President of Argentina, on the gasoline used by automobiles, or they might be the product of Federal licenses or customs duties, or fees and licenses especially created for highway financing.

Economic capacity of Argentina compared to the rest of South America

| Activities | Argentina | Other republics | Total of South America | Percentage capacity of Argentina |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Foreign trade..... | \$1,590,000,000 | \$1,578,400,000 | \$3,169,000,000 | 50.10 |
| Railways (kilometers)..... | 37,800 | 50,585 | 88,385 | 43.00 |
| Transportation by railway (tons)..... | 48,000,000 | 32,000,000 | 80,477,000 | 60.00 |
| Passengers, 1924..... | 130,000,000 | 101,917,000 | 231,917,000 | 57.00 |
| Telephones, 1924..... | 157,041 | 191,806 | 348,847 | 45.00 |
| Automobiles, 1924..... | ¹ 125,000 | 89,026 | 214,026 | 58.40 |
| Pieces of mail carried, 1924..... | 1,726,778,000 | 1,146,375,000 | 2,873,153,000 | 60.00 |
| Telegrams, 1924..... | 21,785,000 | 14,429,188 | 36,214,188 | 61.00 |
| Gold, 1921..... | 505,675,000 | 189,324,000 | 694,999,000 | 72.80 |
| Annual consumption of newsprint (kilograms), 1924..... | 91,000,000 | 72,800,000 | 163,800,000 | 55.60 |

¹ There are at present 205,000 automobiles in use in Argentina.

CHILE SOLVES HER HOUSING PROBLEM¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

MAY 16, 1926, was a red-letter day in the housing annals of Chile, for it was on that day that the beneficent provisions of the Act of March 9, 1925, took concrete form in the group of cottages in which the members of "La Unión," a mutual benefit society composed of workmen, will make their homes—each family in a house which will eventually become its own property.

Long before the time fixed for the formal inauguration of the section, which lies on the outskirts of Santiago, a large number of workers and their families had gathered to witness this significant event, and at the same time to enjoy the delights of fresh air and sunshine afforded by that suburban neighborhood.

Punctually at 3 o'clock Señor Emiliano Figueroa, President of the Republic, arrived accompanied by Dr. Lucio Córdova, Minister of Hygiene and Social Welfare, and Señor Jorge Silva Somarriva, Minister of Finance. The presidential party, greeted by the strains of the national anthem executed by a military band, was escorted to the speakers' stand by the "Benjamin Franklins"—perhaps Chile's finest troop of Boy Scouts, composed of sons of "La Unión" members—and by Señor Vicente Adrián, president of the latter organization.

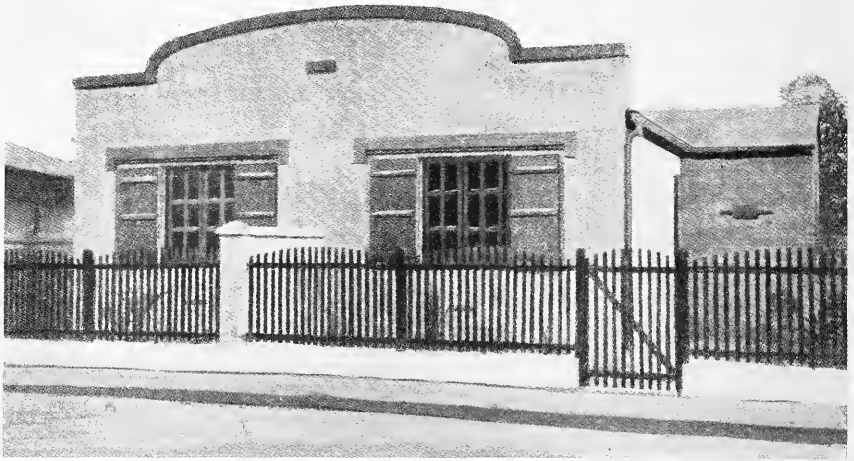
In the large audience almost all the members of the Superior Council of Social Welfare were included; also representatives of the Mortgage Loan Bank, many Government officials, members of Congress, delegations from other benefit societies similar to "La Unión," and a great throng of working people.

Señor Adrián made an interesting address, from which the following excerpts are quoted:

La Unión, a society of artisans, celebrates to-day with justifiable rejoicing the opening of the subdivision designed for its members, in which the first group of houses is already built and ready for occupancy. This is the first practical demonstration of the benefits provided by the new Housing Law, since some of these houses may be occupied this very day, still others after a few weeks, and the rest in a few months.

Our members have long been able to enjoy the many advantages of a mutual benefit society as provided by the statutes; the careful attention of physicians employed by the society, proper medicines, timely assistance in obtaining the necessities of life, and, in case of death, burial in the society's mausoleum. The

¹ Translated and compiled by Elsie Brown of the *Bulletin* staff.



TYPICAL WORKMEN'S HOUSE IN "LA UNION" DEVELOPMENT

One of the several types of homes in the group formally inaugurated May 16, 1926 in the outskirts of Santiago

society, however, does not stop with these, for it gives to the widow and children of a member a substantial cash benefit.

A beneficent law has now been enacted which will greatly add to the happiness and well-being of our members, who can now look forward to becoming owners of comfortable, well-built, and sanitary homes. These houses we are about to inaugurate present the pleasing aspect of a little garden city, within whose limits social movements of economic and spiritual significance will shortly be initiated. We plan to have a cooperative store, a school, a recreation center, a playground, and other community facilities whereby our children will be trained in habits of health and industry, so that they will never become a charge on the State. . . .

The Government may count with full assurance on the cooperation of the workers' organizations in promoting the fulfillment of the cheap housing law, for they well understand that, in present economic conditions, sacrifices on the part of the Government will be required if this law is to be fully carried out. Nevertheless additional funds and the consequent increase in the number of cheap but hygienic houses must be obtained, the more so that such houses are now beyond working people's reach because of high rents and an acute housing shortage. . . .

Following this address, Señor Aníbal Letelier spoke on behalf of the Superior Council of Social Welfare and of the Mortgage Loan Bank, and from the repeated applause it was evident that his sentiments were warmly approved by the audience.

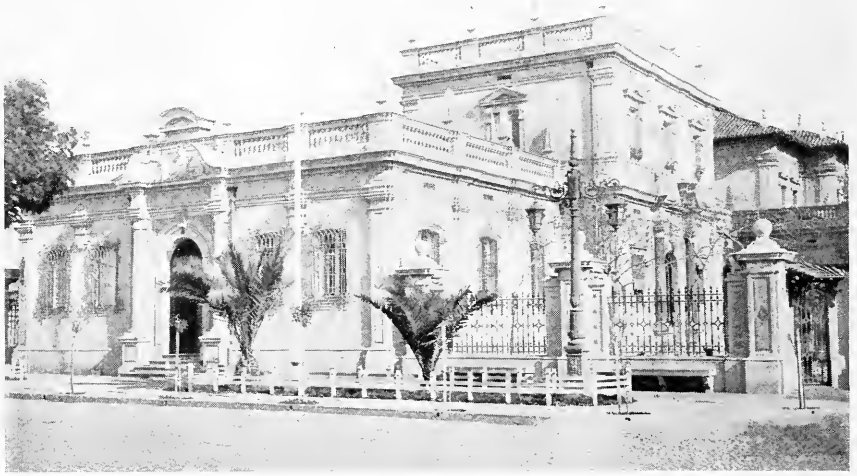
Señor Letelier said in part:

Since some time in the last century, European nations have been earnestly seeking the solution of the social problems through laws intended to improve the condition of the poorer classes. Foremost among these laws of human brotherhood are those concerning healthful and inexpensive housing.



WORKMEN'S HOUSES, SANTIAGO, CHILE

Upper: Houses in the Garden City of San Miguel, one of the projects completed by the Leo XIII Institution. Center: Homes on Santa Familia Street, constructed by the Patronato Santa Filomena. Lower: Houses erected by the Catholic University of Chile



CHILD HEALTH CENTER, HUEMUL DEVELOPMENT

In our own country, however, very little was done prior to 1910 in matters of social welfare. When, in that year, Señor Luis Barros Borgoño was called to the management of the Mortgage Loan Bank, he inspired the board of directors with his noble and ardent aspirations on behalf of the public welfare, aspirations which were the result of his persevering study of social problems; and while in no sense ignoring the prime purposes of the bank, he gave it vigorous impulse toward the democratization of property and the development of various forms of saving and other welfare plans for the benefit of the poorer classes.

In the realization of these altruistic purposes, the Mortgage Bank has carried out in Santiago four housing developments, transferable on very easy terms to persons of small means, namely, the La Paz development, in the northern part of the capital; the Providencia development, now completely sold; the Ñuñoa development in the southeastern part of the city, and the Huemul development in the thickly populated Mataderos ward. Of the four, the last-named is the most important in size, consisting of 157 detached houses provided with all the conveniences possible at the moderate price, with its own lighting and police, a public dispensary, theater, schools, library, child health center and maternity hospital.

Outside the city limits the Bank has offered the public the agricultural developments in Graneros and Lo Ovalle, both already entirely disposed of, and the new El Llano development of 185 acres just beyond the city line.

In the city of Valparaiso this bank has built two similar suburban groups of houses, besides several especially designed for laborers, such as that at Las Habas.

Moreover, the Mortgage Bank, while carrying out these works for the public benefit, did not forget its own employees, for whom it established a welfare department, camps for rest and recreation, life insurance, medical assistance, and a loan section. In a word, it organized for the welfare of its personnel



HYGIENIC HOMES FOR CHILEAN WORKINGMEN

Upper: A group of three houses in the Garden City of San Luis built by the Superior Council of Social Welfare. Lower: Two houses in the Huemul development, in a thickly populated ward of the Chilean capital. The Huemul district is the largest housing project of the Chilean Mortgage Loan Bank



WORKERS' COOPERATIVE STORE, HUENMUL DISTRICT

services of the most advanced social type, previously unknown in this country, which have been successfully functioning ever since. . . .

Among the group of intellectuals who were deeply interested in these experimental movements toward greater social equity Señor Luis Casanueva held a prominent place. Throughout a fruitful journey to Europe he prosecuted his sociological studies, and upon his return he framed a bill which is substantially the Act of March 9, 1925, whereby the Superior Council of Social Welfare was created, and this courageous attempt to solve the problem of sanitary and inexpensive housing, as it concerns the middle and working classes, became possible. . . .

The success of this law depends upon the cooperation of four entities: The Government, the National Council of Social Welfare, the Mortgage Loan Bank, and last, but not least, the Chilean people.

The Government has worked and continues to work loyally in securing the operation of the law. The Ministers of Social Welfare have promptly discharged their full duty in this connection and it is an especial pleasure to pay a deserved tribute to Señor Lucio Córdova, the present Minister, whose intelligent and constant labor fills me with admiration.

The Social Welfare Council continues, as heretofore, to accomplish its task in praiseworthy fashion. In the course of a year, authorization has been given for 20 separate housing projects, valued at 18,205,246 pesos, and involving a total of 3,000 rooms, and for the repair of 29 buildings having a total of 1,433 rooms, at a cost of 438,882 pesos.

This council has also condemned 7,282 buildings as insanitary and 452 as uninhabitable; it has compelled repairs to 5,957 rooms and demolished 313. Furthermore, it has prepared a budget which calls for the investment this year of nearly a million pesos, the amount which Señor Córdova, Minister of Social Welfare, obtained from the Schwager Coal Co. for improving the housing of their miners. . . .

To show the importance of the cooperation of the Mortgage Loan Bank, it suffices to mention that it has considered and acted on requests for loans totaling 20,400,000 pesos (land and buildings), and that with its assistance 800 dwellings, totalling 3,000 rooms, are now under construction. . . .

I said that this law also requires for its success the honest and enthusiastic cooperation of the Chilean people, for whose benefit it was passed. . . . The erection of cheap and hygienic houses will reduce rents, permit the sober and frugal worker to own a comfortable home, and will enormously decrease our frightful infant mortality. . . .

The development which we are to-day inaugurating with appropriate ceremony consists of 195 houses which, with the land, will cost 3,655,000 pesos. On this property the Mortgage Loan Bank lent "La Unión" Society 2,870,000 pesos, of which 530,000 pesos have already been repaid. The loan draws 5 per cent annual interest and 1 per cent amortization, or 172,000 pesos, which thus represents a yearly average of 880 pesos per house, or 74 pesos per month.

The society of "La Unión" has had a long and useful life; founded in 1862, it has always had intelligent and patriotic members, worthy of the highest esteem. In the name of the Council of Social Welfare I cordially congratulate this society and its honored president.

Following this interesting address, brief remarks were made by Señor Hernán Román, representing the Social Labor Congress, Señor Baldomero Díaz, representing the committee on building inspection and Señor Francisco Lira, a delegate from the Railway Workers' Union.

The closing act of the program was the signing of a parchment commemorating the inauguration of the development by President Figueroa, other officials and distinguished guests, after which the parchment was sealed in a monolith bearing a commemorative tablet.

Before leaving, President Figueroa and his party visited the colony, displaying particular interest in the model houses equipped and furnished by the construction company.

Efforts and achievements such as those here recounted are the most convincing proofs of the sincerity of the Chilean Government's efforts to solve one of Chile's most pressing problems—that of the hygienic housing of her working classes, a problem which is so intimately related with the high rate of infant mortality.



NATIONAL STUDENT FED- ERATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ∴

By HELOISE BRAINERD,

Chief of the Division of Education of the Pan American Union

FROM December 2-4 the National Student Federation of the United States of America held its second annual congress at the University of Michigan. Since this organization is the first of its kind in the United States, a word should be said as to its origin.

As a consequence of the feeling among students in different universities that there was a distinct need for closer relations between students, a conference was held in December, 1925, at Princeton University, and the representatives of the 245 institutions present decided to form a federation of students, whose aims are as follows:

1. To achieve a spirit of cooperation among the students of different colleges throughout the country to the end that the experience of one shall inure to the advantage of all.
2. To foster understanding between the students of America and foreign countries.
3. To develop an intelligent student opinion on questions of national and international importance.

During 1926 the National Student Federation gathered information on several important problems of student life and published a survey on one of them; established connections with two important educational associations from which material can be obtained; administered tours to Europe for over 200 students last summer, in cooperation with the *Confédération Internationale des Étudiants*, and sent four representatives to the meeting of the *Confédération* at Prague.

The second annual congress was attended by delegates from 198 institutions in all parts of the country. Of the 248 delegates, 99 were girls. At the opening meeting, notable addresses were made by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education in New York; Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, of the University of Wisconsin; and Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College, in which some of the outstanding problems of higher education were clearly outlined and the Federation was urged to take part in their solution. Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the University of Michigan, who spoke at the following meeting, likewise

appealed to the students to cooperate with the faculty in working out the best methods of instruction and administration.

The president of the Federation, Lewis Fox of Princeton University, to whose untiring efforts is due much of the success of the initial year of work, struck a high note for the conference. He called on the members to consider, not great world problems whose solution demands no personal sacrifice on their part, but the pressing questions of university life, where an application of the spirit of fair dealing and brotherliness entailed clear thinking and real sacrifice, thus forming habits of character which would carry over into later life and into the solution of national and international problems, and urged the recognition of intellectual development and unselfish character as the chief end of higher education.

The constitution adopted by the congress provides for a president, vice president, treasurer, and eight other members of the executive committee who represent different sections of the country. The extent of the task which confronts the Federation in organizing the students of the United States may be understood from the fact that some 477 universities, colleges, and professional schools are eligible for membership.

The chief work of the congress was done in discussion groups which met to consider specific topics or regional problems. The following recommendations were made:

Methods of Instruction and Choice of Teachers: It was recommended that students gather information as to methods of instruction that will secure more intimate contact between students and teachers; as to means of emphasizing teaching ability rather than mere learning in professors, and of insuring them adequate salaries and freedom of speech.

Nature of the Curriculum: Its purpose should be definitely cultural and intellectual, and should stimulate intellectual curiosity by giving more responsibility to students for their own education. The value of examinations was affirmed, as well as the participation of students in the construction of the curriculum, and a committee was appointed to map out further studies of the curriculum.

Student Government: Student councils should deal with matters pertaining to the student body as a whole, either with or without faculty cooperation, and should cooperate with the faculty in matters involving both groups. They must deal effectively with student problems in order to have influence with university authorities.

Honor System: The system by which students are placed on their honor in examinations and similar situations was advocated, and further study of it recommended.

Athletics: These should be so organized as to benefit all students, not the few composing the teams; intercollegiate sports on a large scale and the tendency to professionalism in sports should be discouraged, as defeating the primary purpose of athletics.

Fraternities: While the existence of fraternities is justified by their high ideals, their practical failures should be minimized by encouraging activities in which all students participate. To this end the cooperation of the fraternities themselves should be sought.

The officers elected for the coming year are as follows: President, Fred Berger, of the University of Cincinnati, State of Ohio; vice president, Miss Marvin Breckinridge, of Vassar College; and treasurer, Joseph Owens, of the Kansas Wesleyan University. The University of Nebraska was selected as the meeting place in 1927.

At the closing session greetings were received from the Pan American Union, the *Confédération Internationale des Étudiants*, German and English student associations, and the American Association of University Professors. Steps were taken looking to definite membership in the *Confédération*, and much interest was shown in establishing closer relations with foreign student federations. Miss Breckinridge (Director of International Relations) reported plans for student tours to Europe and one to Russia in 1927, and, later on, to Latin-American countries, South Africa, and the Orient. Groups of foreign students will also be invited to visit the United States, and special efforts will be made to assist foreign students already here in sharing in student life and obtaining a clearer view of American institutions.

THE WHITE COAL OF BRAZIL

By ILDEFONSO ESCOBAR,

Military and Civil Engineer, Rio de Janeiro

THE writer was commissioned some time ago to investigate the water power of the central region of the State of Rio de Janeiro. After the completion of the preliminary explorations his attention was drawn to the remarkable amount of water power existing in the mountainous section embracing the municipalities of São Francisco de Paula, Santa Maria Magdalena, and São Sebastião do Alto, and to the facility with which it could be brought to the seacoast of the State to furnish the power for the industrial plants of the large cities of Campos, Macahé, and Niteroy, where water power is so scarce and so much needed.

At a time when coal is constantly rising in price, making motive energy more and more costly, we can no longer afford to neglect the utilization of these great waterfalls, located as they are only 80 to 100 kilometers from the industries in question.

In this brief account of a long-neglected source of power, before describing the work executed by order of Governor Feliciano Sodré, who is endeavoring very wisely to utilize the water power of the State

and thus inaugurate a new era of progress and prosperity, the importance of water power, in general, and the gigantic industrial future of Brazil when this source of energy shall have been utilized, must be considered.

Some slight idea of the potential water power of Brazilian rivers will be gained from the following data with respect to hydrodynamic power in some of the other countries of the world. A comparison of Brazilian waterfalls with those of other countries shows clearly the high coefficient of hydraulic power to be attained, whenever a serious attempt is made to draw therefrom the power needed to drive industrial machinery, to electrify the railways, and light our cities and towns. Such a comparison should, moreover, stimulate and encourage Brazilian engineering enterprise to emulate the daring conceptions carried out in other countries much less rich in "white coal" than Brazil.

Among the great water-power projects completed up to the present, that which perhaps has caused the deepest impression on the popular imagination is the improvement at Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River, in the interior of Africa. The Zambesi, which rises in the mountains of Benguela, forms these celebrated falls in the region of Makalolo, and it is through this river that the waters of the great Lake Nyassa find their way to the Mozambique Channel after a course of 3,400 kilometers.

Modern engineering, undaunted by the immense distance between this great waterfall and the points where the power was to be used, proceeded to utilize the waters of the Zambesi in order to transmit current, with a tension of 150,000 volts, to the cities of Johannesburg and Pretoria, situated 1,200 kilometers from the point of intake. Installations such as this show the immense progress which has been made in recent years in the conduction of electric energy over long distances and under high tension.

Among the most powerful hydroelectric developments, the following may be mentioned:

In the Americas.—The Ontario Power Co., 110,000 volts; Los Angeles, 106,000 volts; Boulder Dam, 100,000 volts; Central Colorado Power Co., 100,000 volts; Muskegon River Co., 110,000 volts; Great Falls, 100,000 volts; Hydro-Electric Power, 110,000 volts; Stanislaus Power Co., 104,000 volts; Chuquicamata, 110,000 volts; Great Western, 100,000 volts; Mexico Northern, 110,000 volts; Shawinigan Water, 100,000 volts; Yadkin River Power, 103,000 volts; Sierra San Francisco, 104,000 volts; Washington Water, 110,000 volts; Georgia Power, 110,000 volts; Southern Sierra Power, 140,000 volts; Sable, 140,000 volts; Seros, 140,000 volts; and Pacific Light & Power, 150,000 volts.

Of the foregoing the two greatest developments of electric energy are clearly the Pacific Light & Power and the Zambesi Enterprise, both of 150,000 volts, the latter in the Union of South Africa and the former in the United States.

On the day that Sete Quédas with its 20,000,000 horsepower; Iguassú with 1,000,000 horsepower; Urubupúnga, with 1,000,000 horsepower; Paulo Affonso, with 500,000 horsepower, and other Brazilian falls shall have been developed, these now exceptional voltages will appear very modest figures in comparison with the power furnished by these superbly wonderful waterfalls.

The power of a nation is measured to-day by its industrial energy and by the extent of its railways. The United States, which is a notable proof of this assertion, in order to reach this degree of progress and wealth has transformed her hydraulic power into electric energy and used it to drive her machines and railway trains. In the United States steam has already been largely supplanted by electricity. And Brazil, in its immensity, is destined in no distant future to be a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of nations.

The mineral and vegetable wealth of Brazil is also prodigious, and among the elements of future progress in these fields, her incomparable water system is an outstanding factor. . . . No other region on earth possesses a river system so extensive and so adequate to transportation and to industrial development as Brazil.

A comparison of the volume of Brazilian rivers with those of other countries will give some idea of their hydrographic superiority. For example, there are in Brazil more than a dozen water courses which exceed either the Volga or the Danube, the largest in Europe. The rivers of Brazil are, in general, remarkable for their great volume as compared with the extent of their basins: Thus in the Purús, the basin of which is only one-third that of the Nile—the legendary fertilizer of Egypt—the volume of water is twice as great. The majestic Amazon, king of rivers, which surpasses in volume all other rivers of the world, is readily navigable at all seasons of the year to a distance of 5,000 kilometers. This great river possesses some interesting characteristics. Its several sources are in the Andean Plateau in Peru, 4,000 meters above the level of the sea. Here many streams unite in Lake Lauri to form a considerable stream, called in its upper reaches the Tunguragua, which, flowing northward between the lofty peaks of two parallel mountain ranges, plunges by a series of falls to an altitude only 160 meters above sea level, where with concentrated volume it breaks through its imprisoning walls to spread out toward the east in a beautiful sheet of water 400 kilometers wide. From this point on to the sea, a distance of 5,000 kilometers, the Amazon is perfectly navigable.

The Amazon is 3 kilometers wide and 45 meters deep when it enters Brazil, and as its altitude is then only 80 meters, its current is moderate though wide and powerful. The waters of the Amazon are yellow, but its tributaries, though clear, exhibit a variety of colors, some being black, others white, brown, chestnut, red, green, or blue.

With its vast network of *igarapés* (small tributaries) and *paramirins*—branches which, leaving the river, reenter it lower down, form-

ing islands—the great sea river, moving always parallel with the Equator, traverses immense plains, widening out in some places to a width of 25 kilometers. At Obidos, however, where it becomes much narrower, it attains a depth of 76 meters and a velocity of 2 meters per second. So great is the volume of water discharged by the Amazon, that it flows to a distance of 400 kilometers out into the ocean.

The upper Amazon, or Maranhão, rises and falls at regular periods. In the Solimões—the name of the Amazon in Brazilian territory from Tabatinga to its confluence with the Rio Negro—these variations are not so noticeable. In the lower Amazon, however, from the Rio Negro to the ocean, the volume of water varies but little, for two reasons:

First: The tributaries from the right, being in a different zone from those on the left, compensate to a great degree the reduction in volume and vice versa.

Second: The vast quantity of water, which at times of overflow in the upper basin spreads out over the great Amazon Valley, seeps slowly into many miles of dense forests, to feed in turn the main stream during the three or four months' interval before the next overflow. Thus a sort of equilibrium is maintained which prevents any great variation in the level of the thalweg.

In addition to this great fresh-water sea, Brazil possesses many other great streams, such as the Paraná (3,800 kilometers), the Madeira (3,000 kilometers), the Xingú (3,000 kilometers), the São Francisco (2,800 kilometers), the Paraguay (2,400 kilometers), the Tocantins (2,200 kilometers), the Negro (2,000 kilometers), the Uruguay (1,400 kilometers), the Parnahyba (1,300 kilometers), the Tieté (1,100 kilometers), and others.

These mighty rivers, together with their tributaries, many of which are also of considerable size, as well as a vast number of smaller streams, place Brazil in an exceptionally favorable situation with respect to the development of water power to be transformed into electric energy for use in industrial activity and railroad traction. . . .

It is too soon to think about the colossal undertakings which will undoubtedly be carried out in the future, but let us consider the water power which the 4,000 meters' fall of the Amazon in its upper course can produce, with a flow measured by a depth of 45 meters and a width of 3 kilometers. In a century from now, perhaps, when the populations of Amazonas, Peru, Venezuela, and Colombia shall have reached a medium density, the prodigious volume of the Amazon waters falling from fantastic heights into appropriate diversion dams, thence to move the gigantic vanes of colossal turbines, will leave present-day American voltage far behind. . . .

The industrial progress of Brazil awaits increase of population, and this increase is but a question of time. While it is true that to-day her population is between 30 and 35 millions, soon, certainly

before the year 2,000, it will be 100,000,000, sufficient to influence the destiny of the world. Brazil has practically everything—a vast territory almost equal to that of the whole of Europe; incalculable quantities of excellent timber; minerals of all kinds, and “white coal,” white-crested and impetuous, everywhere—north, south, center, east, and west.

No statistics are available with respect to our waterfalls, nor do we know their exact potentiality. Some data nevertheless may be cited.

In the Rio Negro up to its junction with the Casiquiare Canal, which unites it with the Orinoco, there are 50 falls. The Madeira has about 45, including the Theotônio and the Ribeirão, each of which has a potentiality of more than 600,000 horsepower. The Tapajóz has 16 falls; the Xingú has many, while the Tocantins forms a multiplicity of cascades of various heights, and along the middle course of the Parnahyba there are several large falls. The São Francisco forms the beautiful cataract of Paulo Affonso, 85 meters high, with 500,000 potential horsepower, and Itaparica falls, with about 300,000, besides many other smaller falls which are capable of producing tens of thousands of horsepower. The Rio das Contas is rich in rapids; the Jequitinhonha has many cataracts, among them being Cachoeira Grande, of 100,000 horsepower; the Doce, in Minas, has many small cascades; the course of the Parnahyba do Sul is full of rapids and falls, the most important of which are Sapucaia (70,000 horsepower) and Salto (50,000 horsepower). The Mambucaba forms the falls of the same name (45,000 horsepower); the Paraná, among others, the Marimbondo at its confluence with the Rio Pardo, and the Urubupunga (1,000,000 horsepower), at the bar of the Parnahyba. The Tieté, in São Paulo, has, besides others, the Itú and the Itapura Falls, the latter of 54,700 horsepower. On the Ivahy there is a beautiful leap of 76 meters; and the Iguassú forms the Victoria Falls, 64 meters high, with 1,000,000 horsepower.

The Paraná also presents the majestic spectacle of the gigantic Sete Quédas (Seven Falls). The course of this tremendous stream, flowing from the interior of the Minas, São Paulo, and Goyaz States, forming the boundary first between Matto Grosso and Paraná and then between the Republics of Paraguay and Argentina, is obstructed by the Maracujá and Dourados mountain ranges, which cause the waters to spread out into a lake 17 kilometers wide, with the island of Sete Quédas in the center. Seeking an outlet, this enormous mass of water pours tumultuously over the edge of a steep precipice 124 meters in height, thus forming the Sete Quédas, with a potentiality estimated at 20,000,000 horsepower.

According to a description by George Morael, a distinguished hydraulic engineer, the rim of the falls, which is in the shape of a horseshoe, measures 2 kilometers, the principal fall being 70 meters

high, and the body of falling water 3 meters through. On the Brazilian side there are three other falls, each composed of two consecutive cascades of 35 meters each. These are the Benjamin Constant, Floriano, and Deodoro Falls. On the Argentine side there is also a similar series of falls of lesser importance. Exactly on the international boundary is an unbroken cascade, the highest of all, called União (Union), because it forms a link between the two neighboring countries.

Many beautiful phenomena are observed in the region about these falls. In the early morning when the air is still and the sun appears above the horizon, over the mouth of the abyss where the waters madly rush, myriads of rainbows gleam and dance—some spanning the cataract from side to side in a glorious unbroken arch, while fragments of others appear and disappear with flickering iridescence. As the day advances, however, the rainbows begin to descend toward the river bed, disappearing entirely as the sun reaches its zenith.

At a distance of 10 kilometers from the falls a beautiful and seemingly permanent cloud of mist drawn therefrom by evaporation may be seen against the blue of the sky. As long as the air is clear and calm this cloud remains motionless in space, as if forming part of the vast heavenly vault. Only the intervening mist trembles and vibrates to the mighty rush and deafening roar of the waters, which in the distance resembles the approach of a terrific storm. . . .

But the store of Brazilian white coal is not limited to this extraordinary falls, considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World, nor to the others already enumerated. The Paraguay River includes many cascades not far from its sources. The Uruguay forms the Salto Grande (30,000 horsepower), while practically all the rivers and streams in Brazil have many falls, cascades, and rapids. As important prospective sources of power, the following additional falls may be mentioned: Salto dos Patos (700,000 horsepower), Agua Vermelha (300,000 horsepower), Salto da Onça (220,000 horsepower), Salto do Avanhandava (62,000 horsepower), Cachoeira Dourada (400,000 horsepower), Salto Grande (400,000 horsepower), Salto Gagará, (50,000 horsepower), Salto França (50,000 horsepower), Cachoeira Escura (30,000 horsepower), all of which are in Minas Geraes. In Rio Grande do Sul there are the Quédas do Jacuhy (30,000 horsepower), and in Matto Grosso the Utiarity Falls (85,000 horsepower), the Camaizocolá (85,000 horsepower), the Jararaca (30,000 horsepower), and many others.

As to the sum total of Brazilian hydraulic power, the data are still so incomplete that no exact statement can be made. In "Hulha Branca em Minas Geraes," by Nelson de Senna, we find that in the State of Minas alone there are 1,160 falls, with an estimated power of 2,200,000 horsepower.

MOTHER'S DAY IN THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUB- LICS

I. MOTHER'S DAY IN VENEZUELA

THE institution of Mother's Day continues to capture the hearts and minds of the Latin American peoples. One of the first to adopt it was Venezuela where, in the city of Valencia, capital of the historic province of Carabobo, with solemn and appropriate ceremonies it was inaugurated May 24, 1921, by Dr. J. M. Arcay Smith, under the patronage of the well-known beneficent society *Caridad y Concordia*, of which he is president. Shortly afterward, this society petitioned the authorities to thenceforth set apart the fourth Sunday in May as a day devoted to filial gratitude, affection, and remembrance, and to provide for the simple and appropriate expression on that date of these sentiments on the part of the community, all of which was duly accorded, including the stipulation that every member of the provincial communities without distinction of age, sex, or social condition wear on that day a red flower in homage to his or her living mother, and a white one in case she had passed away.

The *Caridad y Concordia* Society with unflagging zeal then addressed itself to the no small, but successful, task of securing similar official recognition and appropriate action in the remaining municipalities of Venezuela. Not content with this notable achievement, they proceeded to solicit and obtain from the National Congress its official sanction to the national observance, annually, of Mother's Day on the last Sunday in May.

Instead of resting content with the laurels thus gained, *Caridad y Concordia* proceeded in January of 1922 to convoke a nation-wide competition to which all the poets of the country were invited to submit the text for a Mother's Day hymn. In this competition the gold medal (First Prize) was awarded to Señor Dr. Luis Bouquet, the second prize to Señorita Carmen Brigé, and the third to Señor Francisco Hernández.

The next step was taken by Prof. Pedro Elías Gutiérrez, director of the Army Band of Caracas, who, in deference to the plea of Doctor Arcay, composed appropriate music for the hymn in question, which is now sung by the school children throughout the Republic as one of the most attractive numbers in the annual festivities devoted to

Mother's Day, and the text and music of which will be found at the close of this article. Other attractive features of the celebration, so far as Valencia is concerned, are the distribution by *Caridad y Concordia* of clothing and other necessities to needy children, and the filial salute to the national colors which, in the words of Doctor Arcay, is the solemn renewal by all the participants of their pledge of faith and loyalty before the altar of *Madre Patria* in the discharge of the sacred duties and privileges of citizenship.

MONUMENT TO "THE
THREE MOTHERS,"
ERECTED IN VALEN-
CIA, VENEZUELA

Through the initiative of Dr. Jesús María Arcay Smith, President of the *Caridad y Concordia* Society, and inaugurated with appropriate ceremony September 20, 1925, in commemoration of Mothers' Day



No account of Mother's Day in Venezuela would be complete without some mention of the beautiful sculptural group of *Las Tres Madres* (The Three Mothers), executed in Italy in the finest Carrara marble, which was erected by Doctor Arcay in a specially laid-out park and presented with appropriate ceremonies, under the patronage of the President of the Republic, September 20, 1925, to the city of Valencia. It should be noted that this culminating step in the generous and meritorious campaign on the part of the *Caridad y Concordia* Society and its distinguished president is the only example known in which

the triple mother—The Mother of God, the Mother Country, and the Mother of Man—is thus apotheosized.

The *Bulletin* is informed that Doctor Arcay is now actively engaged in carrying the propaganda in favor of Mother's Day beyond the borders of Venezuela, to the end that this most fundamentally human of all anniversaries may become at no distant date a truly Pan American institution, and a new and indissoluble bond of spiritual union and confraternity between the peoples of America.

II. MOTHER'S DAY IN PERU¹

Mother's Day in Peru owes its inception to the "Centro Universitario Ariel," a student group of the ancient University of San Marcos in Lima which in 1923 succeeded, under the presidency of Señor Carlos Alberto Izaguirre, in securing official recognition of this observance on the second Sunday in May. The whole university took up with enthusiasm the initiative of this society of young idealists.

In 1924 Peru paid tribute for the first time to her who holds the highest place in life—the blest among women—the mother, in a most brilliant ceremony which took place at the University under the chairmanship of its president, Dr. Manuel Vicente Villarán, universally revered for his outstanding intellectual qualities and goodness of heart. The following year witnessed another celebration of Mother's Day at the university under its new president, Dr. José Matías Manzanilla, who in the course of a brilliant extemporaneous address announced that, thenceforth, the University Council was the sponsor of Mother's Day.

The Council appointed its beloved professor, Dr. Carlos Wiese, to preside over the meeting, on Mother's Day in 1926, in homage to the universal mother on her day of joy, love, and hope—a day dedicated to her who wisely guides the heart and tempers the spirit of her children from birth onward. On this occasion the great gilded hall of the university was filled with youthful students coming to participate, with "the tenderness of religion and the religion of tenderness," in the simple and moving ceremony in which, as sons, they were to behold a spiritual vision of the woman who gave them the gift of life. In a spirit of the deepest reverence and love they partook of "the eucharist of filial gratitude."

After Professor Wiese in inspired phrases had portrayed the universal mother, after the youthful Andres A. Galarza had disclosed on behalf of the students the heart of that mother's son, after the silent contemplation of the individual mother enshrined in the heart of each listener—after all these tributes, the assemblage dispersed, deeply moved by their participation in this most intimately universal of anniversaries.

¹ Condensed by Mrs. Gray, of the BULLETIN staff, from *Revista Universitaria de San Marcos*, Lima, September, 1926.

When after the crime of the World War we contemplate the passing of the old régime and the advent of a new dawn; when social institutions everywhere are weakening and great gaps appear in what the world has hitherto revered as the philosophy of knowledge; in these moments of darkness and doubt which precede a new epoch for humanity, men do well to seek the light of faith not only in the unsounded depths of their own souls but in collective festivals such as this, which, honoring noble ideals, foster man's highest spiritual aspirations and infinitely enlarge the meaning of his existence.

HIMNO DE LAS MADRES¹

By LUIS BOUQUET

CORO

¡Que resuene mi canto sonoro
Y en notas brillantes
Se eleve hasta el Cielo,
Por tres Madres augustas que adoro:
La Madre Celeste,
Mi madre y mi suelo . . . !

I

¡Augusta Madre mística,
Mi corazón te implora:
Vuelve tu faz benéfica,
Y al pueblo que te adora
Y que en Tí espera férvido,
Protégelo, Señora,
Por tu infinito amor . . . !

El suelo siempre ubérrimo
De la gentil Valencia
Produce flores cándidas,
Y generosa esencia
Dan para Tí sus cármens
En plena florecencia
De su filial fervor . . . !

CORO

II

Madre que vida dísteme,
Mi amor filial te ofrenda
Como oblación purísima
Mi gratitud, la prenda
Que tu materno espíritu
Depositó en mi senda
Cuando empecé a vivir.

Como la lumbre cálida
Del sol funde la nieve,
Así tu nombre mágico
Todo mi ser conmueve,
Y mi oración apréstase
Como un murmullo leve
Que a Dios tiende a subir . . . !

CORO

III

¡Patria, Madre de Héroes,
Vivero de condores . . . !
De dicha el Cielo cólmete,
Tierra de mis mayores,
Que glorias tienes múltiples
Y vívidos fulgores
Destellan de tu sien . . .

¡Oh Madre! Ven y háblame,
Pues por calmar tus penas
Daré toda la púrpura
Que corre por mis venas,
Y el soplo de mi espíritu,
Y las horas serenas
De mi vida también . . . !

CORO

¹ Poem awarded the first prize (gold medal) in the national competition promoted by the *Caridad y Concordia* Society of Valencia.

HIMNO DE LAS MADRES

Words by SR. LUIS BOUQUET

Music by PROF. PEDRO ELÍAS GUTIÉRREZ

Allegro Marcial

Coro

i Que re - sue - ne mi can - to so - no - ro Y en no - tas bri -

llan - tes Se ele - ve hasta el cie - lo, Por tres Ma - dres au - gus - tas que a

do - ro: La Ma - dre Ce - les - te, mi ma - dre y mi sue - lo! La

Ma - dre Ce - les - te, mi ma - dre y mi sue - lo! ⁶

Fin.

Au - gus - ta
El Sue - lo

Ma - dre mis - ti - ca, Mi co - ra - zón te implo - ra:
siem - pre u - bé - rri - mo de la gen - til Ya - len - cia

Vuel - ve tu faz be - né - fi - ca, Y al pueblo que te ado - ra Y que
Pro - du - ce flo - rop - cán - di - das, Y ge - ne - ro - sa esen - cia Y dan

en tí es-pe-ra fér-vi-do, Pro-té-ge-lo. Se-ñ-o-ra. Por
 pa-ra tí sus cár-me-nes

tu in-fi-ni-to amor! Pro-té-ge-lo. Se-

ñ-o-ra, Por tu in-fi-ni-to amor!

Coro
 D.C. al F

INDUSTRIAL ART TEACHING IN URUGUAY¹ ∴ ∴

I.—THE TEACHING OF BUILDING TRADES

THE "Industrial School No. 2" of Montevideo has had an average attendance this year of 210 students, the majority being workers. A great many more students could be enrolled if the capacity of the building permitted. As it is, there is a large number of young men with an earnest desire for improvement who can not be admitted to this useful instruction.

The day classes are exclusively for men who are preparing to be draftsmen for architects and engineers and their apprenticeship comprises a course of four years. During the first year drawing is studied six hours a week and mathematics two. The second year the hours of work increase. Six hours weekly are devoted to geometric design, six to decorative design, six to modeling (the student is expected to do shopwork when required, working from a sketch), and two hours to mathematics. In the third year the student takes up the study of decorative and architectural design in detail, professional drawings are made, and the study of mathematics is continued. The fourth year is devoted exclusively to technical drawing. There is, in addition, an effective fifth year of specialization training for the chosen profession, the subjects being theory of perspective, drawing from life, decorative composition, and water-color rendering of plans.

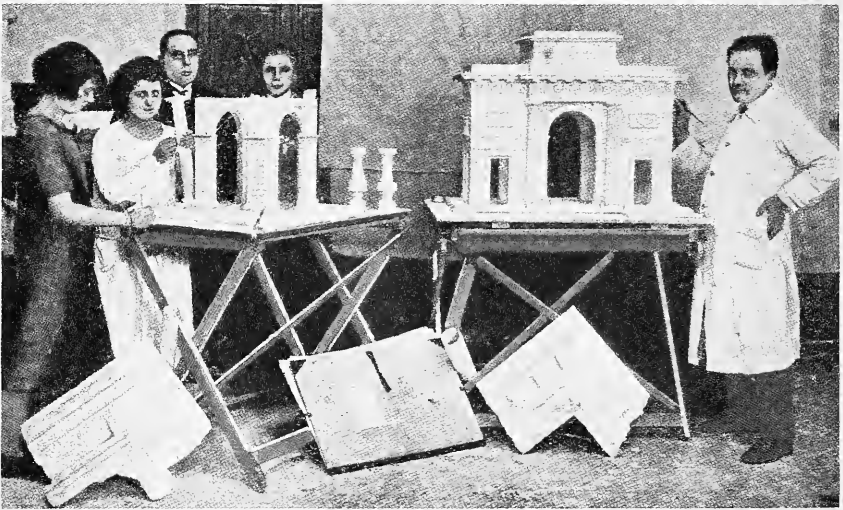
The classes in carpentry, masonry, zinc work, painting, and plastering are conducted during the afternoon at hours convenient for workers, and all are based upon the study of mathematics and drawing, entirely apart from the technology each trade requires. The Building Trades School has some very talented students who have a future which, if but modestly successful, will be at least free from unpleasant surprises. The worker who entered the school a mere apprentice leaves it equipped either as a qualified assistant to an engineer or an architect, or as an excellent foreman capable of carrying out the plans submitted to him and of estimating the cost of all materials required in a given piece of work, and also the labor involved.

The walls of one classroom visited were decorated with original work, including estimates of cost even of the wall paper. The stu-

¹ The following two articles are from "Trabajo," January-April, 1926, Montevideo.

dents had fashioned, also, illuminated signs in artistic and decorative designs using glass work in very happy combinations. It is evident that modeling is studied with much enthusiasm. In the fourth year the draftsmen create most interesting "maquettes," which are the plastic reproduction of plans submitted by the working architect or engineer. This explains why all students who have enrolled for drawing are taught with special emphasis the principles of the third dimension.

"This course was greatly needed," we were told by our guide on entering the zinc workroom. Formerly whenever a job in zinc had to be put through, the tinsmith who mends the pots and pans was called in. A special course in zinc work became an urgent necessity.



Courtesy of "Trabajo"

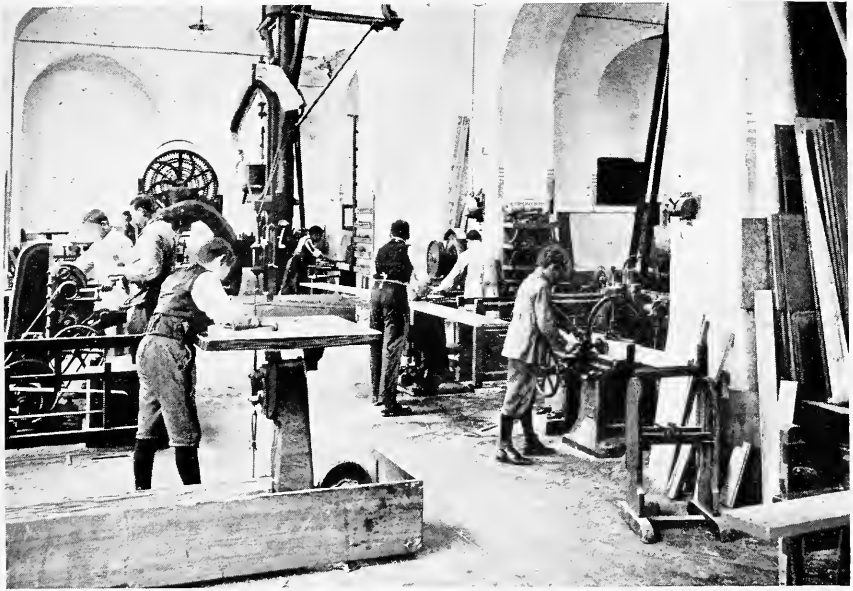
MAKING MODELS FROM ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS

Interesting work of fourth-year students in Industrial School No. 2, Montevideo

We were shown architects' plans executed by a student in pasteboard and zinc. Owing to his knowledge of mathematics the zinc worker can utilize his material without the waste resulting from cutting the relatively costly metal sheets in an unscientific manner.

Granted the methods of construction which are now in vogue, many masons, even those who act as foremen, do not know the principle of vaulting, of a grand arch, etc. Herein lies a serious deficiency. The School of Building Trades is trying to interest the Council on Industrial Education in providing, either alone or with municipal aid, a large workshop where it may be possible to give practical instruction in this type of work.

The authorities of this school, which has been functioning for several years—although its present organization is a matter of but



A CLASS IN THE BUILDING TRADES SCHOOL, MONTEVIDEO

two or three—made a definite investigation to ascertain, first, whether its graduates readily find employment and, second, whether they are successful at their trades. The facts were unanimously affirmative. Graduates of the School of Building Trades are in great demand as foremen. It was also found that many graduates have set up for themselves and are achieving an ever increasing measure of success.

Schools such as Industrial School No. 2 and likewise No. 1 fill one with optimism. They are convincing proof that progress is being made in this fruitful labor, which is directly influential in the prosperity of Montevideo and of the country at large.

II.—COURSE IN MODELING

The old methods of teaching this subject through meaningless plaster casts have been abandoned in School No. 1. From the beginning simple natural forms serve as models for the student, who thus commences to have a feeling for nature, close contact with which stimulates him because of the limitless variety of models presented. Modeling of this type therefore has an educational value entirely distinct from that obtained by the repeated copying of plaster casts of classic subjects. In the latter the student merely acquires a certain measure of manual skill, sometimes useless and very often harmful in that it tended to destroy intuitive appreciation of form, originality, and the power of analysis. By the method used in this school

the student avoids that monotonous repetition of models which is likely to arrest the development of creative ability.

In attacking his work, he begins by making a drawing, without detail, of the proposed model, which in the first part of the course consists of a simple, natural object selected from fruit, shells, etc., of unsymmetrical shape. This is done in order to accustom him to observe an object without those marked characteristics which are apt to facilitate reproduction without sufficiently careful observation.

In this period reproduction in three dimensions is required. It is only in the advanced course that the student is permitted to execute subjects in high and low relief which, being a conventional method of



A CLASS IN MODELING

Old methods of instruction have been abandoned in Industrial School No. 1, Montevideo

representation, requires for its interpretation a greater mastery of technique.

After the first attempts to reproduce the simplest models, such as fruit, the student begins on shells and starfish, for which purpose the school has a collection of material graduated in order of difficulty of reproduction. The advantage of using these subjects as a means of instruction lies in a certain regularity which almost insensibly leads the student toward the geometric. He now begins to alternate his study of objects with that of corresponding geometric forms, taking note of the differences or points of similarity between the two and their relative proportions. These problems are worked out on a somewhat larger scale than the actual model, so as to avoid the tendency to employ any other methods of reproduction than observation.

After taking this first step in comparison, the student returns to his study of the natural models, pointing out in these the geometric forms which he recognizes, and modeling them from memory, as though blocking out the model. The parallel between the natural form and its geometric representation is the most interesting achievement of the student in the cultivation of his powers of observation and will not fail to claim his attention in the future; it preserves an equilibrium between reality and creativeness and prevents his imagination from running away with him. And what is more important still, he will come to see in the geometric form the framework of a natural model, a comprehension which will give him a firmer grasp of its shape.

At this stage, the student practices modeling from memory, observing for a few minutes a simple fruit model which is again brought into view two minutes before the work is completed. This test shows the degree of the student's accuracy of perception.

Following this, studies in composition are begun. These are simple at first, consisting merely of a combination of points and lines of which the student draws a sketch, later reproduced in modeling. Thereafter the student begins to group the forms he has modeled, emphasizing the architectural aspect of the larger forms, simplifying into less complex bodies these larger units, whether machines or furniture, and thus acquiring a feeling for stability. This stage of the course reveals the fact that the student has learned to observe and understand the geometric forms through his familiarity with and comprehension of the natural ones.

Having completed the foregoing work, the student once more returns to natural forms, taking up another problem of modeling from memory. With natural forms before him the student attempts simple combinations, either with single units or with groups within outlines previously assigned. He is also given problems in distributing mass and space within given areas, and when several of these have been completed, he then begins to compose designs of natural fruits and other motifs. The student's own taste must serve as a guide from this point, as it is impossible to lay down fixed rules.

Along with his study of natural models the student creates new forms developed from a closer study of the original, thus opening up a broad field for inspiration to the artisan. The student may take, for instance, a univalvular shell and trace on a sheet of paper any one of the innumerable outlines which the natural form suggests, according to his fancy. This figure may be, for example, the original inspiration for a circular form, perhaps of a glass, which the student models with the satisfaction of having created it himself.

With a mastery of this procedure and having perfected his powers of observation, facility of expression and analysis, the student turns

to the study of leaves and flowers of uncomplicated construction. Taking them first singly and later in groups, he studies their most salient features and sets them forth without obscuring them in a mass of detail, simplifying through analysis the less obvious characteristics of the natural form. In order to keep alive the student's enthusiasm and power of observation, animals such as rabbits, pigeons, etc., are now introduced, the aim being to mold an adequate representation of the creature without attempting perfection of detail, which would be impossible at this stage of the course. After the elements have been



Courtesy of "Trabajo"

A CONDOR

The work of a woman student which adorns the principal patio of Industrial School No. 1

studied, harmonious combinations are made which teach the student to evaluate details in their relation to the whole.

Branches laden with fruit or flowers also serve as models to the student at this stage for the study of composition adapted to a certain given space, a drawing first being made to show the composition which the modeling will reproduce. These exercises introduce the student to decorative composition and stimulate his ingenuity and imagination.

Now that the student is able to reproduce form, he takes the next step, which consists of a review and amplification of his previous work. He begins the study of natural and artificial forms with particular attention to their most characteristic details, never losing sight, however, of the fact that the true value of his work lies in the composition itself and not in a maze of detail which sometimes ruins the whole. Detail should be used only to enrich a composition and give it ornamental value. Thus the learner studies decorative composition

with the use of natural, geometric, and artificial models, either singly or alternately, in accordance with rules already acquired.

The simple groupings of solids studied in the first stages are followed by other more complex combinations of geometric forms within a given space. New subjects are also added to the study of fauna and flora, these being logically combined with other elements of the same category, either marine or terrestrial. Mammalia, however, are not studied, as the pupil must have a knowledge of anatomy to model them successfully. With the foregoing, ornamental compositions are

executed in both symmetrical and unsymmetrical designs. Finally, the student takes up architectural elements: capitals, columns, brackets, etc., and their decoration.

The next step is the study of high relief, going on to low relief. Inasmuch as in the latter one dimension almost disappears, the student first of all perfects a drawing of his proposed composition. The obstacles to be surmounted in this work are great, and the student must therefore be equipped with a good command of the art of modeling.

BAS RELIEF

This interesting piece of work was designed and modeled by another woman student of Industrial School No. 1. A reproduction in cement of this model decorates the house of a Uruguayan artist



Courtesy of "Trabajo"

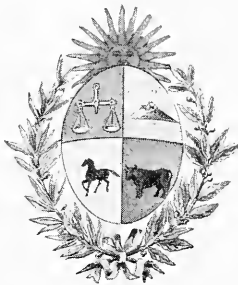
Up to this time the student's purpose has been to reproduce a given model; now he begins a new study of the interpretation of the proposed subject within the possibilities of the material in which it is to be executed. The importance of the limitations imposed by the material on the composition, in order that the latter may be in harmony with the characteristics of the medium, is kept constantly before the student, who is taught to see in this relationship one of the first axioms of artistic truth.

At this stage of the course the student has completed the period of formal instruction. Free composition is now taken up, the students competing with each other, and the best composition being selected, they execute it on a definite scale.

Finally after the student is familiar with form, conventionalization, and adaptation to material, he takes up the study of historic styles, from which he is now able, since his critical powers have been developed, to derive great benefit.

The foregoing gives a general idea of the course in modeling as conducted in Industrial School No. 1 of Montevideo. The excellence of the results obtained was amply revealed in the samples of work shown in the recent school exhibition, a few photographs of which are reproduced here. Some of these works, such as the condor, modeled by one of the women students, which adorns the central court of the school, display such vigor of line, such happy proportions, and such perfection in style as would be expected of an experienced sculptor. Another piece worthy of special mention is the bas relief, also by a woman student, a fine example in which the very real difficulties of this form of art are overcome by unusual skill, even the most delicate modeling being highly expressive.

The fruitful work done in these courses in the Uruguayan industrial schools well deserves our interest, and attention can profitably be given to the educational principles motivating their rational modern orientation.



MEXICAN FAÏENCE¹ ∴ ∴

By JESSICA NELSON NORTH

WITH the recent widespread interest in all things pertaining to old Mexico, collectors have begun to gather together and exhibit the beautiful tin-enameled pottery made in Mexico during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Much of this pottery was made by Maya Indians under the supervision of the Spanish *conquistadores*. It shows the rare artistic skill of the natives of the country as applied to European materials and designs. The rapidity with which the



Courtesy of the American Magazine of Art

URN OF A MODIFIED CHINESE PATTERN MADE IN MEXICO, 1790

Indians learned the trade of maiolica making was disconcerting to the Spaniards, who could not realize that these workmen were at the racial stage when handicraft is most expert.

Within 50 years of its beginning the industry had reached such heights in Mexico, and especially in Puebla, that professional pride

¹ *The American Magazine of Art*, September, 1926.

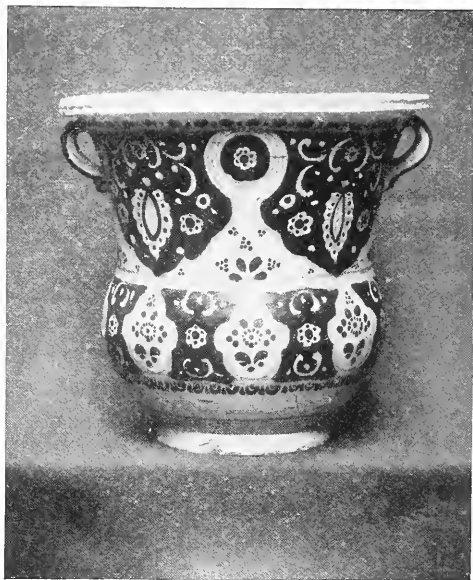


Courtesy of the American Magazine of Art

MEXICAN URN OF SPANISH DESIGN, MADE
IN 1680

The fine ware had three varieties, also, of a much more interesting origin. The first was the white ware, painted in blue and touched up with black. This was the most commonly used before 1700. From 1600 to 1780 the second sort of fine ware was manufactured, an imitation of the ware of Talavera, Spain, in polychrome. Five colors were used, yellow, blue, red, black, and white, with an amazing variety of effect. The third variety was an imitation of Chinese wares and flourished from 1650 to 1800. Just how faïence with a Chinese influence came to be made by Indians under Spanish masters is only understandable when we recall the tremendous vogue for everything Chinese in those

had developed. A potters' guild was established in 1676. Only accredited potters might ply their trade, and they were under a rigid set of rules. Two grades of faïence were permitted, coarse and fine. Of the coarse ware, which was used by the poor people and in the kitchens of the rich, there were three varieties. The first was the plain white ware, of which very little has survived. The second was white painted with blue in rather ordinary patterns. The third was the *borrado* or blotted ware, in which the blue design was allowed to run in the enamel.



Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

A MEXICAN BOWL
Made at Pueblo, Mexico, about 1750

days. It was all the rage and has been ever since Marco Polo's exploits.

After 1800 the influence of the guild declined and a strong native impulse began to be felt, originating from the Pueblan factories. The colors became more gaudy and the forms less subtle. The Spanish blood had become irretrievably mixed, and the distinction between teacher and workman had vanished. The individual designs, Chinese, Spanish, Moresque, and Mayan, still continue in modified forms, but they are all amalgamated into one style. No better example ever could be found of the manner in which the elements of design outlast time and distance.

The Herbert Pickering Lewis collection of Mexican pottery, recently presented to the Art Institute of Chicago, contains many examples of each sort of pottery made in the native factories between 1600 and 1850. A great variety of huge basins and jars is included, which by reason of the superior enameling and hardness of the native ware have outlasted centuries of daily use. Two of the great urns used for living plants in the courtyards of homes are illustrated. One dated 1680 is Spanish in design, blue on a cream ground. The other, made in 1790, shows how beautiful a Chinese pattern may be when modified by the traits of two other races. It is blue and black on a ground of white. The large bowl has a touch of the Spanish, but it has been obviously decorated by a native hand under the guidance of a tropical imagination. The luxurious flowering trees and the fanciful boat on which an airy figure blows a horn are hemmed all about by rare birds with the long tail feathers of the Tropics. The bowl is in colors and was manufactured about 1750. One of the latest jars in the collection is the result of the Pueblan independence after 1800. On a blue ground it bears decorations of yellow, green, dark blue, and black. Its sophistication is evident, but it is none the less beautiful.

Faïence ware of a very high grade is still being made in Puebla under the guidance of a Spanish gentleman from Barcelona.



PRACTICAL AID TO PAN AMERICAN LIBRARIES °°

By JOÃO CASTALDI

Special Commissioner for Brazil and Argentina of the Press Congress of the World, Director of the well-known Daily "A Capital," São Paulo, Brazil

(The First Pan American Congress of Journalists recommends the reciprocal transmission of North American and Latin American publications to the libraries of the principal cities of each country. This recommendation refers to the principal daily newspapers and periodicals of these countries.—Resolutions of the First Pan American Congress of Journalists.)

AMONG the resolutions adopted by the First Pan American Congress of Journalists was one submitted by the writer, providing for the exchange of newspapers, periodicals, and books between the libraries of the principal cities of America. None but the ignorant or short-sighted can fail to realize the importance of a proposition of this nature. Indeed, in the progressive State of São Paulo, through the combined efforts of the writer and the director of the municipal library, an interesting Pan American room is being formed, where Latin American newspapers are already being received from Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico, and other American countries and are being read with sympathetic interest by patrons of that library.

An undertaking of this sort is a work of culture requiring tenacity and perseverance. Its fruits are accessible to all, and as it lies within the scope of usefulness for which libraries exist, it is calculated to aid them in their work of improving the human mind, while at the same time strengthening the bonds that unite the human race.

Questions arise which demand an answer: Why do we not really know each other? Why do we not bend our efforts to the task of destroying distances and preconceived notions? Why do we not feel more like brothers toward one another? Why do we do nothing to uproot prejudices? Why do we commit injustices against our fellow peoples, their countries and their histories? Why do we not pay the least attention to what is going on in the other countries of the continent? Why do incidents arise which might easily be avoided? Because prejudice feeds on ignorance, nourishing in turn unbounded pride and a taste for despotism and exclusiveness.

Let us intensify the work of establishing libraries of every kind—*itinerant, fixed, or circulating.* Let us fill them with intellectual pro-

ductions—technical and spiritual—with engravings and other illustrations, and we shall have contributed to the consolidation of the broadest and most enduring foundations of American continental fraternity. What newspaper will refuse to devote a few copies to this end, the holiest and noblest objective to which it can lend its support? No one can have failed to notice that the religious conflict in Mexico has given rise to considerable agitation throughout the whole of the American Continent. Now, I am a living witness to the fact that the numerous readers in the municipal library of São Paulo never fail after reading the Mexican papers to reduce this question to its just measure. Was not that a long-distance service rendered by the newspapers? And how many other questions might be equally benefited by similar treatment?

By means of this interchange of the printed word all the energy, vitality, and progress of all the American peoples may be within the purview of all and be productive of greater friendship and an increased stimulation towards greater helpfulness, thus serving as a barrier against the encroachments of selfish groups, since before these could succeed in their nefarious designs the public would be on guard, having been informed through the newspapers, which in disturbed times are sought mostly in the libraries.

The above considerations, even if we entirely disregard the advantages of spreading information on legal, industrial, financial, agricultural, mechanical, intellectual, and economic life in general, will serve to demonstrate the importance of the resolution in question. The rest, with a little good will on the part of the newspaper men of the American Continent, will follow as a natural consequence. And we are convinced that the plan will succeed, the more so because at the next Pan American Press Congress some one will surely rise to inquire how many resolutions of the last were put into practice toward the realization of this ideal of friendly approximation. This appeal is addressed especially to the public men of all the American countries—to writers, newspaper men, men of science and of labor, and more particularly to those who signed the resolutions of the Pan American Press Congress of Washington—with the direct object of securing adhesions to the plan and thereby assuring to the municipal libraries of the chief cities of America copies of their respective publications whether in the form of newspapers, magazines, monographs, or books. For in so doing, by so making known the history, struggles and achievements of their respective countries, they will increasingly foster regard for such history, the appreciation of their heroes as they deserve to be appreciated, within and beyond national frontiers, and the continental recognition of the imperishable labor of patriotism of those intrepid spirits.

With respect to our colleagues of the United States, who are both more prosperous and better informed, and who, moreover, were and are pioneers in gigantic struggles and undertakings, we believe it unnecessary to remind them of the need to fulfill their wish, as expressed by their vote for the resolution in question. With a hundred copies of their respective publications they will reach the minds of at least a hundred thousand Latin Americans.

São Paulo, marching in the vanguard of South American progress, the second Brazilian city in population, the first, perhaps, in creative energy and economic resistance, has, with a population of rather more than 800,000, 27 daily newspapers. We believe that this in itself is sufficient proof that there are readers in São Paulo and that its municipal library is deserving of the support of all those interested in the movement.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO ∴ ∴ ∴

By EDITH M. IRVINE-RIVERA

Managing Editor, Porto Rico Health Review

THE last decade has been in many ways a record-making epoch for Porto Rico. Health activities have far exceeded anything heretofore accomplished, and educational work has moved forward, keeping pace admirably, in fact, with that on the mainland. More than \$4,000,000 was appropriated last year by the Legislature of Porto Rico for school work out of the total budget of \$11,735,000, while the Insular Health Department, on its meager appropriation of a little over \$1,000,000, kept open 10 tuberculosis dispensaries and 13 social hygiene clinics and, in cooperation with the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, carried on a malaria-control campaign, in addition to establishing a rural sanitation division under the auspices of which treatment for uncinariasis is being given in the zones where this disease is most prevalent.

None of these health activities was systematically organized in Porto Rico 10 years ago. Prior to that time efforts had been made to solve the various health problems mentioned, but a public health

service which could meet the needs of the island from every standpoint had not yet been constituted.

The spirit of cooperation existing between the Department of Health and the other private and public organizations has given most satisfactory results, and to-day so complete an understanding of the health aspects of child and student life is developing that there is every reason to believe that future citizens will be far better equipped physically than was the Porto Rican youth of the past.

One of the notable advances of the past year was the founding of the School of Tropical Medicine of the University of Porto Rico under the auspices of Columbia University. In 1923 the Hon. Antonio R. Barceló, president of the Porto Rican Senate, became very much interested in the possibility of establishing this important institution, especially if it were feasible to secure the cooperation of Columbia University with the University of Porto Rico in the undertaking, as suggested by Maj. Bailey K. Ashford some years before. Fortunately Mr. Barceló, in conjunction with Dr. Herman Goodman and Dr. José A. López Antogiorgi, was successful in making preliminary arrangements with Columbia University and, after these had received the indorsement of the Hon. Horace Mann Towner, Governor of Porto Rico, Mr. Barceló introduced a bill into the Porto Rican Legislature covering the plan drawn up.

In 1924 the Legislature passed a joint resolution creating a "School of Tropical Medicine of the University of Porto Rico under the auspices of Columbia University," and providing the sum of \$100,000 out of the building fund of the University for the construction of an edifice for offices and laboratories. This same resolution provided that the Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, which had functioned since 1912 and of which the new School is an outgrowth, should cease to exist and that its properties should pass to the latter.

In accordance with another act of the legislative assembly, approved by the Governor in July, 1925, which authorized a reorganization of the University of Porto Rico, a special board of trustees was provided for the School of Tropical Medicine to succeed the provisional board.

The handsome new building, which is a source of pride to Porto Rico and would be an honor to any country, was finished in May, 1925, its architectural design being taken from the Palace of Monterrey in Spain. It is the leading adornment of Ponce de León Avenue in the suburbs of San Juan, Porto Rico's busy capital. The structure contains well-equipped laboratories for the study of bacteriology, chemistry, mycology, pathology, and parasitology, each of which can accommodate from 10 to 15 students and investigators. A splendid library on the second floor of the building is open to stu-

dents. Seventy-five journals covering the various branches of tropical medicine and related fields are received, as well as a number of public health reports. At least 500 volumes of textbooks and works of reference form the nucleus of the library of the future.

The School itself was formally inaugurated on September 22, 1926, at which time a delegation from Columbia University headed by Dean William Darrach, of the College of Physicians, was present. In its announcement the School states that its "primary aim is to give the opportunity for the study in a tropical environment of that



SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO

The school, which was formally inaugurated September 22, 1926, is housed in this handsome new building located in the suburbs of San Juan

large ill-defined group of disorders known as tropical diseases, and at the same time to observe the influence of exotic conditions on diseases in general." It should be remembered that the School of Tropical Medicine has the distinction of being the first college of its kind to be established in the Americas, although departments of tropical medicine have been organized in several of the leading medical schools of North and South America.

Field work may be carried out in any part of the island through courtesies extended by the Department of Health, and during the

session of 1926-27 classes from the Tropical School of Medicine will spend a week or two in one of the districts in which intensive campaigns against uncinariasis are being carried on, and a similar period in another district where a demonstration of malaria-prevention measures has been in process for over a year. A rare opportunity is extended by this school to qualified investigators who wish either to pursue independent research or to collaborate with the local staff on problems of mutual interest, materials needed by such research workers being supplied at cost price.

Clinical facilities are also provided, clinical instruction being given this year in the quarantine hospital for transmissible diseases, the leper hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, the municipal hospital of San Juan, and the insular tuberculosis sanatorium. Furthermore, plans are already drawn up for a small hospital containing 40 beds and a dispensary to be erected by the Insular Government on a site lying between the laboratory building of the School of Tropical Medicine and the seashore. This hospital, which will be operated by the Department of Health in close cooperation with the school, will provide ample clinical facilities for teaching and investigation.

The course of study is divided into the following branches: Bacteriology, mycology, and pathology; chemistry; medical zoology; public health and transmissible disease; tropical medicine and surgery. Instruction is in the hands of professors and physicians who are acknowledged authorities on their subjects. There are 9 professors on the faculty, 14 instructors, 6 resident lecturers, 4 visiting lecturers, 2 consultants, and 1 collaborator, the eminent Col. Bailey K. Ashford, United States Army. The members of the administration are Dr. Thomas E. Benner, chancellor of the University of Porto Rico; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; and Dr. Robert A. Lambert, director of the School of Tropical Medicine.

In the opening of School of Tropical Medicine, Porto Rico takes one more great stride forward in health as well as higher education, since, due to its close relationship with the authorities, this important school will play a most significant part in the solution of the many difficult problems confronting those entrusted with safeguarding the public health.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

EXPORTS FOR NINE MONTHS, 1925 AND 1926.—The *Review of the River Plate* for October 22, 1926, gives the following figures from the Argentine Statistical Office on the quantities and values of exports during the first nine months of 1926:

| Groups of products | First nine months | | Decrease | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------|
| | 1926 | 1925 | Absolute | Per cent |
| Livestock products | <i>Gold pesos</i> 255,367,845 | <i>Gold pesos</i> 289,170,563 | 33,802,718 | 13.2 |
| Agricultural products | 337,030,659 | 376,993,793 | 39,963,134 | 10.6 |
| Forestral products | 14,689,314 | 15,505,321 | 816,007 | 5.3 |
| Other products | 10,534,249 | 10,659,652 | 125,403 | 1.2 |
| Total | 617,622,067 | 692,329,329 | 74,707,262 | 10.7 |

| Groups of products | First nine months | | Difference plus (+) or minus (-) in 1926 | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|----------|
| | 1926 | 1925 | Absolute | Per cent |
| Livestock products | <i>Tons</i> 1,103,782 | <i>Tons</i> 1,117,056 | -13,274 | -1.2 |
| Agricultural products | 7,532,997 | 6,830,799 | +702,198 | +10.2 |
| Forestral products | 230,842 | 279,315 | +48,473 | -17.4 |
| Other products | 320,155 | 353,252 | -33,097 | -9.4 |
| Total | 9,187,776 | 8,580,422 | +607,354 | +7 |

ARGENTINE AERONAUTIC INSTITUTE.—A new scientific body, the Argentine Aeronautic Institute, was established during the latter part of October in Buenos Aires for the purpose of developing a course for aeronautic engineers, promoting airplane factories and experiment stations and popularizing the general knowledge of aeronautics through public lectures.

WATERPOWER BUREAU TO BE ESTABLISHED.—A bureau of hydraulic investigation is to be established as a dependency of the Ministry of Public Works of Argentina. Preparatory to the establishment of the bureau, Engineer Lépori left early in November for the United States to make a study of water power in twenty or more States.

BOLIVIA

TOURING CLUB.—A folder issued by the recently organized Touring Club of La Paz gives the purpose of this organization as the promotion of touring in Bolivia, and states the many activities the club is planning towards this end. Among the more important is the

publication of maps and of a magazine giving data regarding roads, distances, and general information about various places of interest to the tourist. This magazine will be distributed free to members of the club. Members will be provided, on payment of a small fee, with an identification card, on presentation of which at certain hotels and garages affiliated with the Touring Club they will be allowed a reduction in rates.

GOOD ROADS DAY.—In accordance with a resolution passed by the First Pan American Highway Congress, which met in Buenos Aires in October, 1925, President Siles issued a decree designating October 5, 1926, as automobile highway day. The purpose of this celebration was to emphasize the importance of automobile highways throughout the Republic. In order to carry out this idea special lectures on road building were delivered in the schools and colleges, public parades were held and other features planned tending to put before the public the importance of modern automobile roads and to coordinate private initiative with Government action for the better development of the national road system.

WIRELESS STATION.—The Bolivian Congress has allotted an appropriation of 30,000 bolivianos in the 1927 budget for the installation of a wireless station in Magdalena, capital of the Province of Iténez, Department of El Beni.

APPROPRIATION FOR AVIATION.—Congress has authorized the Chief Executive to proceed with the immediate construction of aviation fields and hangars and with the installation of radio stations in the region of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and El Beni, allotting for this purpose 200,000 bolivianos. These works will be the exclusive property of the Government, managed by the Lloyd Aero Boliviano for the length of time and under the conditions determined in the contract.

BRAZIL

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES IN STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—THE BULLETIN is pleased to learn that Senhor Alvaro Moitinho, engineer, its representative in the State of Rio de Janeiro, is actively engaged in organizing a Highway Association which is gaining members throughout the State. The Association intends to promote highway construction by every possible means, including conferences, automobile shows, and excursions. The State authorities have recently constructed several important highways and bridges, among which may be mentioned the following: Therezopolis-Friburgo highway, 58 kilometers long (1 kilometer = .62 mile); Therezopolis-Rio Preto highway, 37 kilometers in length; Therezopolis-Canoas highway, extending 27 kilometers; Feliciano Sodré bridge, 109 meters in length with a parabolic central span of 67 meters, the largest of its type in South America; and two others respectively 174 and

74 meters in length. The beautiful highway winding through the mountains from Rio de Janeiro to Petropolis, about 30 miles away, is much traveled both by residents and visitors.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SÃO PAULO ELECTRIC PLANT.—Through carefully made engineering plans the streams of the plateau of Serra do Mar, the surplus waters of which formerly caused damage, are to be diverted for use in a fall of 726 meters to provide sufficient electricity for the growing city of São Paulo and its surrounding region. In 1900 the city was supplied with a force of only 1,000 horsepower, increased in 1901 by the addition of three turbines to 1,500. By 1910, 27,000 horsepower was developed, and in 1920, 85,500. By the end of 1926 it was expected that 228,000 horsepower would be available. Up to 1908 there were no reserves of water, whereas by the end of 1926 the reserve water power amounted to 1,030,000,000 kilowatt hours. The cost of the work will be over 300,000 contos, but the city of São Paulo will be amply provided with electricity for future growth.

SECOND PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS.—Brazil has issued invitations to the American countries to attend the Second Pan American Highway Conference to open on July 17, 1927, in Rio de Janeiro. A resolution passed at the First Pan American Highway Congress in Buenos Aires, October 3–13, 1926, designated Rio de Janeiro as the seat of the Second Congress.

CHILE

VALPARAÍSO AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.—Last September this active association celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization. Reporting in its excellent magazine *Caminos y Turismo* on its achievements for that period, it stated that of its total receipts of 986,823 pesos, 746,190 pesos had been spent directly for the benefit of public roads, in the following ways:

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Tolls from El Olivar road, uniting Viña del Mar with Quilpué, given to provincial treasury for construction of this road..... | Pesos 165, 450 |
| Contributions toward improvement of other roads, Valparaíso Province, paid to provincial treasury..... | 169, 923 |
| Repairs to roads much used by members..... | 17, 181 |
| First National Highway Congress..... | 37, 286 |
| Signs for dangerous points on highways..... | 3, 198 |
| Highway propaganda posters..... | 1, 947 |
| Ten pamphlets on technical highway questions, distributed gratis to all officials of the National Department of Public Works..... | 7, 685 |
| Road map of Province of Valparaíso, with parts of Provinces of Aconcagua and Santiago..... | 4, 343 |
| Support of magazine <i>Caminos y Turismo</i> | 47, 566 |
| Subventions to highway engineers of Valparaíso Province, so that they might devote all their time to their public work..... | 140, 307 |
| Direct expenditures for surfacing El Olivar road..... | 151, 304 |

746, 190

The balance of 240,633 pesos was spent for the maintenance of the society's offices, including the employment of a personnel competent to advise on highway matters.

VALPARAISO-CASA BLANCA HIGHWAY.—Work on this highway is progressing rapidly, there being at last account 400 workmen employed on it, a number which is to be increased to 1,000. The contract was let in May, 1926, for the sum of 4,943,337 pesos, construction to be completed in 30 months. The concrete surfacing which is to be done on part of the highway was begun last November and according to plans will be finished in a year.

NITRATE.—The following figures on nitrate production and sale for the years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926, are found in *Caliche* for September, 1926:

| | 1925 (metric tons) | 1926 (metric tons) |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Deliveries to Europe and Egypt..... | 1, 170, 000 | 992, 000 |
| Deliveries to the United States..... | 1, 030, 000 | 923, 000 |
| Deliveries to other countries..... | 140, 000 | 177, 000 |
| Shipments to Europe and Egypt..... | 1, 279, 000 | 1, 099, 000 |
| Shipments to the United States..... | 1, 101, 000 | 926, 000 |
| Shipments to other countries..... | 144, 000 | 172, 000 |
| Production in Chile..... | 2, 371, 000 | 2, 569, 000 |
| Visible stock in Europe and Egypt..... | 217, 000 | 314, 000 |
| Visible stock in the United States..... | 122, 000 | 117, 000 |
| Visible stock in other countries..... | 23, 000 | 18, 000 |
| Stock in Chile..... | 856, 000 | 1, 228, 000 |

BEEKEEPING FOR STATION MASTERS.—The social welfare department of the State railways has presented an interesting opportunity to station masters in offering to sell them for payments extending over five years hives of bees to be kept at their respective stations. The railways will send an expert from point to point to give instructions in beekeeping, and will aid in marketing the wax and honey. As noted in last month's BULLETIN, there is considerable interest in apiculture in Chile.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATIONS.—An Australian company capitalized at £300,000 is reported to have secured claims to 10,000 hectares (24,700 acres) of land in San Pedro de Atacama, where it will shortly begin boring for petroleum.

FRUIT WEEK IN PEUMO.—Readers of the BULLETIN will recall that the Chilean Bureau of Agriculture is doing its utmost to promote the cultivation of standard varieties of fruit on a large scale for sale especially in the Northern Hemisphere during the latter's winter, Chile possessing in many parts a climate similar to that of California.

In pursuit of this aim the Fruit Culture Service sent out its experts on three spring trips, the first two being devoted to the promotion of apple growing in the southern part of the Republic. The destination of the third was Peumo, in Central Chile, where the growing

of oranges, lemons, and grapefruit was advocated. An interested audience was instructed in a series of lectures on the cultivation of these fruits, including the choice of varieties, methods of planting and grafting, care of the trees, and packing of the crop.

COLOMBIA

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND PROGRESS.—Through the courtesy of the Minister of Colombia in Washington the BULLETIN is in receipt of the following items of interest: In view of the growth of business and the increase in the number of travelers entering and leaving the country, the Colombo-German Company of Aerial Transportation, which for a number of years has successfully operated a hydroplane service on the Magdalena River and other routes, has ordered from abroad three large hydroplanes of a special build, each with capacity for 12 passengers, baggage, and mails.

An exposition of farm products and agricultural machinery was held successfully in Medellín in November, 1926. The animals, vegetable products, and machinery were all worthy of note, arousing much interest in the visitors from all sections of the Department who came to view them.

Several new enterprises have recently been established in the Department of El Valle, among which are: A sugar mill with a paid-up capital of 600,000 pesos and surplus of 400,000 pesos; a textile factory capitalized at 300,000 pesos; building material and match factories; and a factory for the extraction of castor oil.

The government property of the Department of Cundinamarca was recently valued at 4,763,850 pesos, and the property of charitable organizations at 1,544,880 pesos. The real-estate holdings in the Department are estimated at 256,234,067 pesos. The departmental government in 1924-25 expended 512,260 pesos in public works, 537,892 pesos in public instruction, and 259,674 pesos in charity. The treasury of the Department has presented a plan for a departmental road system of 1,182 kilometers (730 miles) to cost 7,456,000 pesos.

CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.—Law 11 of September 23, 1926, provides the following appropriations for the construction and completion of highways: Cambao-Lower Magdalena-La Dorada port road, 500,000 pesos; and Zipaquira-Palanquero-Lower Magdalena road, 200,000 pesos.

Law No. 14 of September 27, 1926, authorizes the Government to contract for the construction of a bridge over the Magdalena River where it crosses the national highway leading from the city of Neiva to the municipality of Palmira in the Department of El Valle; and of another bridge over the Magdalena between the Provinces of Garzón and Agrado in the Department of El Huila.

The cost of the first bridge is to be 120,000 pesos, and that of the second 50,000 pesos.

COTTON CULTIVATION.—The national Congress passed Law No. 11 on October 9, 1926, appropriating a maximum of 300,000 pesos for the development of the cotton industry in the country.

COSTA RICA

INAUGURATION OF RADIO STATION.—Before a distinguished audience of diplomats and high government officials, the Sabana Radio Station was inaugurated on October 17, 1926. The station was a gift of the Mexican Government on the occasion of the centenary of Central American independence and typifies the friendship of the two countries henceforth united by a bond of close communication. The station, which is of the most modern type, has a broadcasting range from the United States to northern South America and Cuba.

CUBA

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.—After the severe cyclone of October 20 in Cuba the Government showed very energetic action in repairing the damage done at that time, a notable instance being the work accomplished by the Department of Communications. In spite of the fact that practically all Government telegraph lines, as well and telephonic communications, were put out of commission by the cyclone of October 20, four days later telegraphic communications were reestablished with the Provinces of Santa Clara and Oriente. The direct telegraph line out of Habana was destroyed for a distance of 932 kilometers, and including branch lines the damage included 2,847 kilometers of wires. (*Cuban Embassy notes.*)

SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE.—On the 1st of November, 1926, a special delivery service for letters was established between Cuba and the United States. The rate for this service is 20 cents in addition to the ordinary postal rate. (*Cuban Embassy notes.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—See page 188.

ECUADOR

MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES.—A technical commission has been appointed to examine the soil in the district around Mount Cotopaxi and analyze the nitrate and other mineral deposits found in that section, in order to determine the possibility of manufacturing gunpowder and other high explosives.

ROADS IN THE PROVINCE OF PICHINCHA.—In connection with road development in Ecuador an interesting map was published in *El*

Comercio, a newspaper of Quito, showing the automobile roads in the Province of Pichincha. At present this Province has 500 kilometers of good automobile roads leading from Quito, the capital of the Republic, to various towns and cities.

ECUADOREAN COMMERCIAL AGENT.—By virtue of an Executive decree an Ecuadorean commercial agency has been created in Panama for the purpose of developing Ecuadorean trade with that Republic.

IMMIGRATION.—A group of Austrian agricultural immigrants has been allotted land in the vicinity of Mindo in the Province of Mapo Pastaza, east of the Andes. At present the colonists number only about 20, including women, but it is understood that a new group will leave Austria shortly to join them.

HYDROELECTRIC PLANT.—The municipal council of Quito expects soon to issue a call for bids for the erection of an electric-light plant to be owned and operated by the city. A 3,000-horsepower plant is contemplated, for which water power with a fall of 42 meters is available, according to recent reports from that city.

GUATEMALA

RETALHULEU-COLOMBA ROAD.—A highway from Retalhuleu to Colomba, about 30 kilometers (approximately 18 miles) in length, is being constructed through the important coffee and sugarcane region of the southern coast. Taking the place of a road impassable and even dangerous during certain seasons of the year, it will form the principal artery of communication for that region. Some sections are already open to traffic, and with the use of modern road-building machinery and the continued close cooperation of the Government and the owners of estates in that section it was thought that the work might be completed by the first of 1927.

HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES.—During 1925, a total of 23,000,000 pesos was expended by the road commission on the construction and improvement of the roads throughout Guatemala, every department of which now has at least one modern road or better conditions on the old roads than have existed for many years. Most of the highways are open to traffic during all seasons.

ENLARGEMENT OF CUSTOMS HOUSE.—Owing to the increase in the volume of trade handled through the central customs house in Guatemala City, improvements and enlargements have become imperative; plans have been accepted and work will soon be started. It is stated that during the year 1925 the customs house issued 11,890 permits, while in 1926, during the period from January 1 to October 14, the number of permits had reached 14,745, a growth similar to which has been taking place each year.

HAITI

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DURING 1925-26.—During 1925-26 the total customs receipts reached the unprecedented sum of 40,595,000 gourdes, or 4,845,000 gourdes in excess of the previous year, representing an increase of 11.935 per cent. Of the foregoing total, receipts from imports were 26,169,000 gourdes, as opposed to 23,452,000 gourdes in the previous year. Export receipts increased even more rapidly, from 10,618,000 to 12,660,000 gourdes. (*Bulletin of the Receiver General.*)

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—See page 188.

HONDURAS

RADIO BETWEEN MEXICO AND HONDURAS.—Government radio service was opened between Honduras and Mexico on October 6, 1926, with a cordial exchange of official greetings. Telegraphic money orders for amounts from \$10 to \$500 are also accepted for points in Honduras and Mexico.

SILK CULTURE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN HONDURAS.—A concession of 2,000 hectares (hectare equals about 2.5 acres) of national land and other privileges have been granted by the Honduran National Congress, for the purpose of establishing silk culture in Honduras on a basis such as to make it a national resource. The concessionary undertakes to import trees and silkworms suitable to the climate and soil and to teach operators to handle them. The concession runs for 10 years. (*United States Commerce Reports*, December 6, 1926.)

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.—The press reports the organization of an agricultural association in San Marcos de Colón to raise wheat and operate a flour mill. Other similar organizations have been formed in Trinidad and Quimistán in the Department of Santa Bárbara, and also in Santa Cruz de Yojoa, Department of Cortés, where the members united to construct a road to San Pedro Sula for the development of coffee plantations.

MEXICO

CONVENTIONS OF HENEQUEN AND BANANA GROWERS.—On November 22, 1926, the henequen growers of the nation gathered at the opening meeting of a 30-day convention called by the Government with a view to stabilizing the henequen industry with regard to markets, prices, and quality, since this product constitutes the chief source of wealth in the southeastern part of the Republic.

In the same month and city a convention of banana growers met under the auspices of the Agricultural Credit Bank to consider the development of their industry. Two topics of special interest under discussion were means of transportation, the lack of which is now

responsible for the loss of much fruit, and the utilization of lands which might be planted to bananas. A permanent commission was appointed to consider plans for the development of the industry. Cooperative associations are also to be formed.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.—A report made by the National Statistical Bureau comparing agricultural production during two five-year periods, 1906–1910 and 1921–1925, shows that in the second the crops of rice, sugar, coffee, and chickpeas increased, while those of cotton, beans, maize, tobacco, and wheat decreased in relation to the former period. Increases for the second five-year period were as follows: 102,000,000 kilos of rice, 12,000,000 kilos of coffee, 235,000,000 kilos of sugar, and 56,000,000 kilos of chickpeas, while the following decreases were noted: Cotton, 102,000,000 kilograms; beans, 114,000,000 kilograms; maize, 11,093,000 kilograms; tobacco, 30,000,000 kilograms; and wheat, 157,000,000 kilograms.

POWERFUL BROADCASTING STATION IN MEXICO CITY.—CYJ, a broadcasting station in Mexico City of 2,000 watts power, which transmits on a wave length of 400 meters and can be heard in both North and South America, was put into service last November by the General Electric Co. The station is said to be as powerful as WGY, the General Electric' broadcasting station in Schenectady, N. Y.

NICARAGUA

FLOUR MILL.—The Minister of Promotion was informed in September of the formation of a company to operate a wheat flour mill in the city of Masaya, the first in the country. Some time ago the organizer of the company ordered two kinds of seed wheat, "Blue stem" and "Turkey red," which were given for trial plantings to farmers in Matagalpa, Diriamba, San Marcos, and other neighboring sections. The crops show that the former, which matured in 60 days, is better suited to the locality. The company has sent for more of this seed, which it contemplates planting twice a year, in May and September.

METEOROLOGICAL STATION.—A meteorological station is to be established on the aviation field near Managua under the direction of the French aviator Darel. At 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. daily the station will furnish a report on the wind velocity, atmospheric pressure, rainfall, maximum and minimum temperature for 24 hours, weather forecast, and rise and fall of tides.

PANAMA

GEOLOGIST TO STUDY PANAMA LANDS.—According to advices received from the Central Information Office of the Government of Panama, the President plans to engage a geologist to make a study of the territory of Panama with regard to its mineral products.

TOURISTS TO VISIT PANAMA.—The number of tourists to visit Panama during the dry season, which corresponds to the winter months of the northern hemisphere, is expected to surpass the 10,406 travelers who arrived last year. Already 8,250 tourists are assured by the 21 cruises planned for this season, while the regular weekly sailings will bring others. An American firm has under consideration the erection of a \$6,000,000 hotel in Panama.

PARAGUAY

AUTOMOBILE EXCURSIONS.—On October 17, 1926, the Paraguayan Touring Club made an excursion of 24 leagues (approximately 72 miles) from the capital to Yaguarón and back by way of Zavala-cué, San Lorenzo, Itá, and Guarambaré; those who participated went either in busses or private cars. Welcoming delegations met the party in each city of their route and special entertainment was given them. The trip proved not only a diversion but an opportunity for many people to inspect the state of the roads, become better acquainted with the surrounding country and form friendships with their fellow countrymen.

Upon the same day a single automobile set out for an extended trip of 900 kilometers (approximately 558 miles) through the northeast of Paraguay via Caacupé, Ypacaraí, San José, Ajos, Piribebuy, Itacurubí, Carayaó, San Joaquín, Yhú, Curuguaty, Jgatimí, and Concepción. Although made under the auspices of an automobile concern of Asunción in the interest of the introduction of their cars and modern machinery, the trip marks an epoch in the economic life of the country. All the great farms in those districts were visited and the owners impressed with the manifold advantages of transportation by automobile. At present the greater part of farm produce is shipped by water, and during the many months that the rivers are low, nothing leaves the farm.

IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY.—Six new tanks each of 1,000 liters (265 gallons) were recently installed and on October 2, 1926, a new water service to the suburban sections of Asunción was inaugurated. The system will insure these sections a maximum of 30,000 to 35,000 liters (7,950 to 9,275 gallons) of drinking water daily.

PERU

COLONIZATION SCHEME.—A stock company called El Dorado was recently organized in Lima for the purpose of establishing colonies in the highlands of Peru. An interview with the president of this company, published in *La Prensa*, of Lima, gives the following interesting information: The company has been granted 70,000

hectares of land in the mountainous section of Huánuco and Cerro de Pasco, where colonies have been established taking into consideration the proximity to means of communication, such as roads and railroads. The company has allowed each colonist to purchase a tract of 10 hectares for a small sum of money, giving him in addition a lot in the section where the town of El Dorado is to be laid out. Besides colonization the company's plans include industrial development, particularly in the lumber business. Fifty per cent of the timber on the land belongs to the company, which has an option on the purchase of the other 50 per cent, which belongs to the colonists.

HYDROGRAPHIC MISSION.—Considering the lack of national hydrographic charts of the Peruvian coast and the necessity thereof to insure safe navigation of these waters, the President of Peru has appointed a hydrographic mission to survey the coast, prepare charts, and study winds and currents.

SALVADOR

COMPLETION OF SECTION OF INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD.—It was hoped last October that the section of the International Railroad of Central America between Soyapango, east of San Salvador, to Santa Ana near the Guatemalan border, would be completed for the shipment of freight before 1927, thus uniting Santa Ana to the port of Cutuco, near La Unión. New equipment consisting of 100 flat cars and 125 other freight cars of 25 tons capacity each, six new locomotives, five first-class coaches, four second-class coaches, three baggage cars and two parlor cars have been received for this railroad. The new equipment is an improvement over the old rolling stock, since the freight cars are 25 per cent larger than those now in use. In the near future it is expected that a further extension of the line from Santa Ana will connect Guatemala and Salvador.

URUGUAY

WOOL EXPORTS.—The total results of the 1926 wool-clip were estimated at 117,000 bales; however, up until August 31, 1926, only 107,350 bales had been shipped. A table showing comparative exports for 1925 and 1926 and the respective destinations of the shipments is as follows:

| Destination | 1926 | 1925 | Destination | 1926 | 1925 |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>Bales</i> | <i>Bales</i> | | <i>Bales</i> | <i>Bales</i> |
| Buenos Aires..... | 387 | 111 | Bremen..... | 3,619 | 3,212 |
| Trieste..... | 382 | 126 | Hamburg..... | 19,175 | 21,895 |
| Holland..... | 2,055 | 3,810 | Genoa..... | 10,984 | 6,188 |
| Sweden..... | 1,237 | 783 | New York..... | 36,224 | 26,235 |
| Barcelona..... | 195 | 40 | Liverpool..... | 8,936 | 5,337 |
| Antwerp..... | 7,685 | 3,996 | Marseille and Bordeaux..... | 357 | 13 |
| Dunkirk..... | 14,798 | 13,882 | | | |
| Havre..... | 1,316 | 638 | Total..... | 107,350 | 86,266 |

POTATO CULTIVATION.—In order to interest the farmers and increase the cultivation of potatoes in Uruguay, the Official Seed Commission recently offered a price of 7 pesos per 100 kilograms on lots of seed potatoes of 325 kilograms (871 pounds). Not only will they be delivered freight prepaid but full payment will not be required until March 3, 1927. Those who obtain the largest production per hectare will be awarded cash prizes. At present Uruguay spends more than 2,000,000 pesos annually on imported potatoes.

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS.—*El Estanciero* of October 15, 1926, reported that a total of 15,789,337 kilograms (34,736,541 pounds) of wheat and 7,556,320 kilograms (16,623,904 pounds) of flour were exported from Uruguay from January 1 to August 31, 1926.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

COLOMBIA

LOANS AND BANKS.—Through the courtesy of the Minister of Colombia in Washington the *Bulletin* has received the following notes: The Departmental Government of Cundinamarca has contracted for a loan of \$5,000,000 with a New York firm of bankers for the extension of the Lower Magdalena Railroad. Bonds of this loan will pay 7 per cent annual interest; will be sold at 12 per cent initial discount and will run for 20 years with a gradual amortization of 2½ per cent annually.

Several banks of the country have agreed to merge their mortgage and loan sections into one institution, to be known as the Mortgage Bank of Bogotá. The new institution will have 4,000,000 pesos capital and 1,000,000 pesos reserve. The establishment of this new bank will tend to increase the volume of business and permit the more extensive use of credit and funds for agriculture and industry.

Executive Resolution No. 97, of September 9, 1926, authorizes the Department of El Valle to contract with a New York banking house for a loan of \$4,000,000.

ECUADOR

FINANCIAL MISSION.—On October 19, 1926, the financial mission headed by Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer, the well-known financial expert from Princeton University, arrived in Quito, where they were accorded

a most cordial welcome and extensively entertained. This mission, which is composed of the following, besides Professor Kemmerer: Mr. Oliver C. Lockhart, Mr. H. M. Jefferson, Mr. Joseph T. Byrne, Mr. Robert H. Vorfeld, Mr. Edward Feely, Mr. B. B. Milner, Mr. Frank W. Fetter, private secretary to Professor Kemmerer, and Dr. Francisco Banda, translator, was engaged by the Government.

SALVADOR

HIGHWAY LOAN.—The President has authorized the Administrative Highway Board to contract a loan of not exceeding \$13,000 from Jacinto Dovale Méndez, with interest at 10 per cent, the security for the loan being the income derived from the tax of 20 centavos per quintal of coffee exported from Jucuapa, Usulután, San Miguel, and Santiago María. The money will be expended for highways leading from the towns named.

NEW BANK IN SAN SALVADOR.—The Anglo-South American Bank of London opened a branch office in San Salvador on October 16, 1926.

URUGUAY

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF BANK.—On October 22, 1926, the Bank of the Republic of Uruguay celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its organization. Although founded in a time of political, financial, and economic instability, it has not only achieved success but has become the fiscal and economic agent of the Government. By the charter of July 17, 1911, it now acts as sole bank of emission, is the depository of the public revenues, meets the service of the public debt, coins money, places the emissions of the public debt, finances official undertakings, administers the national pawnshop, and maintains financial equilibrium.

| Dec. 31— | Capital | Bills in circulation | Deposits | Capital invested | Cash in gold | Profits |
|-----------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> |
| 1898..... | 5,000,000 | 1,431,220 | 1,225,191 | 5,564,777 | 2,055,059 | 1,069 |
| 1901..... | 5,118,692 | 5,586,707 | 3,650,557 | 9,241,414 | 3,394,054 | 349,789 |
| 1906..... | 5,326,600 | 11,131,366 | 6,213,800 | 14,417,098 | 8,436,521 | 448,672 |
| 1911..... | 9,247,650 | 23,899,833 | 17,408,648 | 34,204,939 | 14,414,156 | 1,465,706 |
| 1916..... | 14,894,528 | 36,565,084 | 19,392,476 | 35,949,403 | 29,651,430 | 1,281,789 |
| 1917..... | 15,747,543 | 42,604,761 | 26,283,832 | 41,876,641 | 39,470,379 | 1,628,725 |
| 1918..... | 16,741,060 | 55,649,927 | 32,832,860 | 57,106,388 | 43,672,842 | 1,944,118 |
| 1919..... | 18,683,340 | 73,898,037 | 48,509,918 | 83,814,427 | 54,328,125 | 3,049,380 |
| 1920..... | 20,335,955 | 64,859,513 | 58,199,308 | 86,326,797 | 55,091,967 | 3,312,085 |
| 1921..... | 21,228,174 | 66,338,975 | 57,512,684 | 88,391,366 | 54,926,874 | 2,809,788 |
| 1922..... | 21,228,174 | 64,119,683 | 59,205,204 | 86,213,832 | 54,928,650 | 1,171,749 |
| 1923..... | 23,885,065 | 68,970,370 | 58,289,931 | 91,954,799 | 54,928,907 | 2,218,498 |
| 1924..... | 21,228,174 | 68,500,245 | 60,802,182 | 95,244,948 | 54,929,505 | 3,113,025 |
| 1925..... | 24,593,132 | 63,507,081 | 57,576,529 | 88,312,941 | 54,931,641 | 2,606,461 |



LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES.—On September 9, 1926, the President signed and published Law No. 11,338 passed by the National Assembly prohibiting throughout the country night work from 9 p. m. to 5 a. m. in bakeries, pastry and confectionery shops, and similar establishments.

CIVIL RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—On September 22, 1926, the President signed Law No. 11,357 granting to women (single, divorced, or widowed) of legal age all the civil rights and functions which the law grants to men who have attained their majority. The unmarried mother, and the unmarried father who voluntarily recognizes his child, are both granted the rights of guardianship over their children accorded by law to parents legally married. The married woman is granted the right of guardianship over her children by a former marriage and may exercise a profession or legitimate trade, acquire property, join civil, commercial, or cooperative associations, administer and dispose of her own property and that of her children by a former marriage without contributing those gains to the new marriage. The full text of the law is published in the *Boletín Oficial* of September 23, 1926.

OBLIGATORY REPORTING OF LEPROSY.—Law No. 11,359 of September 21, 1926, makes obligatory the reporting of all cases of leprosy by physicians, heads and personnel of all public and private services, school principals and teachers, public and private hospital superintendents and physicians, managers of hotels and boarding houses, and captains and operators of boats entering Argentine ports, and also of river passenger and freight boats.

BRAZIL

WORKERS' VACATION REGULATIONS SIGNED.—On Employees' Day, October 30, 1926, the regulations providing for holidays for employees and workmen in commercial, industrial, and other business establishments were signed in Rio de Janeiro by President Bernardes. These regulations interpret Law 4,982 of December 24, 1925, by the provisions of which workers enjoy 15 days' annual vacation with pay.

The main points of the regulations are given below:

The right to a vacation of 15 working-days will be granted after 11 months' continuous service in the same establishment to employees and operatives

throughout Brazil in commercial, industrial, and banking enterprises, transportation and communication services, public and private charitable institutions, and in journalistic enterprises.

Persons who work on commission for their own gain in several different businesses are not considered employees, neither are those who work as jobbers or who do piecework outside the establishment paying for it, nor those engaged in such work who receive their pay directly from the person for whom they work.

A vacation of 15 working-days will be granted to employees without subtraction of days away from employment for sickness or other unavoidable causes. Pay for the vacation time will be at the rate of 15 working-days to those receiving day wages or doing piecework, while salaried employees will receive half a month's pay. Employees must be informed in writing a week in advance of the time allotted to them for this vacation, which may be granted in part or whole.

The National Council of Labor is charged with the supervision of the execution of the present regulations. A fine of 50 to 2,000 milreis is the penalty for the infringement of this law.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS.—The International Commission of Jurists, according to information from the Brazilian Embassy in Washington, will meet in Rio de Janeiro on April 16, 1927. This commission was originally created by the Third International Conference of American States to draft a code of private international law and one of public international law. The commission met at Rio de Janeiro from June 26 to July, 1912, with delegates from 16 countries attending. The commission was to meet again in 1914, but owing to the World War no other meeting has been held. At the Fifth International Conference of American States each American Government was asked to appoint two delegates on the Jurists' Commission which will now meet and pass resolutions on the matters under its consideration, the resolutions then to be submitted to the Sixth International Conference of American States to meet in Habana, Cuba, in 1928. The American Institute of International Law upon request has prepared projects of conventions on international law to be submitted to the commission when it meets next April.

MEXICO

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.—On November 12, 1926, the President signed a decree providing that all pupils within certain age limits in Government schools shall submit to the Schick test for diphtheria, and the Dick test for scarlet fever. Pupils showing susceptibility to either or both diseases are required to take the immunization treatment. Public health and school physicians will perform the tests and give the treatment.

NEW BANKING LAW.—A new banking law consisting of general provisions and sections on banks, general deposit storehouses, and bonding companies was published in the *Diario Oficial* on November 29, 1926, when it became effective. This law, which covers more

than 100 pages, unites in one all laws and amendments relating to financial institutions.

NICARAGUA

AMENDMENTS TO THE PHARMACY AND PURE FOOD LAW.—The Pharmacy and Pure Food Law of December 6, 1925, was amended by a Presidential decree of August 11, 1926, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 31 and September 1, 1926.

PANAMA

CHANGE IN PROPORTION OF DEPUTIES TO POPULATION.—On October 23, 1926, the President of Panama published Law 14 passed by Congress on October 22 to change the proportion of deputies in the National Assembly from that of 1 per 10,000 inhabitants and for a remainder of not less than 5,000, to 1 deputy to every 15,000 inhabitants and a remainder of not less than half the latter number.

IMMIGRATION LAW.—The immigration law, which after passage by the National Assembly was vetoed by the President and returned to the Assembly with changes, has now been approved by the Assembly and was signed by the President on October 23, 1926, being published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of October 28.

The law prohibits the immigration of Chinese, Japanese, Syrians, Turks, East Indians, Dravidians, and Negroes of the Antilles and Guianas whose native language is not Spanish.

SALVADOR

INTERPRETATION OF IMMIGRATION LAW.—On October 13, 1926, the Department of Foreign Relations of Salvador directed a circular letter to the Ministers of the Treasury, War, and Marine Affairs interpreting the immigration law of September 23, 1926. Article 3 of this law provided that all persons entering the country shall deposit 200 colones or \$100 with the Government upon so doing, the list of exceptions to this rule to be given later. Those persons excepted from paying the entrance fee of 200 colones are, in addition to all Central Americans, (a) commercial travelers, (b) representatives of industrial concerns and agents of insurance companies, representatives of universities, public libraries, museums and other analogous institutions who come on scientific or publicity missions; (c) agents of foreign banking and railway companies established in the country and foreign employees engaged by contract for service in these companies in Salvador; (d) the wives and children of the foregoing persons who travel with them; and (e) the members of theatrical companies or other public spectacles.

URUGUAY

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.—A session of the American Institute of International Law will take place in Monte-

video beginning March 21, 1927. The agenda for the session have been announced as follows by Dr. James Brown Scott, president, and Dr. Alejandro Álvarez, secretary: Election of officers and consideration of proposed amendments to the constitution; examination of proposals for the codification of Public International law adopted by the society in its special session held in Lima, December, 1924; consideration of the project for the codification of international law prepared by Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante at the request of the Pan American Union; consideration of the project for the codification of private international law to be presented by the Uruguayan Society of International Law; and presentation of new projects of codification or any other subjects which may be submitted.

STATE MONOPOLY OF INSURANCE.—According to the *Diario Oficial* of September 6, 1926, a decree was passed on August 30, 1926, extending the monopoly of the State Insurance Bank (Banco de Seguros) to include risks on plate glass, life of animals, injury to third parties, hail, agriculture, security of rents, storms, etc. This is in accordance with the decree of July 19, 1926, declaring the monopoly of the state over any insurance whatsoever, and a decree of December 27, 1911, which authorizes the Executive to fix the date upon which the monopoly of distinct classes of insurance should begin. All other institutions are prohibited under penalty of law from negotiating insurance on the risks named within the bounds of the Republic.

VENEZUELA

LEGATION IN PANAMA.—A Venezuelan Legation in the Republic of Panama was created by a presidential decree of July 24, 1926, the full title of the diplomat in charge being Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. An adequate building containing the offices and residence of the Minister will be erected on land given for the purpose by the Republic of Panama.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

ARGENTINA-PARAGUAY

PROTOCOL ON ALTO PARANÁ RIVER AND APIPÉ WATERFALLS.—On February 1, 1926, in the city of Washington, D. C., the diplomatic representatives of Argentina and Paraguay signed a protocol on the use of the international falls at Apipé and the improvement of navigation on the Alto Paraná River which forms a boundary between the

two countries. The protocol, which provides for a mixed international commission to study the question, was approved by the President of Argentina on August 24, 1926. (*Circular Informativa Mensual del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*, Buenos Aires, September, 1926.)

BRAZIL-URUGUAY

CONVENTION ON BORDER DISTURBANCES.—The convention and protocol on the means of settlement of political disturbances originating in either country which were signed on March 30 and September 2, 1925, respectively, by the accredited representatives of Brazil and Uruguay in Montevideo, were approved by the Brazilian Congress on October 20, signed by the President of Brazil, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of Brazil for October 22, 1926.

COLOMBIA-PANAMA

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—The National Assembly of Panama on October 22, 1926, approved the appointment of Macario Solís, Leopoldo Arosemena, and José Ramón Guizado as engineers to serve on the Mixed Colombian-Panaman Boundary Commission. Work was to begin in the latter part of December, 1926.



ARGENTINA

FOURTH UNIVERSITY CONGRESS.—The Fourth University Congress was held at Santa Fe during the month of October, a great number of delegates being present and many important agreements made. Among the resolutions passed by the section of humanities and education were some dealing with the following problems: The creation of scholarships, the suggestion to the proper authorities of changes in secondary education, and the necessity of fostering the formation of a university faculty whose entire time is to be devoted to scientific investigation and higher education.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The government of the Province of Santa Fe has begun to carry out a project for the building of 110 school buildings, which it estimates will cost nearly 3,000,000 pesos.

TEACHERS IN THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—Under a new regulation of the National Council on Education, in the future candidates for teaching positions in the national schools in the Provinces will have to be

graduates of the national normal schools. An exception to this rule will be made in the case of candidates who were teachers prior to this time and who retired of their own accord.

MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES.—In accordance with a resolution of the Deliberative Council, the municipal government of Buenos Aires has appointed a committee to organize, establish, and maintain the public libraries which are the property of the municipality and to inspect those private library organizations which the municipality subsidizes. Thirty thousand pesos will be spent annually for the maintenance of these libraries.

BOLIVIA

TEACHERS' TENURE OF OFFICE.—The Chamber of Deputies approved a bill on September 28, 1926, relating to teachers' tenure of office. According to this bill, which was sent to the Senate for action, public school teachers appointed by the Chief Executive, who have a diploma from some normal school either in their own country or abroad, are inscribed in the National Registry of Teachers, and possess a certificate of good health, can not be dismissed from office except for some grievous fault committed in the exercise of their profession, and then only after trial by the university authorities. In the event of a teacher having to be dismissed on account of mental or physical disability, or for having a communicable disease, he shall receive from the Government a payment of 25 per cent of his annual salary if he has served from 2 to 5 years and of 50 per cent if he has served from 5 to 10 years.

BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN SCHOOL NAMED FOR COLOMBIA.—To the number of Rio de Janeiro schools named for American Republics was added another with the inauguration of the Colombia School on October 29, 1926. This school has 600 pupils in its four grades. The program included hymns to the flag, an address in Spanish, recitations of poetry on Colombia, and gymnastic drills by the pupils.

CENTENARY OF THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.—The centenary of the Brazilian School of Fine Arts in Rio de Janeiro was celebrated on October 12, 1926, the school having been ordained by a decree of October 12, 1820, and finally opened on October 12, 1826. In 1908 the school was transferred to the fine building where it is still located. The first exhibition was held in 1829 and the first student prizes awarded in 1834.

CHILE

SCHOOL MOTION PICTURE COURSE.—The normal school known as "José Abelardo Núñez" has created a course in cinematography as applied to education, under the well-known educator Señor José

Pinochet LeBrun. In this course the students learn to operate the projection apparatus for both motion pictures and slides.

HEALTH WEEK.—As a result of efforts made by Señor Maximiliano Salas Marchán, Director of the José Abelardo Núñez Normal School in Santiago, this school carried out, during the first days of August, an excellent project.

For a whole week all the activities of the Normal School and of its model school were directed into channels of health education; themes were written and hygiene problems, both personal and public, were solved. All the students of both schools underwent a physical examination by three officials from the Board of Health; a health record was kept for each student, and in the evenings health films were shown and many lectures were given on health subjects.

FOREIGN PROFESSORS FOR UNIVERSITY.—The University of Chile, situated in Santiago, is engaging through Chilean representatives abroad professors of French, botany, mathematics, and pedagogy and allied subjects. With the exception of the first, who will be a Frenchman, they will be secured in Germany.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.—It is of interest to note that attendance at the girls' vocational schools in Chile made a considerable gain during the first semester of the 1926 school year, increasing from approximately 3,800 to 4,163.

COLOMBIA

CENTENARY OF CAUCA UNIVERSITY.—On September 27, 1926, the National Congress passed a law providing that the Republic should participate in the celebration of the first centenary, on November 11, 1927, of Cauca University in the city of Popayán. An appropriation of 120,000 pesos has been made for the expenses of the celebration. At the cost of the Government there will be placed in the principal court of the university the busts of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, and of Gen. Francisco de Paulo Santander, founders of the university.

COSTA RICA

EDUCATIONAL MAGAZINE.—With the purpose of affording the teachers of Costa Rica the opportunity to share in the results of world-wide pedagogical and scientific research, an educational review to be known as *El Maestro* was created by presidential decree on September 16, 1926. The magazine is a bimonthly which will contain official information as well as articles of pedagogic and scientific interest and will be sold at a half a colon a copy.

CUBA

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—According to figures compiled by the Division of Statistics, during 1925-26 there functioned 3,664 school buildings,

with 6,973 classrooms in which were offered all branches of education. The enrollment in the public schools was 433,200 and the average daily attendance 237,684. The number of teachers in the day schools was 7,205. Seventy-nine zones were served by 75 visiting teachers, who reached 157 school groups with an average daily attendance of 3,644 pupils. The number of night schools which functioned was 79, with an enrollment of 6,983 pupils and an average daily attendance of 2,685. In the six primary schools held in penal institutions 1,070 persons were enrolled, and an average daily attendance of 687 was reached. The number of teachers employed in the various classes for special instruction was 586. The Division of Statistics also received reports from 464 private schools comprising 1,318 classrooms, 1,532 teachers, and 29,600 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 25,388.

RECONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS.—In view of the destruction of many schoolhouses by the recent hurricane in Cuba, the Secretary of Public Instruction appointed six commissions composed of teachers and students of the National University to supervise the reconstruction of these schools. These commissions left Habana by automobile and truck for various parts of the Republic, taking with them building material, tools and workmen. (*Cuban Embassy notes.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—Since November 1, 1926, the agricultural school established in connection with the experiment station at Santiago has been in operation. Courses at this school are given free and cover a period of two years' study leading to the degree of Agricultural Expert, with an extra course of four months' practical work.

ECUADOR

EXHIBITION OF SEWING.—In "Isabel la Católica" model school in Quito an exhibit was held of articles made by pupils during the summer sewing courses. Fifty teachers exhibited articles of wearing apparel and embroidery made by the members of their respective classes.

GUATEMALA

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—It is reported that work on the National Conservatory of Music is progressing rapidly and will probably be finished at least in part by the first of the year. The plans are very pretentious; the building will contain a suite of rooms for the director, classrooms, dormitories, offices, a theater, library, swimming pool, and baths.

HAITI

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—The Central Agricultural School opened its classes for the forthcoming year on October 4, 1926, with a larger

enrollment than in any previous session. Approximately 100 students made application for admission, 86 of whom were actually accepted for the first trimester. The school is now located in the beautiful new building at Damien. The classrooms and the laboratories are furnished and equipped to give every opportunity for the students to do high-class college work.

Nineteen farm schools were opened the first Monday in October with an enrollment of 953 students for the first month. (*Bulletin of the Receiver General.*)

HONDURAS

LIBRARIES.—The Director of Public Instruction of the Department of Santa Bárbara set October 12 for the official opening of the public libraries established in the departmental capital and other municipalities. The libraries were established in accordance with Legislative Decree No. 28 of January 28, 1926.

MEXICO

ONE THOUSAND NEW RURAL SCHOOLS.—Dr. Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Public Education, announced on November 26, 1926, that in spite of the economy program of the administration during the coming year 1,000 more rural schools would be opened by the Federal Government, 10 cultural missions would travel through certain sections of the country, and 10 normal schools for rural-school teachers would be established. The location of the new schools is to be decided upon the basis of population and the funds for education allotted to each district by the Federal Government, the schools to be established preferably in those places where there have been no schools or but few.

SCHOOL SAVINGS FUND TO BE CLASSED AS BANK.—On November 10, 1926, the President gave authorization for the conversion of the school savings fund into a banking institution. This makes it possible to lend the money on other security as well as mortgages and also to use it for the establishment of cooperative associations. Loans at moderate rates of interest are now granted to teachers and other employees of the department of public education, thus making it unnecessary for them to have recourse to money lenders charging exorbitant rates.

FOURTH NATIONAL STUDENTS' CONGRESS.—The Fourth National Students' Congress is to be held in Guadalajara early in 1927.

NICARAGUA

BAPTIST COLLEGE TO GIVE DEGREES.—In August, 1926, the Secretary of Public Instruction authorized the Baptist College of Managua, which has about 300 students, to confer on its graduates

the bachelor's degree in sciences and letters and to grant the teacher's certificate.

PANAMA

TRADE REFORM SCHOOL.—On October 18, 1926, the National Assembly passed an act providing for the establishment in Panama City of a trade reform school for minors over 7 and under 18 years. In this school all minors with terms of over three months will be taught some trade or profession.

AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP FOR PANAMAN STUDENT.—Through the medium of the president of the Inter American Congress of Women, held in Panama last June, and the Pan American Union, the foreign scholarship offered by Saint Theresa College of Winona, Wisconsin, has been awarded to Señorita Lidia G. Sogandares. Señorita Sogandares was graduated from the National Institute as honor student, obtaining the degree of bachelor of humanities; she has contributed to several magazines, and also won a prize for an essay on the folk poetry of Panama. She plans to study medicine, being the first Panaman woman to choose this career.

PARAGUAY

CONGRESS OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—The Second Congress of History and Geography was opened in Asunción on October 12, 1926. A total of 30 delegates, representing 22 organizations of 8 countries—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, and the United States—were present at the opening session. Dr. Cecilio Báez, of Asuncion, who represented the Ibero-American Union of Spain, and Dr. Nicanor Sarmiento, of the American Academy of History of Argentina, were elected, respectively, president and vice president of the congress. After the formal opening of the assembly a representative from each of the countries extended the greeting of the several groups. Following general sessions on the mornings of October 13 and 14, 1926, the assembly broke up into committees to study the numerous papers submitted to the congress. Many of these, covering a wide range of topics representing poetry, mathematics, cartography, medical investigations, archeology, and history, were recommended as being of great merit. Excursions, teas, and a large banquet rounded out the congress, which closed on October 15, 1926. It was announced that the next sessions would be held in 1928. Aside from strictly scientific matters, an important resolution was passed recommending the exchange of professors on a more extensive scale than heretofore.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY.—On September 18, 1926, plans for a national school of telegraphy were approved and the institution legally created; it will be under the supervision of the Director General of Mails and Telegraphs.

SALVADOR

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—A recent Executive decree provides for the establishment of agricultural schools throughout the Republic in order to teach modern methods of cultivation. They are to be operated in connection with the present public schools, and are to have sufficient land for practical instruction and demonstration purposes. Courses will be given in the use of modern machinery, cattle raising, vegetable cultivation, tree culture, the use of fertilizers, and crop rotation. Salvador is an agricultural country and the establishment of such schools will be an important step in national progress. (*Commerce Reports*, December 13, 1926.)

MÁXIMO SOTO HALL.—Señor Máximo Soto Hall, a Guatemalan author and journalist connected with *La Prensa*, of Buenos Aires, who is now on a tour of American countries in the interest of friendly relations, on October 4, 1926, visited the girls' school of San Salvador which is named after the Republic of Argentina. An interesting program was given which included the presentation of Señor Soto Hall to the pupils, an address of welcome, the singing of the Argentine National Anthem and other Argentine songs, and recitations of Argentine poems.

URUGUAY

PHYSICAL EDUCATION DAY.—It was estimated that more than 2,000 participated in the exercises directed by the National Commission of Physical Education on October 31, 1926, in the Allies' Park of Montevideo. Perhaps the most impressive feature was the calisthenic exercises in which 1,500 children of the public schools took part.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.—According to a recent report the total enrollment in the vocational schools of Uruguay is 4,000, and since there are more requests for admission than can be handled, a waiting list has been established. Montevideo has three such schools of special character and another which teaches general applied art. In the future the course of study will be adapted to the leading industry in the locality where the school is situated.

VENEZUELA

UNIVERSITY REGISTRATION.—The formal opening of the Central University in Caracas for the scholastic year 1926-27 was held on October 24, 1926, an important part of the program being the awarding of honor certificates to students who made a grade of "excellent" in the examinations of last July. A total of 570 students have registered for the year 1926-27. The enrollment of each school is as follows: School of Medicine, 237; School of Dentistry, 44; School of

Pharmacy, 27; School of Political Science, 238; School of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, 144. Of this number all but nine are Venezuelans, those nine representing Colombia, Panama, Spain, France, and England. Owing to the growth of the mining industry, the university has initiated a special course in surveying.



LABOR

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROTECTION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.—At the Third National Labor Congress, which convened in La Vega on October 12, 1926, a resolution was passed asking all workmen affiliated with the Dominican Labor Federation to wear clothing of domestic manufacture, thereby stimulating such native industries as the manufacture of shoes, hats, and clothing, and helping the workmen employed in these trades.

PROPOSED LABOR LAW.—The Dominican Federation of Labor has presented a petition to the National Congress asking for the enactment of an accident indemnity law for the protection of labor. The draft of this law, as proposed by the Federation of Labor, asks for a compensation to be paid workers injured or incapacitated by illness, and for medical assistance for them. The bill also asks that in the event of the death of a worker caused by an accident, that the family of the deceased shall receive an adequate compensation.

MEXICO

THIRD NATIONAL CONGRESS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.—The following resolutions, among others, were passed in the Third National Congress of Railroad Employees held in the early part of November:

The Confederation of Transportation and Communications Employees (the new name of the Confederation of Railroad Employees' Associations) will strive to secure the 44-hour week, a minimum living wage and equal pay for equal work on the various railroads. The Confederation will oppose unfair wage adjustments and will strive to maintain the labor and salary standards won by labor organizations. The Confederation will demand collective contracts for the benefit of workers. The Confederation will work for the immediate adjustment of cases pending with the railroads regarding broken contracts and other matters.

PARAGUAY

REFUGEE SETTLEMENT.—In view of the fact that a large number of the 1,000,000 Russian and Armenian refugees to be absorbed abroad

can be taken care of by South American countries, an extensive study involving the investigation of conditions in the several countries, the opportunities which they offer for the settlement of refugees, and the formation of plans for colonization has been carried out by the Refugee Service of Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. During the past year small experimental groups of refugees have been sent into Paraguay, their expenses having been paid from Doctor Nansen's small private fund. Ultimately each refugee will be required to buy a 5-franc stamp—the "Nansen stamp"—to accompany his identity certificate and the proceeds of the sale will form a fund of not less than £100,000 to be used as a revolving fund which will finance all such transportation. (*Industrial and Labor Information*, July 12 and Oct. 18, 1926.)

PERU

LABOR ACCIDENT BOARD.—By virtue of a recent Executive decree an Advisory Board on Labor Accidents has been created under the Department of Promotion, the Minister of that Department serving as chairman. Other members will be the chairmen of the committees on labor legislation and social welfare of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the president of the National Industrial Society, representatives of the accident-insurance companies and the labor unions, the Directors of Promotion and Public Health, and the Chief of the Division of Hygiene and Industrial Security.



SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

CHILD WELFARE LECTURE.—On October 20, 1926, the Charity Society of Buenos Aires instituted a course of lectures on child welfare and the training of mothers in the care of babies. The first lecture was given by Dr. María Montessori, the famous Italian educator who is now visiting Argentina.

TEMPERANCE WEEK.—On October 25, 1926, the Temperance League of the National Council of Women of Buenos Aires began temperance week with a series of lectures delivered in the schools by visiting health teachers. The Temperance League also distributed among the affiliated committees outside of Buenos Aires a number

of leaflets, postals, posters, and other publicity material on the evil effects of alcohol.

CIVIL RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—See page 181.

BOLIVIA

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.—For the purpose of raising funds for the building and maintenance of a national tuberculosis sanitarium in La Paz, a tax was created by a decree of September 22, 1926. This tax will be collected in the form of stamps, one a 10-centavo stamp which must be affixed to all railway tickets sold in the Republic, and the other a stamp of 1 boliviano which shall be attached to passports on both entering and leaving the country.

BRAZIL

ROCKEFELLER DONATION TO SÃO PAULO.—The Department of the Interior of the State of São Paulo has received from the Rockefeller Foundation 350 contos (\$50,000) as the first installment of a donation for the purpose of constructing an institute of hygiene which is to cost 1,650 contos. The Rockefeller Foundation will also contribute 4,500 contos (\$650,000) for the construction of a new \$1,500,000 building for the Faculty of Medicine. As a condition of this donation the State Government has bound itself to construct hospitals in connection with the medical school.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF BRAZIL.—On October 12, 1926, celebrated as the Day of the Race and also as Children's Day in Brazil, the Federal Children's Bureau was formally installed in its new building in Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Moncorvo Filho, the eminent Brazilian pediatricist who is director of the bureau, has also moved the Child Welfare Museum to the same building so that visitors may learn the proper methods of caring for children and see the results of proper and improper care and surroundings on the child.

There is also a heliotherapy section in the Children's Bureau where children may receive the treatments so beneficial in tuberculosis, rickets and other diseases.

CHILE

EXTERMINATION OF FLIES.—In order to check one means of spreading disease, a recent ordinance of the city of Santiago requires the extermination of flies in all factories, workshops, business places of any character, stalls for the sale of merchandise, and slaughterhouses, such extermination to be effected by the use of traps and approved kinds of poison.

SOUTH AMERICAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.—After a series of 10 games played in Santiago last October and November between the

Argentine, Bolivian, Chilean, Paraguayan, and Uruguayan football teams, the last-named, having lost none of the four games in which it played, was declared South American champion and winner of the "America" cup. This was the ninth time that teams had contended for the championship, the first series having taken place in Buenos Aires in 1916 between the teams of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay. Enthusiastic audiences of from 8,000 to 12,000 persons witnessed the hard-fought encounters.

COLOMBIA

HEALTH EDUCATION AND SANITATION OF PORTS.—Law No. 12 of September 25, 1926, authorizes the President to organize graded health education in all primary, secondary, and normal schools of the Republic. The same law establishes as a public necessity the sanitation of the seaports of Buenaventura, Tumaco, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia, Santa Marta, Riohacha, and Tolú; and the river ports of Barranquilla, Puerto Wilches, Puerto Berrío, La Dorada, Quibdó, and Guapí, and of the cities of Ipiales and Cúcuta. The President is also authorized to engage for the National Government a technical commission to prepare sanitation plans to be paid for by the departments and the municipalities where the work is to be done. The Government will establish a national hygiene institute in the capital to train the personnel necessary for a public health service. The city of Bogotá as the national capital will have an annual appropriation for sanitary purposes of 600,000 pesos. The appropriation for the sanitation of the ports will amount to 4,000,000 pesos.

COSTA RICA

PURE FOOD REGULATIONS.—In the interest of public welfare through a movement for unadulterated food, regulations governing butter substitutes were issued by the President of Costa Rica on August 30, 1926. They provide that:

None but those products proceeding from milk or cream or both shall be sold as butter. Any food which because of its taste or appearance might be confused with butter shall not be sold as butter but under a special name approved by the Assistant Secretary of Hygiene, and all cartons or wrappers containing butte. substitutes for wholesale or retail trade shall be duly printed with the name of the substitute.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.—The budget approved by the city of San José for the year 1927 contains the following items for public welfare, the total of which slightly exceeds that of the past year: Maintenance of a milk pasteurization station, 4,000 colones; night apothecary service, 3,600 colones; school kitchen, 1,200 colones; milk station, 1,200 colones; orphanage, 1,200 colones; poor house, 4,200 colones; and children's refuge, 600 colones.

RED CROSS AIDS CUBA.—A recital for the benefit of Cuban cyclone victims was given on October 31, 1926, under the auspices of the Costa Rican Red Cross. The program included vocal and instrumental numbers and was made further interesting by the presence of Señor Máximo Soto Hall, the Guatemalan poet and publicist, who read his own poems.

CUBA

PAN AMERICAN CONGRESSES POSTPONED.—Through the courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington, the *Bulletin* is informed that the opening of the Fifth Pan American Congress of the Child has been postponed to December 7, 1927, and that of the Pan American Congress on Eugenics to December 20, 1927. Both were to have been held in January of this year.

RECONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.—The Cuban Government has appropriated 374,900 pesos for the reconstruction of various hospitals and asylums destroyed by the hurricane of October 20, 1926. The funds were allotted to the different institutions in the following manner: Mazorra Hospital for the Insane, 130,000 pesos; Calixto García Hospital in Habana, 50,000 pesos; Las Ánimas, 20,000 pesos; Guanajay Reformatory, 20,000 pesos; La Esperanza Sanitarium, 27,000 pesos; Matanzas Hospital, 10,000 pesos; Aldecoa Reformatory, 50,000 pesos; Guanabacoa Home for the Aged, 20,000 pesos; tubercular clinic of the Calixto García Hospital, 12,000 pesos. Smaller sums were allotted for the Habana Maternity Hospital, the hospitals of Guanajay, Guanabacoa, and Santiago de las Vegas, the National Laboratory, and the Furbush Dispensary. (*Cuban Embassy notes.*)

RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN CUBA AND CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.—The Cuban Red Cross is preparing a report on the loss of life during the hurricane of October last. Two weeks later the number of dead was placed at 600, and that of the wounded at 5,000. During the first trying days following the disaster about 1,000 persons whose homes had been destroyed and all their belongings lost were given refuge in the Belén College of Habana. In the same building the Government established a community kitchen from which daily rations were distributed to approximately 20,000 persons. The relief work, however, was not confined to the efforts of the Government, business concerns, private parties, and in fact all classes contributing toward the relief of the sufferers. The National Relief Committee had received, up to November 11, the sum of \$754,902.27. In the city of Camagüey a public collection was taken for the sufferers in the western provinces, more than \$15,000 being collected. The theaters of the city contributed 10 per cent of the net entrance fees, and the Company of the Controlled Railway donated \$10,000. The West India Oil Refining Company of Cuba donated \$25,000 for relief

work, in spite of the fact that through the effects of the cyclone one of their gasoline tanks, containing about 1,500,000 gallons, ignited with a consequent loss of some \$500,000. Among other contributions received were the following: The Cuban Telephone Company, \$10,000; Association of Tobacco Planters and Merchants of Cuba, \$11,140; Pedro Gómez Mena, \$1,000; the heirs of José Gener y Cifuentes Pego and Company, \$1,000 each. Many other firms having interests in Cuba donated large sums, and innumerable smaller donations were received from all classes. Foreign contributions also represent a large figure; the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Kellogg, donated \$1,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Andrew Mellon, \$2,500. By December 1 gifts in money had been received from 20 other Red Cross societies, including those of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Salvador, and the United States. (*Cuban Embassy notes.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DOMINICAN RED CROSS.—By invitation of the President of the Republic, Gen. Horacio Vásquez, and at the suggestion of Señora Santiago Michelena, jr., daughter of the former Minister from the Dominican Republic to the United States, Señor José del Carmen Ariza, a meeting of prominent citizens was held on October 27 last at the home of Señora Michelena in Santo Domingo for the purpose of organizing the Dominican Red Cross. At the close of this meeting General Vásquez appointed Dr. Salvador B. Gautier president of the newly organized Dominican Red Cross. Señora de Michelena put at the disposal of this organization a number of pamphlets and other literature which she had obtained from the American Red Cross at the time of her recent visit to Washington, and which will be of great service in helping the work of the Dominican Red Cross.

ECUADOR

PUBLIC DISPENSARY OPENED.—Since October 14 last a public dispensary has been in operation in Quito, where all needy persons may go to receive treatment free of charge.

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE.—President Ayora was advised recently by cable that the Rockefeller Institute was disposed to send a sanitary mission to Ecuador. This organization also offered to give special instruction in the treatment of malaria to any Ecuadorean physician sent to the United States to study, and besides to pay all expenses of the trip and tuition, and give the student a monthly allowance.

GUATEMALA

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BATHS.—Among other improvements being made on La Aurora, the national estate near Guatemala City,

is the construction of public baths, which include swimming pools, hot and cold showers, and vapor baths. In addition ample provision has been made for exercise by the installation of gymnasium apparatus. During the month of September alone, 116,102 pesos were spent on the project. It was expected that the work would be finished and the improvements publicly inaugurated in December.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.—New sanitary regulations concerning the sale of meats to become effective on November 23, 1926, were recently passed by the Guatemala City Board of Public Health. They specify that:

In the future all meat dealers shall be required to have a license; those persons already established in business will be given 40 days in which to comply with the new regulations.

Meat shops must be well ventilated; have cement floors; be cleanly painted; have proper protection against flies; be provided with granite, marble, or cement counters; have rust-proof hooks for the meat, and Government-inspected scales.

The meat dealer shall be cleanly attired, and he must be ready to show his license at any time to Government inspectors.

HAITI

IMPROVEMENTS FOR HOSPITAL AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.—The new wards in the General Hospital at Port-au-Prince will soon be completed and ready for occupancy, offering accommodation for 72 patients. Construction of an additional wing to this hospital has already been started and when finished will complete the work on this hospital. (*Bulletin of the Receiver General.*)

BROADCASTING PUBLIC-HEALTH LECTURES.—The installation of broadcasting station HHK in Port-au-Prince and of a number of public receiving sets throughout the Republic represents an important step in the development of the country. Taking into consideration the possibilities thus opened for educational purposes, the Public Health Service is going to broadcast a series of lectures on public health, hoping to awaken still further interest of the public along this important line. (*Bulletin of the Receiver General.*)

HONDURAS

HOSPITAL STATISTICS.—During the fiscal year 1925–26 the General Hospital of Tegucigalpa received 2,835 patients, of whom 2,234 were cured, 486 left in improved condition, 40 remained in the same state of health, and 75 died. The hospital death rate was 2.62 per cent.

The hospital has recently been moved to a new building, to which additions are to be made. It now has 285 beds distributed among the children's medical and surgical ward, the men's ward, the general and special eye ward, the women's ward, and the maternity and women's medical ward. It has also an operating room and a section for private patients.

MEXICO

TARAHUMARA INDIANS IN DISTANCE RACE.—On November 7, 1926, Záfiro and San Miguel, members of the Tarahumara Indian Tribe, famous for its runners, ran from the city of Pachuca to the National Stadium of Mexico City, a distance of 100 kilometers, or 62 miles, in 9 hours and 37 minutes. The runners were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm for their remarkable feat of endurance.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.—See page 182.

NICARAGUA

RED CROSS HOSPITAL.—Last August Doña Berta de Solis, president of the Women's Charity Committee, offered the services of her organization for the establishment in the city of Managua of a Red Cross hospital to care for the wounded.

PARAGUAY

CYCLONE RELIEF.—Roused by the horrible news of the destruction of a large part of the city of Encarnación by cyclone on September 20, 1926, the whole country united its forces in an attempt to mitigate the suffering left behind. The first help came from Posadas, Argentina, a few hours after the tragedy had occurred, then later came other organized effort. The Red Cross gave medical assistance, clothing, and food; relief parties from the Department of Public Assistance rendered aid; the Government authorized the expenditure of 600,000 pesos; charitable organizations of women cared for the needs of the orphans and homeless; clothing was collected; and thousands made contributions in money, the amount collected by one newspaper alone reaching 1,189,251 pesos in one month. Numerous generous gifts were also received from individuals, organizations, and the governments of other countries, notably Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. The Government of Paraguay created a special commission with subcommittees in various cities to direct the work of relief and the rebuilding of the city.

PARAGUAYAN MEDICAL PREPARATION.—Information has recently been received from Buenos Aires to the effect that injections of a certain Paraguayan medical preparation of proteins prepared according to a formula of Dr. Rogelio Alvarez Brúguez and known as "Alvarina" have been found to be very successful in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs. Dr. David Speroni, a well-known Argentine physician, has shown sufficient interest to devote a lecture in the Clinical Hospital to its use, and the National Department of Hygiene in Buenos Aires has authorized its application.

PERU

GIFTS TO HOSPITAL.—The general Board of Public Charities held a special session on November 12 last for the purpose of expressing the board's deep appreciation and gratitude to Señor Antero Aspíllaga and Señor Severino Marcionelli, two public-spirited citizens, for gifts made to the excellent Arzobispo Loayza Hospital in Lima. Señor Aspíllaga, former director of the Board of Public Health, donated a complete X-ray apparatus and a radio-diagnosis equipment, while Señor Marcionelli gave 6,000 Peruvian pounds for the construction of a surgical ward for children, in memory of his son who died some time ago. This ward will cover 557 square meters of ground and will consist of two wings, with a central hall for convalescent children.

HEALTH CONFERENCES.—The Rímac Municipal Council has organized a series of medical lectures to be given every two weeks in the city hall. The following subjects will be taken up: Antivenereal prophylaxis; fight against alcoholism; malarial prophylaxis; child welfare; general hygiene, including proper diet, housing and similar subjects; prenatal care; and care of the teeth and the prevention of disease by this means.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—On October 10 last an attractive ceremony was held in the maternity hospital in Lima celebrating the first centennial of the founding of this important institution.

UNVEILING OF BUST OF DOCTOR HEREDIA.—Last October a bust of Dr. Cayetano Heredia, founder of the Faculty of Medicine, and first dean of that body, was unveiled in the courtyard of the School of Medicine in Lima at the celebration of the school's seventieth anniversary.

URUGUAY

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.—The National Administrative Council recently authorized the expenditure of 1,836,611 pesos for the provision or improvement of water and sewerage facilities in a number of cities, including San José, Rocha, Treinta y Tres, Durazno, Florida, Rivera, Tacuarembó, Trinidad, Melo, Minas, Santa Lucía, San Carlos, Sarandí, Pan de Azúcar, Santa Rosa, Achar, Cardona, and Punta del Este.

HOSPITAL PLANS.—It was announced on October 29, 1926, that the project for a new clinical hospital in Montevideo had been approved and the sum of 2,800,000 pesos authorized for the cost of its construction. The buildings in use at present are inadequate and old, one dating from Spanish times. The project for a neurological institute, which will not only give treatments but carry on experiments, was also approved.

VENEZUELA

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION.—In a paper presented before the First Pan American Conference of Directors of Public Health, an interesting review of the history and activities of the Venezuelan Bureau of Sanitation was given by Dr. Carlos J. Bello. A brief outline is as follows:

The actual organization of the Venezuelan Public Health Service took place on November 13, 1911, but the first sanitary law was not promulgated until July 3, 1912. In 1916 the President dictated the respective regulations, yet the work of this first organization, although of strictly sanitary character, was of but limited scope, and in 1919 it was reorganized as the bureau of sanitation. Under the supervision of the department of the interior it has a director and a central office in Caracas and subordinate offices in other places.

Different phases of the work consist of the epidemiological service which studies diseases present in the country and those which threaten to invade it; the vaccination service charged with seeing that the rules for vaccination are complied with; the auxiliary branches of statistics, bookkeeping, and publicity; the inspection service; the engineering commission; the transport service; and a laboratory for chemical, bacteriological, and parasitological analysis and study.

Special bureaus in the city of Caracas inspect the sanitary conditions of houses and the food for sale. There are commissions to place petroleum on stagnant water; inspectors of natural drainage; a disinfection service; and a bureau which carries on the study and treatment of venereal diseases. This branch alone treated more than 4,000 sick during the first six months of the year, besides distributing antivenereal propaganda. There is also a hospital for quarantine cases.

Yellow fever has disappeared from Venezuela, and bubonic plague may be said to have almost disappeared. At the present time campaigns are being carried on against malaria and hookworm disease by treatment, education, and, as in the case of malaria, the destruction of carrying agents.

HOSPITAL REPORT.—On October 2, 1926, the Department of Promotion submitted a hospital report for the second quarter of 1926 from which the following is taken:

| Regions | Number of hospitals | Expenses in bolivars during quarter | Cures effected during the quarter | Number of deaths | Total treated |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Anzoátegui | 1 | 5,673 | 29 | 7 | 56 |
| Apure | 1 | 2,773 | 11 | 11 | 35 |
| Aragua | 5 | 15,000 | 92 | 27 | 195 |
| Bolívar | 1 | 24,000 | 110 | 30 | 380 |
| Carabobo | 6 | 36,630 | 253 | 66 | 667 |
| Falcón | 1 | 4,982 | 17 | 10 | 57 |
| Guárico | 2 | 6,054 | 38 | 16 | 127 |
| Lara | 4 | 19,020 | 105 | 48 | 322 |
| Mérida | 2 | 4,134 | 57 | 11 | 108 |
| Miranda | 4 | 9,156 | 56 | 18 | 144 |
| Nueva Esparta | 1 | 898 | 1 | ----- | 17 |
| Sucre | 2 | 4,806 | 65 | 11 | 132 |
| Táchira | 7 | 14,114 | 141 | 39 | 382 |
| Trujillo | 2 | 7,588 | 78 | 9 | 134 |
| Zulia | 7 | 195,604 | 490 | 112 | 1,764 |
| Federal District | 12 | 254,648 | 743 | 188 | 2,744 |
| Total | 58 | 605,183 | 2,286 | 603 | 7,264 |

HOSPITAL STUDY.—A special commissioner was recently appointed in the person of Dr. P. D. Rodríguez Rivero to study the hospitals of Panama and Europe with the idea of the possible application of their methods to the hospitals of Venezuela.

GIFT TO LEPROSARIUM.—The inmates of the Cabo Blanco Leprosarium were recently made happy by the gift of a radio set presented by the Radio Corporation of Caracas.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

MONUMENT TO GEN. CARLOS DE ALVEAR.—On October 16, 1926, President Marcelo T. de Alvear unveiled the monument to his ancestor Gen. Carlos de Alvear, a hero of the early days of independence, which is erected in the gardens of the Recoleta of Buenos Aires. After the unveiling an address was made by Dr. Manuel Augusto Montes de Oca delivering the monument to the municipal intendent of Buenos Aires. Other addresses were made by the Minister of War, the Ambassador of Chile, the Ambassador of the United States, and representatives of the Governments of Uruguay and Spain, and of the various branches of the Argentine Government. In 1813 General Alvear at 23 years of age became the president of the assembly. Later he took Montevideo, returning to Buenos Aires where he was Supreme Director of the United Provinces for a time. When Rivadavia and García were in power Alvear was sent to Europe and other parts of America on important diplomatic missions to Canning, Monroe, and Bolívar. Under the presidency of Rivadavia he held the post of Minister of War. From 1837 to 1852 he was Argentina's diplomatic representative in the United States, where he died.

ANNIVERSARY OF LA PRENSA.—The fifty-seventh anniversary of the establishment of *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires was celebrated by that paper on October 13, 1926. The paper was the recipient of congratulations from its Argentine colleagues and from foreign papers as well. The *Bulletin* joins in these good wishes to a colleague from which many of the notes on Argentine are culled.

COLOMBIA

MONUMENT TO THE MOTHER.—Señor Olinto Marcucci, Colombian sculptor, has presented to the city of Bogotá a monument to the

mother. It depicts a loving mother holding a baby, while she teaches her little son at her side to read, thus representing the mother as instilling in her children their first ideas of rectitude and civic duty. Seated on the steps of approach below the main group on the monument is an allegorical figure of the Republic, which appears to inscribe upon the pedestal "Honor thy father and thy mother."

COSTA RICA

SEÑOR SOTO HALL IN COSTA RICA.—The distinguished Guatemalan poet Señor Maximo Soto Hall, representing *La Prensa*, a well-known daily of Buenos Aires, arrived in Costa Rica last October. Although his visit, during which he was fêted as a guest of honor, was an expression of the good will and friendship existing between the two nations, the real purpose of the trip was to make special studies in the preparation of lectures to be illustrated with films of pre-colonial, colonial, and independence eras in Costa Rica. Similar studies and pictures will be made in other American countries under the auspices of *La Prensa* and the whole compiled into a monumental historical work. The lectures will also be published separately.

CUBA

RELIEF FOR FOREIGNERS.—After the disaster of October 20 in Cuba the Secretary of State requested the foreign missions accredited to that Republic to inform the Cuban Government as to the exact losses suffered by the citizens of their respective countries, resident in Cuba, for the purpose of giving them the same relief measures accorded to Cuban citizens. (*Cuban Embassy notes.*)

"MAINE" MONUMENT.—In view of the damage by the recent hurricane of the monument erected in Habana in honor of the victims of the *Maine*, Spanish-American War veterans at a recent meeting in St. Petersburg passed a resolution agreeing to contribute towards the reconstruction of this monument. This resolution was forwarded to President Machado, who replied thanking the veterans for their kind offer, but stating at the same time that he claimed for Cuba the privilege of rebuilding, without foreign aid, this sacred memorial intrusted to the Cuban people. (*Cuban Embassy notes.*)

HONDURAS

CENTENARY OF BATTLE OF LA TRINIDAD.—The President on October 3, 1926, declared that November 11, 1927, the centenary of the Battle of La Trinidad fought by Gen. Francisco Morazán in defense of the liberty of Honduras, should be celebrated as a holiday with appropriate civic ceremonies. A competition for a monograph

on the battle and another for the design of a commemorative shaft to be placed on the battlefield will be held beforehand.

MEXICO

ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION AT CHICHÉN-ITZÁ.—In accordance with the contract with the Government of Mexico the Carnegie Institution has been making explorations for four years at Chichén-Itzá in Yucatán. On November 24, 1926, it sent a report of its work for the year to the Minister of Education. The report included a photographic album in which were views of great beauty, especially that showing the main façade of the Temple of the Warriors. Doctor Morley, head of the exploration mission, was expected in Mexico in the latter part of December to begin the work for 1927.

URUGUAY

VISITS OF TOURISTS.—On October 15, 1926, a group of 300 Brazilian excursionists arrived in Montevideo for a 5 days' sight-seeing tour; this is the first time that an organized group of tourists from Brazil has visited the city.

FIRST EXHIBIT.—The first annual open art exhibit of Uruguay was held in Montevideo from October 12 to October 30, 1926, with a number of well-known artists contributing.

VENEZUELA

CENTENARY OF ARÍSTIDES ROJAS.—The first centenary of the birth of Arístides Rojas, a distinguished Venezuelan patriot and man of letters, was celebrated on November 5, 1926. A large gathering representative of the official, intellectual, diplomatic, and social life of the capital assisted at the commemorative services sponsored by the National Academy of History, the Central University, and the Institute for University Extension. A portrait of the patriot was unveiled and an interesting collection of his works exhibited.

MEMORIAL TO BOLÍVAR.—On October 12, 1926, before an audience representing all the Latin American countries and the leading industrial concerns of Germany, a bust of Simón Bolívar, presented by the Consuls-General of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Panama was unveiled in the city hall of Hamburg. In recognition of the gift the Hamburg State Senate changed the name of one of the leading boulevards of the city to "Simón Bolívar."

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO DECEMBER 15, 1926

| Subject | Date | Author |
|---|----------|--|
| BOLIVIA | | |
| Organization of "El Tournig Club"..... | 1926 | |
| Supreme decree setting aside Oct. 5 as Good Roads Day..... | Sept. 30 | R. E. Schcenfeld, consul at La Paz. |
| Report on the Normal Schools of Bolivia..... | Oct. 5 | Do. |
| | Oct. 19 | Do. |
| BRAZIL | | |
| Amazonas industries, commerce, and finances..... | Oct. 2 | George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manáas. |
| Telegraphic communications in the State of Amazonas..... | Oct. 4 | Do. |
| Review of commerce and industries of district, for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926..... | Oct. 5 | Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco. |
| Review of commerce and industries of Bahia, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926..... | Oct. 7 | Allan Dawson, vice consul in charge, Bahia. |
| The foreign trade of Bahia for the year 1925..... | Oct. 11 | Do. |
| Annual message of the President of the State of Rio Grande do Sul to Legislative Assembly, on Sept. 23, 1926..... | do | Fred E. Huhlein, vice consul in charge at Porto Alegre. |
| Annual message of the President of the State of Ceará..... | Oct. 14 | Nathaniel P. Davis. |
| Inauguration of new cable service at São Paulo to Europe..... | Oct. 15 | Do. |
| New British steamship line to South America..... | Oct. 18 | Do. |
| September coffee exports through Santos..... | do | Do. |
| Amazonas cities authorized to make internal loans..... | do | George E. Seltzer. |
| Review of commerce and industries for Espirito Santo, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926..... | Oct. 19 | John W. Brunk, vice consul at Victoria. |
| Amazonas prohibits the destruction of balata trees, Law No. 1295..... | Oct. 20 | George E. Seltzer. |
| Amazonas to regulate public service, Law No. 114..... | Oct. 21 | Do. |
| Bank of Brazil balance sheet for September, 1926..... | do | Digby A. Willson, vice consul in charge at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Sugar production of Bahia during the 1925-26 season..... | do | Allan Dawson. |
| Bahia produce exchange inaugurated on Oct. 15 in city of Bahia..... | do | Do. |
| Budget of State of Amazonas for the year 1927..... | Oct. 22 | George E. Seltzer. |
| Passenger air line for Manáas..... | Oct. 23 | Do. |
| Amazonas establishes duty of 2 per cent on export products..... | do | Do. |
| Contemplated new loan for the city of São Paulo..... | do | Walter C. Thurston, consul at São Paulo. |
| Industrial establishments in the city of Bahia..... | do | Allan Dawson. |
| August imports at Bahia..... | Oct. 25 | Do. |
| Duties collected at Manáas on imports for consumption from 1901 to 1925..... | do | George E. Seltzer. |
| Finances of the State of Piahy in 1925..... | Oct. 26 | Allan Dawson. |
| Projected legislation in favor of Brazilian merchant marine..... | Nov. 6 | Robert R. Bradford, consul at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Entry of foreign capital into Brazil during 1925 and 1926..... | do | Digby A. Willson |
| Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during third quarter of 1926..... | Nov. 8 | Do. |
| COLOMBIA | | |
| The Colombian budget for 1927..... | Nov. 18 | Alfred Theo Burri, consul at Barranquilla. |
| Progress of Colombia's proposed foreign loan..... | do | Do. |
| Exports from Buenaventura during October, 1926..... | Nov. 10 | Charles Forman, consul at Buenaventura. |
| COSTA RICA | | |
| October, 1926, report of commerce and industries..... | Nov. 8 | Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San José. |
| Regulations in force in Costa Rica in regard to importation, labeling, and sale of poisons..... | Nov. 22 | Do. |
| CUBA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of district quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926..... | Sept. 30 | Harry W. Story, vice consul at Santiago de Cuba. |
| Report on various damages by the hurricane of Oct. 20, 1926..... | Nov. 11 | Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana. |
| Damage to grapefruit groves in Isle of Pines by hurricane of Oct. 19-20, 1926..... | Nov. 16 | Sheridan Talbott, vice consul at Nuevo Gerona. |
| Effects of the hurricane, loss of life and property in the Isle of Pines..... | Nov. 19 | Do. |
| Harbor improvements at Cienfuegos..... | Nov. 10 | Lucien N. Sullivan, consul at Cienfuegos. |

Reports received to December 15, 1926—Continued

| Subject | Date | Author |
|---|-----------------|--|
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | |
| Dominican sugar production in 1925-26..... | 1826 Oct. 15 | James J. Murphy, Jr. consul at Santo Domingo City. |
| Sale of electric light plant in Santo Domingo City, to an American company. | Nov. 10 | Do. |
| HAITI | | |
| Economic and commercial summary of Haiti..... | Oct. 22 | Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince. |
| Monthly bulletins for September and October, 1926 (published in office of Financial Adviser-General). | Oct. 25 | |
| PANAMA | | |
| Proposed loan for further road construction..... | Nov. 8 | Legation. |
| Report on commerce and industries of the Republic of Panama for October, 1926. | Nov. 11 | H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City. |
| VENEZUELA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of district, quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926. | Oct. 27 | Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at La Guaira. |
| Coffee crop and market..... | Nov. 3 | G. R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello. |
| The cacao crop and market..... | Nov. 4 | Do. |
| October coffee report of the Maracaibo district..... | Nov. 8 | Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo. |
| Oil report of Maracaibo district for October, 1926..... | Nov. 15 | Do. |
| Structure wells in the Maracaibo Lake Basin..... | do | Do. |
| Statement of the "Banco de Maracaibo" for June 30, 1925. | Nov. 19 | Do. |
| Foreign trade of La Guaira during October, 1926..... | Nov. 20 | Daniel J. Driscoll. |





TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|------|
| The New President of Nicaragua..... | 207 |
| The New President of Guatemala..... | 209 |
| Nicaragua's New Diplomatic Representative in the United States..... | 212 |
| Venezuela Acquires the Precious Miranda Archives..... | 216 |
| Tropical Hardwoods with Special Reference to their Use in American Industry..... | 219 |
| By Maj. G. P. Ahern, Member, Board of Trustees, Tropical Plant Research Foundation, Washington, D. C. | |
| Tlaxcala: The Cradle of American Christianity..... | 228 |
| By H. Romeike. | |
| The Brazilian Red Cross..... | 235 |
| Alvaro Guevara: Notable Chilean Painter..... | 238 |
| Pan Pacific and Pan American Activities..... | 243 |
| I. Pan Pacific Conference. | |
| II. Projected Survey of Hispanic American History. | |
| III. World Essay Contest. | |
| New Government Buildings in Port au Prince, Haiti (<i>Photographs</i>)..... | 252 |
| Four Poems by Enrique González Martínez..... | 254 |
| Translated into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell. | |
| Latin-American Women as Industrial Workers..... | 259 |
| By Elvira Santa Cruz Ossa. | |
| Reorganization of Mexico City Normal Schools..... | 264 |
| City and Regional Planning..... | 269 |
| United States Trade with Latin America in 1926..... | 272 |
| By Matilda Phillips, Chief Statistician, Pan American Union. | |
| Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce..... | 274 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Economic and Financial Affairs..... | 288 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Colombia—Costa Rica—Dominican Republic—Honduras. | |
| Legislation..... | 290 |
| Brazil—Dominican Republic—Mexico—Salvador. | |
| International Treaties..... | 292 |
| Argentina—Colombia—Uruguay—Brazil—Uruguay—Salvador. | |
| Public Instruction and Education..... | 293 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—United States—Uruguay. | |
| Labor..... | 302 |
| Argentina—Chile—Honduras—Mexico—Paraguay. | |
| Social Progress..... | 303 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Colombia—Costa Rica—Guatemala—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—United States—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| General Notes..... | 309 |
| Argentina—Chile—Cuba—Ecuador—Guatemala—Nicaragua—Paraguay. | |
| Subject Matter of Consular Reports..... | 312 |



SEÑOR DON ADOLFO DÍAZ, PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA
Inaugurated November 15, 1926



VOL. LXI

MARCH, 1927

No. 3

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA

BY VIRTUE of the recent constitutional reorganization of the Nicaraguan Government effected by the National Congress in November, 1926, Señor don Adolfo Díaz, a leading citizen and senator of the Republic, was elected by that body to fill the Presidency during the remainder of the present term. Señor Díaz was accordingly inducted into this high office on November 15.

This, however, is not the first time that the distinction of serving as President of Nicaragua has been bestowed upon Señor Díaz. He was also thus honored when in 1911 he acted as provisional President and, later, as constitutional President during the term 1913 to 1917.

From early youth Señor Díaz has taken an active part in the political life of his nation, and invariably in the several important posts occupied his intellectual gifts and his spirit of initiative were distinguishing characteristics.

Born of Nicaraguan parents in the city of Cartago, Costa Rica, on July 15, 1874, he matriculated as soon as his family returned to Nicaragua in one of the educational institutions in Granada, where he completed both the elementary and advanced courses. As soon as his school days were over he entered business life, taking especial interest in mining operations. After a relatively short time he became a partner in *La Luz y Los Angeles*, an important mining company whose employ he had entered as auditor. He likewise specialized in financial matters, in which he is considered an authority.

Somewhat later, Señor Díaz took an active part in a political movement as an adherent of Gen. Juan J. Estrada. When the latter became President, Señor Díaz was chosen Minister of the

Treasury, later being elected, as has been said, Vice President of the Republic, and then First Executive. In October, 1923, he was made Senator for the Department of Bluefields, while in May, 1924, he served as chairman of the executive committee of the Conservative Party.

The BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION takes advantage of this opportunity to present its respects to the new President and to express its sincere good wishes for the success of his administration.



THE NEW PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA

GENERAL Lázaro Chacón, as first Designate to the Presidency of Guatemala, was unexpectedly summoned to assume the duties of that high office because of the sudden and lamented death of President José María Orellana on September 27, 1926. Pursuant to the terms of the Constitution, it devolved upon General Chacón as First Designate to call a national election, in which he received an overwhelming majority. He was inaugurated President on December 18, 1926, and will therefore guide his country's destinies for six years to come, the term being counted from March 15, 1927.

The new President of the Republic of Guatemala was born on June 27, 1873, in the city of Teculután, his parents being Don Juan José Chacón and Doña María Soledad González. In 1892, when at barely 19 years of age he had just completed his course in the Institute at Chiquimula, he entered the military service, in which he has made for himself a most distinguished and brilliant career.

It is interesting to trace the successive steps by which General Chacón reached his present elevated rank, his second lieutenantancy being received in 1897, and his next promotion in 1902. As captain of infantry—which rank was conferred upon him May 25, 1903—he became a member of the President's Guard of Honor, receiving his promotion as major somewhat more than a year later. In January, 1905, he was appointed commander of the Fortress of Matamoros in Guatemala City, his lieutenant-colonelcy being won before the close of that same year. On September 20, 1906, he became full colonel, and in August, 1907, was detailed as post commander of San Agustín Acasaguastlán, where he remained five years. Having been appointed in June, 1913, Department Commander of Sacatepéquez, he remained in charge there until April, 1916, after which he held in succession similar posts in Zacapa, Sololá, and Suchitepéquez, leaving the last-named department in 1922.

In May, 1924, he became commanding officer of the President's Guard of Honor, receiving the rank of brigadier general by act of the National Assembly. This, however, was not the first time that the Assembly had singled out General Chacón to do him honor, for in 1906 he was voted a gold medal for his brilliant services in the military operations of that year. Finally, when General Orellana was



GENERAL LÁZARO CHACÓN, PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA

Inaugurated December 18, 1926

elected President of Guatemala in 1921, General Chacón, as has already been said, became First Designate for the Presidency.

The new President's inauguration took place in the chamber of the National Assembly, the presiding officer of that body investing him with the insignia of office. After taking the presidential oath to uphold the Constitution of the Republic, General Chacón expressed himself, in part, as follows:

The strict enforcement of the Constitution and the law will be the norm of my administration; the fulfillment of my program, so far as resources permit, my highest objective. Thus, his rights assured to every Guatemalan, production stimulated by the firm support of agriculture and industry, and our monetary and banking reorganization in turn sustained and strengthened, we may look forward to a brighter future and, with a lively and united effort toward moral and material betterment, utilize all the constructive forces of the country to achieve its rightful place in the civilized world. The fine civic spirit shown by our fellow citizens in the recent elections can not fail to win the admiration and respect of other nations; and I trust that my efforts to strengthen the friendly relations now existing between those nations and ours will be productive of a closer understanding which will be conducive to increased national progress and culture.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union takes advantage of this opportunity to offer its sincere congratulations to the Chief Executive of the sister Republic of Guatemala and to wish him the fullest measure of success in the high office with which he has been entrusted by the Guatemalan people.





Photograph by Harris & Ewing

SEÑOR DR. ALEJANDRO CESAR

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the United States

NICARAGUA'S NEW DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 20th witnessed the official reception at the White House of the new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua, Dr. Alejandro Cesar Chamorro. In presenting his credentials Doctor Cesar expressed himself, in part, as follows:

EXCELLENCY: Once again I am honored with the representation of the Nicaraguan Government before the Government of the United States and I am peculiarly gratified to be able to begin my mission as the first diplomatic representative of the new constitutional Government of Nicaragua, presided over by President Adolfo Diaz. . . .

For this reason, as well as for the well-known and historic relations of amity and cordiality which have always existed between our two countries, it is natural that in presenting the letter which accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua near your Excellency's Government I should be especially charged by my Government to interpret to your Excellency the genuine sentiments of grateful appreciation and sincere devotion which my Government and people feel toward the great American Nation.

To this manifestation of Nicaraguan friendship and gratitude toward the Government and people of the United States I desire to add the expression of my best wishes for the personal fortunes of your Excellency and for the welfare and happiness of the great Nation over which your Excellency so worthily and happily presides. . . .

President Coolidge, in reply said, in part:

Mr. MINISTER: It is a genuine pleasure to receive you and to recognize you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the constitutional Government of Nicaragua. . . .

For many years the United States has been a good friend to the Nicaraguan people. Through our assistance asked and apparently welcomed, Nicaragua has enjoyed years of peace and tranquillity, restored her almost hopelessly shattered national finances, increased her economic resources and vastly improved her position before the world. We take no undue credit for what was accomplished during that time. The chief credit belongs to the Nicaraguan people themselves. It was the sincere hope of this country that these conditions would continue and that it would be unnecessary for the United States to take any action for the protection of its citizens and their interests, but unfortunately such has not been the case. . . .

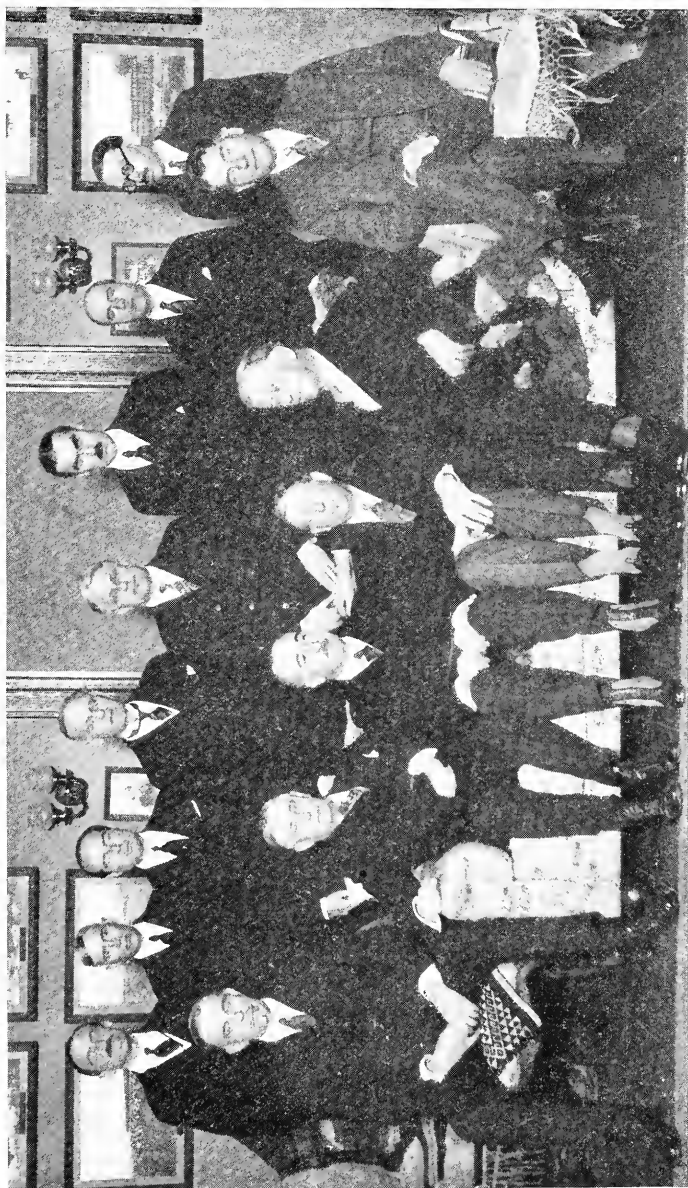
The United States, as I know your Government and the people of Nicaragua fully appreciate, has no selfish ends or imperialistic desires to serve. Least of all have we any desire to influence or dictate in any way the internal affairs of your country. The United States desires the independence and the prosperity of every Central American republic. The foundations for permanent stability within Nicaragua must, of course, be laid by its own Government and I have been pleased to see that the initial steps for the elimination of disaffection and the composing of factional differences are already being taken.

The new Minister of Nicaragua, who is also a distinguished physician and a member of the Nicaraguan bar, was born in the city of Granada, March 27, 1886. After the completion of the elementary courses of instruction in the schools of that city, he entered the Instituto Nacional de Oriente, situated in Granada whence he was graduated with the title of bachelor of arts in 1901. Shortly after his graduation he entered the Oriente University where, in 1906, he successfully received the degree of doctor of laws.

A year or two later Doctor Cesar went to France to study medicine, graduating from the Medical School of the University of Paris as physician and surgeon in 1913, to later occupy, for a few years, the position of professor of clinical surgery in the medical faculty of Oriente University.

Among the important political and diplomatic positions held by Doctor Cesar which may be mentioned are: Official Delegate of Nicaragua to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress in 1916; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States in 1920-21; and Delegate on Special Mission to the Government of El Salvador in 1926. Doctor Cesar has also been honored by membership in a number of important national and international learned societies, notable among which are the American Institute of International Law, and the Anatomical Society of Paris.

The BULLETIN takes this opportunity of presenting its respectful greetings to the new diplomat, and member of the governing board of the Pan American Union, and its most earnest wishes for a full measure of success in the mission intrusted to him by the Nicaraguan people.



LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE AMBASSADOR OF CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES, GIVEN BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The new Cuban Ambassador to the United States, Señor Don Orestes Ferrara, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, January 11, at the Pan American Annex. In the group are: Seated, left to right: The Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Hubert Work; the Postmaster General, Hon. Harry S. New; the Ambassador of Cuba; the Secretary of War, Hon. Dwight F. Davis; the Attorney General, Hon. John G. Sargent; the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur. Standing, left to right: Dr. L. S. Rowe; Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union; Mr. Leland Harrison, Assistant Secretary of State; Gen. H. M. Lord, Director of the Budget; the Secretary of Labor, Hon. James J. Davis; the Undersecretary of State, Hon. Joseph G. Grew; Dr. José T. Barón, Secretary of the Cuban Embassy; Mr. Stokeley W. Morgan, Assistant Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs of the Department of State.

VENEZUELA ACQUIRES THE PRECIOUS MIRANDA ARCHIVES

AFTER more than a century on alien soil, the Venezuelan Government has acquired the long coveted "archives" of her patriot son, Gen. Francisco Miranda. After incredible vicissitudes by land and sea, this most intimately personal of the *vestigios* of that great soldier and statesman has come back to America—has come home to Venezuela.

It appears that General Miranda, at the time of the capitulation to the Spanish commander in 1812, had sent his effects, including the volumes comprising his collection, on board the British war vessel *Sapphire*. The captain, upon learning of General Miranda's imprisonment, evidently having some knowledge of the value and importance of the documents, delivered them to the then Governor of Curaçao, who in turn sent them to the Foreign Office in London, where they came into the hands of the then Secretary of War in whose family they remained and whose book-plate—that of the Earls of Bathurst—they bore until their acquisition in 1925 by the Venezuelan Government.

Even a casual examination of this collection reveals its great historical value, not merely to Venezuela but to all America. For it appears that General Miranda was exceedingly methodical, and that he carefully collected and collated not only letters, documents, and "scraps of paper," but also visiting cards, invitations, menus, programs, and other *memorabilia* which he received, in addition to numerous plans, timely pamphlets and broadsides, together with all historical documents which were in any way related to South American matters or his own activities.

The collection is known to include autograph letters of Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Livingston, Rufus King, Colonel Smith, and many others who figured prominently in the early history of the United States, in addition to similar letters from many of the leading statesmen and crowned heads of Miranda's time.

The amount paid by the Venezuelan Government for this notable collection—which was at one time sought by Dr. Wm. S. Robertson, for the University of Illinois—was £3,000.

The following is a list of the volumes in this precious collection:

Volumes 1 to 20 comprise the correspondence, etc., relating to General Miranda's voyages from 1771 to 1792.



MIRANDA IN PRISON

This painting by Michelena pictures Miranda in prison at Cadiz, Spain, where he ended his days

Volumes 21 to 37 comprise the correspondence, etc., covering the period of General Miranda's activities in connection with the French Revolution, from 1792 to 1797.

Volume 38 contains the correspondence with women from 1779 to 1808.

Volumes 39 to 57 include the negotiations for obtaining South American Independence, and the expeditions to Caracas, 1770 to 1810.

Volume 58 apparently is missing, and no doubt covers the period from 1810 to 1812.

Volumes 59 to 62 include sundry correspondence for the period from 1775 to 1804.

Volumes 63 and 64 include miscellaneous documents, letters, etc., relating to General Miranda's activities, 1707 to 1805.

The following shows the contents of each individual volume:

Vol. I, 1764-1775, España, Africa.

Vol. II, 1775-1780, Africa, España.

Vol. III, 1780-1782, España, América.

Vol. IV, 1782-83, America.

Vol. V, 1783-84, Estados Unidos.

Vol. VI, 1784, Estados Unidos.

Vol. VII, 1785-86, Estados Unidos, Inglaterra.

Vol. VIII, 1786, Holanda, Prusia, Sajonia, Austria, Italia.

Vol. IX, 1786-87, Grecia, Turquía, Rusia.

Vol. X, 1787, Rusia.

- Vol. XI, 1787, Rusia.
 Vol. XII, 1787-88, Suecia, Noruega, Dinamarca.
 Vol. XIII, 1788, Dinamarca, Hamburgo, Holanda.
 Vol. XIV, 1788, Holanda, Rhin.
 Vol. XV, 1788, Suiza.
 Vol. XVI, 1788-89, Suiza, Norte Italia, Francia.
 Vol. XVII, 1789, Francia.
 Vol. XVIII, 1789-90, Inglaterra.
 Vol. XIX, 1790-1792, Inglaterra.
 Vol. XX, 1792-93, Francia.
 Vol. XXI to XXXI, 1792-93, Révolucion Française, Correspondance
 Vol. XXXII, 1792-93, Révolucion Française, Lettres Interceptées.
 Vol. XXXIII, 1793, Tribunal Révolutionnaire.
 Vol. XXXIV, 1793, Tribunal Révolutionnaire.
 Vol. XXXV, 1793-1795, Tyrannie de Robespierre.
 Vol. XXXVI, 1794-1797, Oppression du Directoire.
 Vol. XXXVII, 1794-1797, Oppression du Directoire.
 Vol. XXXVIII, 1779-1808, Correspondance de Femmes.
 Vol. XXXIX, 1770-1799, Negotiations.
 Vol. XL, 1792-1800, Negotiations.
 Vol. XLI, 1801-2, Negotiations.
 Vol. XLII, 1803-4, Negotiations.
 Vol. XLIII, 1804-5, Negotiations.
 Vol. XLIV, 1805-6, Negotiations and Expedition to Caracas.
 Vol. XLV, 1806, Negotiations and Expedition to Caracas.
 Vol. XLVI, 1806-7, Negotiations and Expedition to Caracas.
 Vol. XLVII, 1807, Negotiations and Expedition to Caracas.
 Vol. XLVIII, 1807, Papeles interceptados.
 Vol. XLIX, 1807, Papeles interceptados.
 Vol. L, 1807-8, Negotiations and Expedition to Caracas.
 Vol. LI, 1808, Negotiations.
 Vol. LII, 1808, Negotiations.
 Vol. LIII, 1809, Negotiations.
 Vol. LIV, 1809, Negotiations.
 Vol. LV, 1809, Negotiations.
 Vol. LVI, 1810, Negotiations.
 Vol. LVII, 1810, Negotiations.
 Vol. LVIII, 1810 (?), Missing.
 Vol. LIX, 1775-1790, Varias Correspondencias.
 Vol. LX, 1790-1800, Varias Correspondencias.
 Vol. LXI, 1790-1804, Varias Correspondencias.
 Vol. LXII, 1798-1804, Varias Correspondencias.
 Vol. LXIII, 1707-1783, Miscellanies.
 Vol. LXIV, 1773-1805, Miscellanies.

TROPICAL HARDWOODS WITH SPECIAL REFER- ENCE TO THEIR USES IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

AN OUTLINE OF THE PROBLEM AND A PROGRAM OF
WORK FOR THE A. S. M. E. SPECIAL RESEARCH COM-
MITTEE ON SUBSTITUTE SPECIES FOR DOMESTIC WOODS¹

By Maj. G. P. AHERN

Member, Board of Trustees, Tropical Plant Research Foundation, Washington, D. C.

WE have long been the world's greatest producer of wood and wood products, and this position has, in a measure, blinded us to the fact that we shall, in the end, inevitably have to pay our own bills. Had the rapid and steady rise in the index price of certain of our woods been due to causes outside our own control, and the increased cost to the consumer been paid abroad, we would have been very much concerned and probably before now would have taken steps to protect the industries affected.

It is not the intention here, nor would it be possible within the scope of this paper, to discuss the timber situation of the country in its entirety. It will be sufficient if attention is drawn to the fact that we are cutting out our forest capital at a rate something over four times that at which it is being replaced, and that a general timber shortage is not a matter of the remote future but is already with us. Opinion interested in the present lumber industry of the country to the contrary, this is a fact that can not be controverted. The effect of this shortage is not generally felt by the public, as it is indirect and reflected in a lack of housing, increase of rents, and in a thousand minor ways. However, it is a different matter if we come to consider specifically the supply of certain timber species. More than 30 industries, ranging in their activity from the manufacture of furniture, vehicles, toys, etc., to firearms and airplanes, are largely dependent upon the supply of 10 woods.

Statistics show that the production of white pine has fallen off from seven and a half to one and a half billion board feet; that the oak cut is now only one-half that of 1900; yellow poplar less than a third; elm only one-fourth; hickory and ash have fallen off; and an

¹ Presented at the Wood Industries Division Meeting of the A. S. M. E., Chicago, Nov. 23, 1926.

increased cut of red gum and birch has not kept the total cut from declining from fourteen and a half to six and a quarter billion board feet. No better evidence of the waning supply of these species than the above decline in production could be acquired. The first and continuing effect of the shortage was rising prices. With this we are all familiar. It was accepted by the industries as a part of the general economic trend, and they have been prepared to pay what was necessary to obtain the material they required. But willingness and ability to pay will no longer meet the situation. As local supplies were exhausted, small concerns went out of business. Large and well-financed organizations, able to draw their supplies from distant sources, fared better, but they are now coming into competition with each other to an extent which threatens the existence of all. Centers of production have shifted, following centers of supply until they are at their last stand. The furniture maker finds himself handicapped in competing with the maker of musical instruments, and the manufacturer of agricultural implements withdraws his buying organization from the field in times of stress because he can no longer compete with the manufacturer of vehicles and vehicle parts. Substitutes for wood have been tried wherever it has been possible to introduce them, and brought into use either at higher costs or to less advantage than wood. We are approaching the limit in that direction and it will not suffice to meet the situation. There is an irreducible minimum beyond which we can not substitute for wood. The growing use of substitutes for wood tends to alarm certain of our producers, but a survey of all of our wood-using industries brings to our notice ever-increasing new uses for wood. As one investigator in the Forest Service remarked, "The age of wood may be ahead of us."

A NEW SOURCE OF HARDWOOD SUPPLY

A new source of timber supply, especially of hardwoods, is required at once to check the drain on our fast-diminishing native supplies and carry us over the very considerable period which will have to elapse before we can, by forest conservation, replanting, etc., put ourselves again in the independent position we occupied at the beginning of this century. Economically this necessity is of greater national importance than the future of rubber supplies, and deserves at least as much attention as the rubber situation. More particularly it is of vital importance to the continued existence of some of our hardwood-using industries, and no one of them is in a position to be independent of it.

The forests of tropical America offer us the source to which we can turn in this emergency. They cover nearly 3,600,000 square miles of territory, of which about 3,000,000 square miles carry forests of broad-leaved species. The Amazon Basin, in Brazil and neighboring

countries, is estimated to contain 3,400 billion board feet standing timber, which is undoubtedly the largest continuous body of timber in the world. In all of tropical America there exists probably not less than 5,000 billion feet.

These forests are closer to our ports than those of Africa, Asia, or Oceania. They are owned by countries which are politically and economically closely related to us and whose governments would probably look with favor upon and cooperate in their utilization. Capital within the holding countries is not available to take up adequately the work of development, and the resource awaits the



FELLED HARDWOOD TREES IN GUATEMALA

Logs which have been brought to a landing stage ready for floating down a river to the sawmill

interest of consuming markets. The world demand for timber increases, and inevitably this vast supply will be brought into use. Either we must take a hand in it ourselves or others will, and our hardwood-using industries will then be in a position similar to that of the rubber industry with themselves the world's greatest consumers and production largely outside their control. This is no remote possibility. A hardwood shortage was thought to be far distant in 1900, but it is with us now. Within the next two decades we may be compelled to import at least three to five billion board feet of hardwoods annually. With our own industries in control of production we may be able to meet our requirements at an annual cost of

\$250,000,000 or less. There are at present governmentally controlled foreign combinations in nine raw materials needed in this country, but if we leave to other countries the control of tropical American forests it may cost us double that sum or "whatever the traffic will stand." It is a very great task, however, to increase the quantity of imported hardwoods from its present volume of 200,000,000 board feet to even 1,000,000,000 feet; not so much in the production and marketing of the billion feet as in the disposal of approximately three to four billion feet of lower nonexport grades remaining after high-grade material is produced. There is a limit to what local markets can absorb.

The idea of putting into use the timbers of the Tropics is no new one. European countries holding large colonial possessions in the Tropics have long recognized the value of their forests and have much capital invested in their development. They are keen to foresee Uncle Sam's needs for raw material long in advance, and prepare to meet them by giving encouragement and support to new ventures in their colonies. Patience was well rewarded in rubber and gutta-percha production; a longer period was necessary to produce pencil cedar in Kenya, British South Africa, which now promises to become the chief source of supply of pencil wood for all Europe, being raised at half the cost of American cedar. The Germans in Venezuela and the British in British Honduras and Ceylon are growing mahogany that within another 20 years will well repay the patience to wait 50 years to supply what promises to dwarf the rich returns per acre now obtained by rubber plantations. The forests of the Philippines have engaged the attention of our administration there, and under it a flourishing timber industry has developed. But although we are, by a very long way, the heaviest consumer of timber and timber products in the world, we have largely disregarded the great potential source of supply existing in the Tropics of our *own* hemisphere. Our own great wealth of first-grade woods has acted in two ways to prevent us from drawing on the supplies of the Tropics. In the first place, an abundant supply has hitherto been available at home, obviating the necessity of importation. Secondly, this same abundance has enabled us to specialize in the use of wood to an extent approached by no other country, and this specialization has developed a technique which is so rigid in operation as to exclude the utilization of any wood whose physical qualities are not well known. This specialization has proceeded furthest in the final utilization of wood, but it extends right down into the primary practice of logging and milling. Our great forest wealth has been the cause of its own destruction.

Having thus built up a great self-contained industry, it is now going to be the more difficult for us to adjust its machinery to the absorption of new material. This applies to some extent to the primary logging and milling operations as well as to final utilization. Were it not for this, the problem of obtaining and putting into use

new supplies of raw material would be relatively of less importance. New woods could be brought into use gradually, in conjunction and interchangeably with the waning supply of native species. Both extraction and final utilization could be matters of slow development, and might have begun long since. But conditions did not and do not permit of this. If new material is to be utilized it must have the physical properties which both suit it to the final use of the manufactured article and to the standardized high-speed methods of manufacture. These properties must not vary greatly, and, most important of all, sufficient quantities of the material must be available to permit an industry to put it into continued use. If a wood in all respects the equivalent of the high-grade hickory and ash required in



Courtesy of "American Forests"

MODERN METHOD OF LOGGING

Gasoline driven "caterpillar" tractors are now being adopted by the lumber industry to replace horsepower and steam engines for transporting logs from the stump to the mill or railroad

the manufacture of handles were offered the industry to-day it would, regardless of price, receive little attention unless steady supplies could be guaranteed. Price would then be a secondary consideration. Modern manufacturing and marketing methods absolutely preclude frequent shifts in even the external appearance of material used.

AN EXPERIENCE WORTH NOTING

Modern forest development in the Philippine Islands and the wider use of native woods locally and in the world's markets offer light on the problem before us to-day. For several years following the American occupation of the islands the vast bulk of building material for private and public construction was hauled across the great Pacific. Crude methods of logging furnished the local market

with small quantities of the finer hardwoods at varying and uncertain prices. The heavy stands of lumber covering the 60,000 square miles of public forest were scarcely touched. The newly organized forest service made a rapid reconnaissance of the more accessible forests, found some 2,500 to 3,000 tree species, and as many as 900 species on one tract of 18 square miles. It was learned, however, on investigation, and the fact still holds good after twenty-odd years of development, that some 20 tree species constituted 80 per cent of the stand. The majority of the 20 species, the abundant woods, were not popular in the market. The woods were brought to the attention of the local and world's markets within a very few years, as follows:

A timber-testing laboratory was established by the Philippine Forest Service where a series of tests on carefully selected logs were run. A large and well-prepared exhibit was set up in which each specimen carried full information concerning the properties of the wood, quantities and sizes available, distribution, approximate cost of production, etc. A furniture factory, another activity of the forest service, showed the finished product. Timber concessions up to several hundred square miles in area were granted for long periods, under liberal terms. These concessions were granted to Americans, British, Filipinos, Chinese, and other nationals. These concessionnaires with selling agencies throughout the world soon developed a world market. They are operating with modern equipment under strict official supervision. The forests are improved by cutting, and substantial revenues pay not only the cost of an ever expanding forest service but also a net revenue to the government about equal to the sum expended for the maintenance of the forest service. In addition to the above, publicity is not neglected. It might also be mentioned at this time that we find to-day, after more than 20 years of operation, that sawmills are on the same sites established at the time the concessions were granted, that the concession areas are sufficiently extensive to warrant permanent operations, and that on each area a stable and growing local population helps to solve the labor problem.

A PROGRAM OF RESEARCH

Taking the above facts into consideration, it is quite clear that the problem of opening up a new source of supply of hardwoods is one presenting a number of different sides, and rather beyond the ability of any one industry to cope with. It requires cooperation in support of a properly equipped organization to make the preliminary investigations as to sources of supply and to conduct the researches necessary before new species of wood can be brought into use where they are required and in the quantities demanded. The Tropical Plant Research Foundation of Washington, D. C., has foreseen the necessity of such work and is organizing to undertake it.

The work is approached with the following background of established fact as a basis:

a. The depletion of the supply of virgin timber in the United States, especially of certain valuable hardwoods, makes it necessary to seek and develop new sources of supply.

b. Eight to ten billion feet of hardwoods are needed annually by the wood-using industries of the United States.

c. Hardwood stumpage has steadily risen in price during the last 20 years to a point where substitutes for wood, unsatisfactory in too many instances, are appearing in all industries using hardwoods.

d. New sources of supply: The most available sources of supply for the American market will probably be found in northern South America, but investigations will not be confined to tropical America, for other tropical regions will also receive attention.

e. Amounts available: Reliable data indicate that large amounts may be made available to supply the demands of industry in the United States for high-grade material, while lower grades will be absorbed by local markets.

f. Suitability of new supplies: A large percentage of the tropical woods have been known and in use, either locally or abroad, for over 200 years.

g. Accessibility of supplies: The forests from which these supplies are to be drawn lie along navigable rivers, in healthful regions with local populations accustomed to forest work. These timber lands are readily accessible to American and European trade routes, assuring favorable freight rates. Existing conditions offer opportunity for investigation, organization, and development of new sources of supply on a scale sufficient to meet a substantial part of our needs.

The necessity for additional supplies of hardwoods is imperative, and there are sufficient data with respect to the forests to the south of us to indicate that they can meet our needs. The work to be done is to bring to the user in the United States the wood or woods he requires in the quantities necessary for him to standardize with it and keep it in continuous use. Broadly, this work can be classified along three separate lines:

1. Analysis of wood needs to show—

a. The specific properties requisite in the various industries.

b. The quantities required by each industry and the extent to which native species will fail of meeting requirements.

c. Range of prices within which new material must be supplied.

d. Definition of qualities which new species must present to meet the requirements of various industries.

2. Field investigation in the producing field to determine—

a. The location of accessible bodies of timber.

b. The quantities and sizes and determination of various species.

c. How these species are being used at present.

d. Primary costs of extraction and milling and approximate costs at which lumber of the various species can be laid down at American ports.

3. Laboratory investigation with tropical species available in quantity to determine—

a. Their definite structure and identification.

- b. Their mechanical and physical properties—strength, seasoning characters, workability, durability, etc.
- c. The correlation of their determined properties with uses in the United States.
- d. Factory demonstration tests supplementing laboratory investigations.

On first consideration this may appear to be a field of work which must necessarily take years to cover and from which no immediate practical results can be expected. Such is not the case. The work will doubtless continue as long as there are new areas of forest to be examined and as new demands for wood arise, but it is practically possible to begin utilization immediately. The information required under the first heading is in existence and only needs collating.

Contrary to general opinion, tropical forests, although they are botanically more complex than those of northern countries, are not, from a commercial standpoint, composed of hundreds of unrelated species. The bulk of the stand—75 per cent or more in most cases—is composed of a few species. Enough is already known of the general forest distribution to permit field investigation to be directed at once to the location and study of logging units where large-scale extraction can be initiated and quantity production established with a few species having qualities which will permit of their utilization in the industries of the United States.

Such in brief is the field of work lying ahead of research into the uses and available supplies of tropical woods. Along broad lines a general inventory of the forest resources of tropical America is aimed at to be carried out as completely as time and funds will permit. It is essential that this be tied up to definite reliable data as to the specific character and value in utilization of the dominant species. Concise estimates of stand and cost of extraction are essential to economic development and must be an integral part of the first work undertaken. Without losing sight of the broad field of research which underlies the whole problem, it is felt that definite focal points of forest industry must be initiated at once. These, by natural development, will become the broad channels necessary to the completer utilization which is necessary to meet our ultimate demands for a continuous supply of high-grade hardwood lumber and which the extent of the resource justifies.

The Tropical Plant Research Foundation provides an agency affiliated with the National Research Council, staffed by experienced men, supported by the cooperation of State and national foresters, in friendly relation with Latin-American Governments, and lacking only the funds to carry out the undertaking.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TROPICAL WOODS

As a first step in the research above mentioned, a bibliography of tropical woods has been prepared and issued by the Tropical Plant



A BRAZILIAN SAWMILL

The Amazon basin contains, according to recent estimates, 3,400 billion board feet of standing timber

Research Foundation, 1350 B Street SW., Washington, D. C. This bibliography contains 1,341 author citations, grouped by countries and indexed by subjects. The original titles of the foreign works are given and are followed by translations into English. A key letter indicates the library in which the publication was found.

We find some 98 publications on the woods and forests of Brazil alone, 43 on mahogany, many on the properties, uses, and tests of woods, on woods suitable for railroad ties, wood oils, veneers, and one publication on resonant woods, which should interest makers of musical instruments. The bibliography has been sent to students of tropical woods in the United States and in 36 other countries for criticism and suggestions. A second edition will be prepared during the present year.

TLAXCALA

CRADLE OF AMERICAN CHRISTIANITY ¹

By H. ROMEIKE

IN THE little town of Tlaxcala stands what is unquestionably the oldest structure devoted to the worship of the Christian God on the North American continent—the ancient church of San Francisco. The date of the founding of the fine, weather-beaten old building is variously given as 1521, 1522, and 1524, and although it was never very rich in ornamentation, falling in this respect far behind many others in different parts of Mexico, it stands to this day in a remarkable state of preservation, a monument to the religious fervor of the conquerors of New Spain. Historically, it overshadows all the other religious edifices in this land of fine old churches, for within its venerable walls it shelters two precious relics of New World Christianity—the first baptismal font and the first pulpit in America.

It must be remembered that Cortés himself was a deeply religious man and that during the sixteenth century, at least, the Spaniards were as zealous missionaries of Christianity as they were avid and rapacious conquerors. Cortés felt himself ordained from Heaven to accomplish the spread of holy religion; he even stated that spiritual conquest was the primary motive of his campaigns, declaring that without this his temporal conquests would be unjust and nonenduring. He essayed his great enterprise under the sacred motto, "The Holy Cross is our banner, and under it we shall conquer," and cherished the belief that his military successes were due entirely to this fact.

Five ecclesiastics were present during the siege of Tenochtitlán,² and the conquerors, led by Cortés himself, reverently kissed the hems of the garments of these saintly men whenever they met in public, thereby displaying a humility calculated to produce a strong effect upon the Indians. Cortés even submitted on one occasion to being publicly flogged by a friar for nonattendance at mass. The event may have been staged, but it served to quiet the complaints of the natives who had received similar treatment. Bearing in mind the attitude of the great conqueror and his soldiers toward the church, it is easily comprehensible that, even before advancing upon the capital of the Aztecs, the conversion to Christianity of the Tlaxcalan allies became a matter of primary importance.

¹ Mexican Magazine, Mexico, D. F., July, 1926.

² Aztec name for Mexico City.



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO, TLAXCALA, MEXICO

Founded some time between 1521 and 1524, this ancient church is in a remarkable state of preservation and stands as a monument to the religious fervor of the founders of New Spain

The great baptismal font in the old church of San Francisco is hollowed from a single block of lava and over it hangs the inscription of which the following is a translation: "In this font the four senators of the ancient Tlaxcalan Republic received the Catholic faith. The religious act took place in 1520; the minister was Don Luis Díaz, chaplain of the conquering army, and the god-fathers, Captain Cortés and his distinguished officers, Don Pedro de Alvarado, Don Andrés de Tapia, Don Gonzalo de Sandoval, and Don Cristóbal de Olid. To Maxicatzín they gave the name of Lorenzo; to Xicotencatl that of Vicente; to Tlahuexcolotzín that of Gonzalo; and to Zitlapopoca that of Bartolomé." Such are the facts according to the inscription. The historians, however, are by no means as clear and positive on the subject, since various eminent authorities differ both as to the date of the conversion and the identity of the first converts.

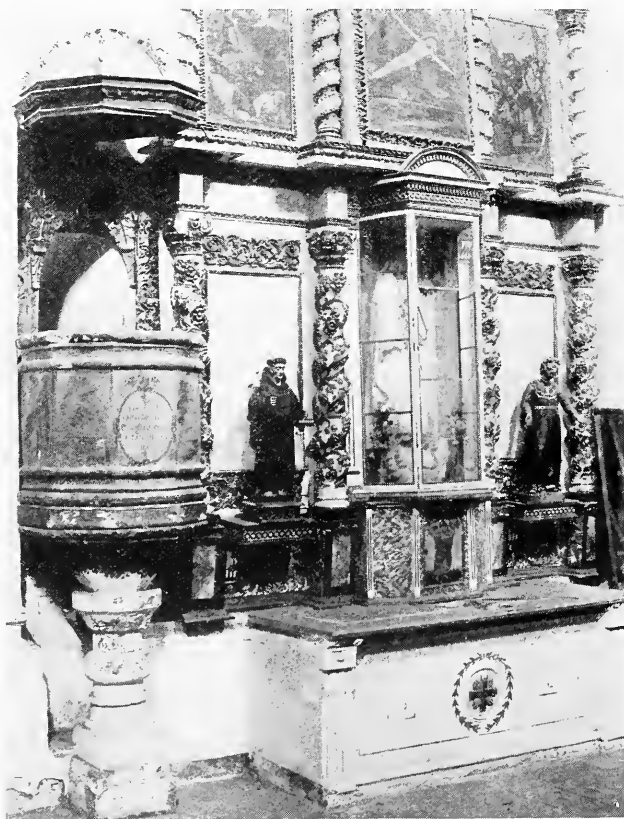
In the first place, given the importance attached to religious events by the conquerors, it is a fact worthy of note that neither Cortés nor Bernal Díaz del Castillo mentioned this baptism in their writings. One might point out that Bernal Díaz wrote his version of the conquest 40 years after the events he chronicled took place and that his memory may have failed concerning this incident. Cortés, however, wrote frequently to his king and numerous references to Tlaxcala are to be found in his letters. For instance, he mentions that the city at that time numbered 30,000 souls and that it was larger than Granada, renowned city of Spain. He describes the great gatherings in the city on market days when, he claimed, 30,000 people came in from the surrounding country, a statement that it is necessary to "take with a grain of salt," but which speaks for his powers of observation and desire to report everything of possible interest to the court of Spain. How, then, could he have failed to mention an event of such transcendental importance to their Catholic Majesties as the baptism of the chiefs of the Tlaxcalan nation?

Nevertheless, that this baptism did take place at a very early date in the history of the conquest is conceded by all the historians, the difference in their respective versions of the occurrence notwithstanding. Herrera mentions only the baptism of Maxicatzín, and Solís ignores that of Xicotencatl. One author names Father Olmedo, instead of Father Díaz, as the officiating minister and others state that Maxicatzín received the sacrament only during his last illness. According to Zamacois, Maxicatzín was baptized by Cortés before leaving for Cholula and was taken ill and died before the conqueror returned to Tlaxcala to recuperate from the disastrous events of the Noche Triste. His version of the story relates that when the old chief felt his last hour approaching he called his son to his side and adjured him to keep the friendship of the white man and to embrace his religion. The son, remembering his father's dying wishes, was

baptized a few days later and the other chiefs followed his example. Clavijero in his "Historia Antigua de Méjico" narrates the story of the baptism of the four chiefs or senators, confirming the statements made in the inscription over the old font. In fact, it would seem that Clavijero was the authority consulted when the stone bearing the inscription was set up. He goes on to corroborate his version by bringing as proof the old pictures which hung in the convents of the

THE PULPIT,
CHURCH OF SAN
FRANCISCO

The first Christian pulpit built in the new world



Franciscan Fathers. These were painted by the Tlaxcalans themselves and were examined by the historian, Torquemada.

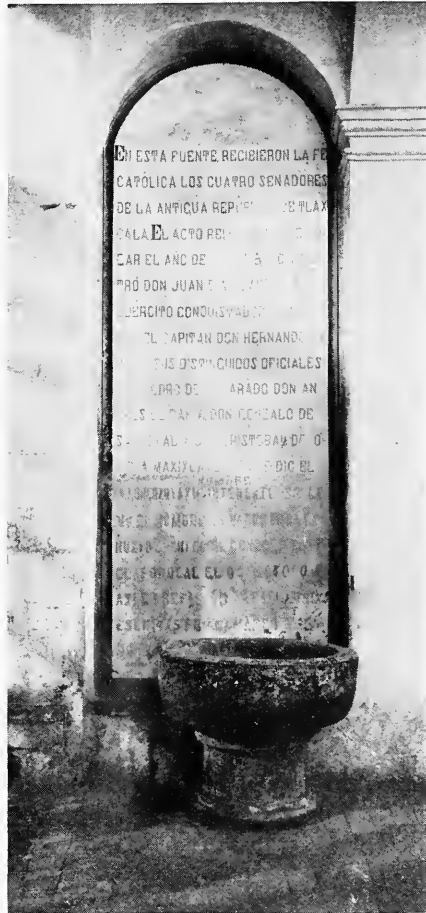
The pulpit whence the gospel of the Cross was first preached to the inhabitants of the New World stands on the right of the high altar. It is of peculiar form, exquisitely carved, and shows every mark of great age. It is inscribed "Here the Holy Evangel had its beginning in this New World."

The ceiling under the roof of the old church is a marvel of beauty. It is of cedar colored by time to a mahogany hue, wrought with exquisite skill, gilded in places and varnished. Tradition says that the work was done by angels at night and that when the bishop came

at morning to begin it, he found to his great astonishment that they had completed the church and left him nothing more to do. All over the country the same or similar work was done on the churches, the angels in most cases doing as much at night as the workmen did during the day, so that many of Mexico's ecclesiastic buildings may be said to be half mortal and half immortal in origin. A scoffer

or a doubter might be tempted to suggest that these miracles would have been more effective and convincing if the angels had come down in broad daylight and performed their work in sight of the populace, but perhaps the very fact that they did it after dark, without even a lantern to attract the attention of the public, makes the miracle all the more wonderful. At any event, the work was done, for there stands the delicate fretted ceiling as perfect to-day as it was 400 years ago, and so exquisite in its detail as to really appear to be the product of celestial hands.

Many old paintings, most of them depicting the martyrdom and sufferings of the saints, adorn the walls of the ancient sanctuary. Most of them, however, are of no particular artistic merit. There is one curious picture representing the Pope in a triumphal car drawn by four fat and healthy horses, each led by a fat and healthy angel riding over the bodies of the reformers and dragging behind him in chains and disgrace, Luther and Calvin.



THE BAPTISMAL FONT OF THE CHURCH

Hollowed from a single block of lava

Among the decorations of this primitive church are numerous pictures and effigies of Christ, scenes of the Passion predominating, some of which are of such gruesome character as to be absolutely revolting to profane eyes. It is alleged in explanation that the Indians required very vivid illustrations to excite their imaginations and fix religious impressions in their minds. These surely can not have failed to accomplish their purpose, and may thus be forgiven for their frightful aspect.



ENTRANCE TO THE SANTUARIO DE OCOTLÁN, TLAXCALA

One of the most venerated shrines in Mexico

On the site of the palace of Maxixcatzín stands the Santuario de Ocotlán, one of the most celebrated shrines in Mexico. It stands on the summit of a little hill close to the town and tradition says that it marks the spot where a miraculous stream of water sprang from the hillside during a time of pestilence and drought to reward the prayers of a pious Indian.

A curious thing about this temple is that one-half of it is of an architecture of several centuries ago, the walls being covered with

superb incrustations of gilded woodwork and finely chiseled carvings, while the other half is of a modern style, the building having been partially modernized in 1854. The Indian sculptor, Francisco Miguel, devoted 25 years to the execution of the work of decorating the walls.

The sanctuary is dedicated to the miraculous Virgin of Ocotlán, whose figure is the outstanding feature of the shrine. The tradition regarding the Virgin of Ocotlán is very similar to that which surrounds the miraculous painting of Our Lady of Guadalupe. A papal bull authorized the ceremony of the coronation of the figure, which occurred May 12, 1907, in the presence of a special papal legate and all the high clergy of Mexico. The crown used on this occasion was of gold, beautifully ornamented with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds.

Historically, few towns have played a more important rôle in Mexican annals than Tlaxcala. According to the historians, its first inhabitants were several tribes of Chichimecan origin who arrived in the district at the end of the twelfth century. Here they lived prosperously cultivating the land and assimilating the Aztec civilization under the rulership of four hereditary lords whose domains formed the so-called Tlaxcalan Republic. The civilization of the Tlaxcalans was slightly inferior to that of the Aztecs, since they were essentially a nation of warriors and lived in a state of almost continual strife with their neighbors.

It was but natural that the Aztecs should wish to conquer these people and annex their territory as they already had done to so many other neighboring tribes; but the four chiefs of Tlaxcala, while retaining absolute independence in their interior régime, joined forces in the common defense and the Aztecs could not prevail against them.

Such was the state of affairs when Cortés came upon them and determined to turn the existing rivalry between the nations to his own account. He sent an ambassador offering them his aid in their war against the Aztecs. At first the Tlaxcalans spurned the offer and several bloody battles between them and the Spaniards took place, but finally Cortés was received in a friendly manner by the caciques. An alliance was formed and an army of Tlaxcalans accompanied the conqueror on his march against the Kingdom of Moctezuma. After the tragic happenings of the Noche Triste it was to Tlaxcala that Cortés retired to rest and reorganize his disrupted forces. Once the conquest was an established fact Tlaxcala enjoyed privileges accorded to no other town. The lords, although baptized and subject to the authority of the King of Spain, were left in possession of their domains. Even during the vice-regal days the Tlaxcalans were always especially honored by the Spaniards for having aided them in their conquest of the country.

Naturally, Tlaxcala abounds in interesting relics of olden times. Among them are portraits of the heroes of former days, a cloak that was worn by one of the chiefs on the day of his baptism, and the standard that once belonged to Cortés. Besides these, one may see the city titles granted by Philip II of Spain and a number of genuine indigenous idols.

In the opinion of many travelers the scenery around Tlaxcala is the grandest in all Mexico. On one side stand the giant mountains Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl like grim sentinels guarding the beautiful valley of San Martin. On the opposite side lies the long, low range of the Malinche, where, according to the most beautiful of the Tlaxcalan legends, the war God made his home and delighted to gaze down upon the lovely surrounding country that was his private garden.

THE BRAZILIAN RED CROSS

THE increasing prestige of the Brazilian Red Cross could not be more graphically depicted than in the two illustrations which, thanks to the courtesy of Marechal Dr. Ferreira do Amaral, the genial president of the Brazilian Red Cross, accompany this article, one showing the modest headquarters of that beneficent institution in 1917 and the other its magnificent new edifice which adorns one of the main thoroughfares of Rio de Janeiro.

An institution for the people, supported by the people, the Brazilian Red Cross has found one of its widest fields of usefulness in medical and surgical work, which well merits the unstinted praise bestowed upon it by the National School of Medicine and other high professional authorities. The excellent equipment is admired by all visitors to the new center who inspect the infirmaries, private rooms, lecture halls, chemical, pharmaceutical, and anatomical-pathological laboratories, X-ray and physiotherapy rooms, and offices for general and special consultation. The following report¹ of this work for the first half of 1926 can not fail to be of interest, as showing the large amount of work accomplished by the Brazilian Red Cross:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Visits for consultation..... | 17, 746 |
| Prescriptions..... | 1, 452 |
| Treatments..... | 30,842 |

¹ Compiled from *O Paiz*, December 5, 1926, Rio de Janeiro.



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRAZILIAN RED CROSS

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Laboratory examinations..... | 37 |
| Operations..... | 704 |
| Electrical treatments..... | 1, 534 |
| Applications of apparatus..... | 1, 258 |
| Treatments by massage..... | 1, 361 |
| Hypodermic injections..... | 2, 839 |
| Radiographs..... | 410 |
| Light baths..... | 799 |
| Radioscopic examinations..... | 65 |
| Bed patients received..... | 528 |

The initiative on which the Brazilian Red Cross perhaps prides itself most, is that of having started in 1914 the pioneer course in nursing which aroused public interest and paved the way for the opening of the school of nursing of the Public Health Department and that in the Hospital for the Insane. The first textbook for the use of students of this new profession was written by Dr. Getulio dos Santos then, as now, a leading member of the Red Cross, and well remembered as an active member of the Brazilian delegation to the Washington conference of 1926. That society continues to enlighten the public on the need for a large corps of graduate nurses and, also, the dignity of their calling.

Other important matters in the field of health which have a place in the program of the Brazilian Red Cross are the prevention of



THE FORMER HOME OF THE BRAZILIAN RED CROSS

tuberculosis and assistance to sufferers from this disease; child welfare; eugenics (with emphasis on the necessity for a premarital health certificate); the prevention of blindness and care of the blind; protection of the health of the school child; popular health education; public-health nursing in thinly settled regions; sanitary housing for workers; industrial hygiene; nutrition; and the protection of the immigrant. Since in all these lines of effort the Red Cross enjoys the willing cooperation of the public authorities and institutions working toward similar ends, the medico-social activities of the country as a whole may be said to be well coordinated.

The Junior Red Cross movement, which seems destined to play so important a rôle in international friendship, has found a particularly warm welcome in Brazil among both teachers and pupils. Many schools, with the encouragement and support of the educational authorities, have organized chapters whose young members, like children the world-over, are learning and practicing the rules of health and, through albums, school correspondence and kindly deeds, are making friendly contacts with the children in distant lands.

The adult society finds a parallel to this world-wide cooperation in the Circolo plan for an International Federation for Disaster Relief, in which the Brazilian Red Cross plans to join to the extent of its ability.

ALVARO GUEVARA: NOTABLE CHILEAN PAINTER¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

MR. ALVARO GUEVARA, the Chilean painter who trained at the Slade School and has lately revisited his own country, has been well known in London ever since his fine portrait of Miss Edith Sitwell—bought by the Tate Gallery—became a live topic of dinner-party conversation. Interest in his work has been renewed and heightened by the recent exhibition of his pictures at the Leicester Galleries in London.

Mr. Guevara's work does not make a popular appeal. It is too dramatic, too personal, and too regardless of the comfortable and the commonplace. . . .

There were nevertheless a large number of people who were attracted by the exotic and brilliant quality of these pictures, what the *Sphere* calls their "sparkle and glitter of Spain." "Guevara's painting," says *Drawing and Design*, "is rich and Spanish in the employment of scintillating jewels of paint. He uses this gorgeous mosaic in some of his figure paintings with brilliant ability." Again, the critic of *Apollo* says that his canvases "sparkle and glitter," while Mr. Osbert Sitwell, in the introduction to the catalogue, alludes to the "sequined light" which flows and sparkles about every object in them.

The critic of the *Observer* attempts to analyze the artist's "unmistakably Spanish lineage":

There is no Spanish master, ancient or modern, with whom Mr. Guevara's art shows any marked kinship. Indeed, his connection with some of the great painters of his race is of so subtle a nature as to defy definition. At times one is reminded of the vivid, flashing lights of El Greco, then, again, of the scintillating colour of Fortuny, though nothing would be further removed both from the spirit and technique, from the fussiness and slickness, of Fortuny's painting, than the muted splendour of Mr. Guevara's colour incrustation. Above all, the young Chilean's pictures are conceived in terms of solid pigment, whereas the draftsman and illustrator were always paramount in Fortuny. More easily discernible, though by no means obvious, is the connection between Mr. Guevara's landscapes and Utrillo's paintings. . . . What the two have in common is the limpid clearness of atmosphere and a certain acid quality of the lights, the coldness of which does not prejudice the general effect of warm sunlight.

It is the colorist in Guevara who moves another critic to especial admiration in the same publication:

These "passionate and warm" pictures are calculated to destroy preconceived notions about warm and cold colour. . . . Mr. Guevara can make blues

¹ *The Chilean Review*, 1st Quarter, 1927.

palpitate with heat During the four years which have elapsed since he left England, Mr. Guevara has made an immense stride forward as a colourist.

The London *Times* critic is impressed not only by the beauty but also by the significance of his color.

Mr. Guevara has progressed a great deal, and progressed always as a painter—away from linear emphasis to relations of tone and colour. Subject interest plays a larger part in these Chilean pictures than he is probably aware, associated

ALVARO GUEVARA.
ONE OF THE MOST
CHARACTERISTIC
OF MODERN CHIL-
EAN PAINTERS



Courtesy of "The Chilean Review"

as it is with strange effects of colour, generally deep in tone. The combination of fuchsia-red, magenta, and peacock in the flower study "Copihue" appeals to a deeper sense than that of the eye. Mr. Guevara's landscapes, though directly painted, are not particularly interesting; it is when he paints native types and interiors with figures that he stirs the emotions. The countries are not the same, but in looking at these pictures you think of Mr. D. H. Lawrence's "Plumed Serpent." But perhaps the most thrilling picture of all is the still life study of "The Virgin of the Seven Swords."

Practically all the leading literary weeklies treat this artist's work as of great importance.

“Mr. Guevara’s pictures of Chile show a more turbulent temperament,” says the *Spectator*. “He is an adventurous colourist who can bring vivid yellows, reds, crimson, green, and blue into a rich shimmering unity. If his landscapes tend to vigorous illustration, a portrait of a boy and some interiors with figures have both design and character. A ‘Quitenian Crucifix’ placed against white, blue, and gold draperies in a fine composition has a hard, fierce intensity which is remarkable, and no doubt characterized by Spanish racial influences.”

The most complete study of Mr. Guevara’s work is contained in an article contributed to the *New Statesman*, in which he is called “the most interesting and disconcerting of our younger painters.”



STUDY OF A HEAD

An interesting portrait by
Guevara

Courtesy of "The Chilean Review"

Instead of being content with a static excellence of a particular kind, which it is well within his power to achieve, he is incorrigibly adventurous. Some years ago he was painting admirable scenes in a fresco-like manner of sports fields, swimming baths, cafés and public houses, which suggested excited comparison, among modern masters, with the early Dégas and Matisse. . . . In the end it became clear that these early Guevaras, except for vague suggestions owing to a similarity of technique, were extremely original works. Along with the charm of the picture itself, there went at the same time a curious criticism of the scene it represented; yet this criticism was not conveyed in draftsmanship or grouping—in pictorial incident—but through the quality of the painting and the colour

itself. A statement and a commentary on life as clear as a written sentence was made through the medium of paint alone, but without any of the adventitious literary aid of pre-Raphaelitism or *genre*.

After three years' absence from English exhibitions . . . without falling into the mannered exoticism of Gauguin, without allowing the natural brilliance of the Chilean landscape to dazzle his sense of control and lure him either to a "Wild West" romanticism or an unregulated blaze of colour for its own sake, he has combined faithfulness of representation with technical restraint. Imagination has bowed to truth to nature, and expression has wedded interpretation. In such pictures as "The Man Without a Head" and "Juana González in the part

THE EDGE OF THE FOREST

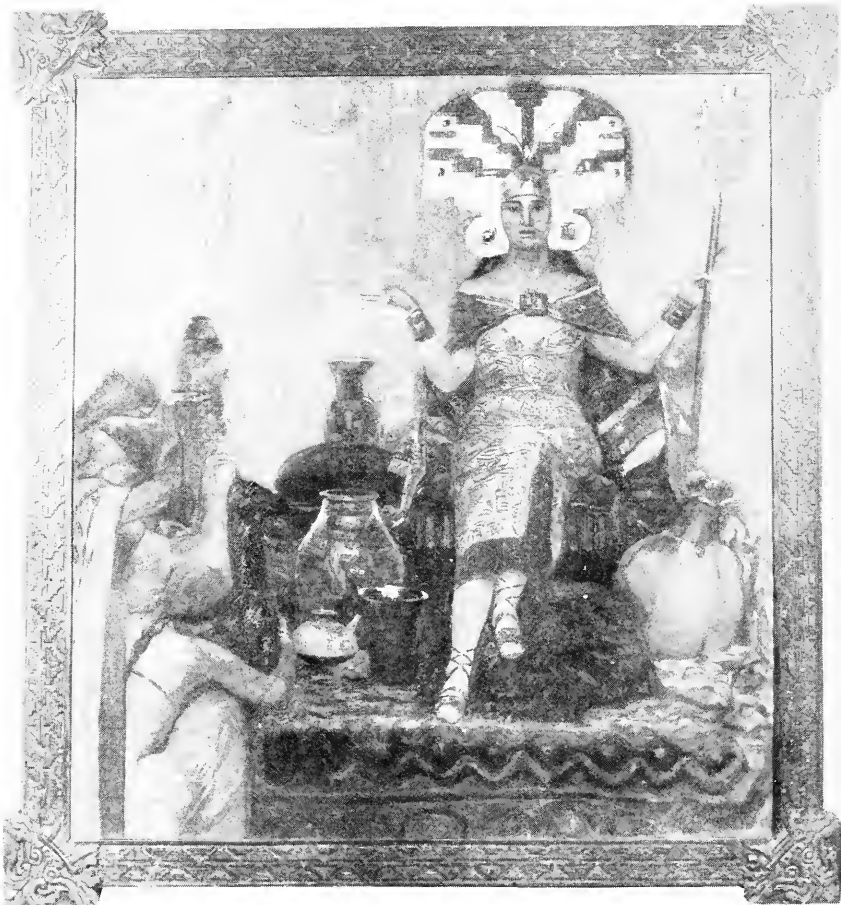
Guevara's color schemes are said to be unlike any other painter's



Courtesy of "The Chilean Review"

of Madame X," there are still hints of a dangerous fantasy, overbrimming the actual subject, and Van Gogh has painted better sunflowers. But between the self-portraits, the "Interior," and above all the sumptuous but lucid landscapes of virgin forests and tropical river, preference becomes merely a matter of personal caprice. After seeing so many exhibitions filled with a dead level of exercises on approved themes, and French essays, it is a pleasure to find work as independent and adventurous as Mr. Guevara's.

In that his work has been so seriously considered and highly praised by all the more considerable of the London art critics, Mr. Guevara has secured a triumph. With Mr. Konody, we believe that the "mature achievement" shown in the recent exhibition "holds the promise of an even more brilliant future."



THE OFFERING, BY SENORITA ELENA IZCUE

A young Peruvian artist of great promise whose work enjoys a constantly growing reputation, having been exhibited in a number of South American art centers. It was also exhibited a short time ago in New York City, under the joint auspices of Sr. Rafael Larce, one of Peru's most outstanding citizens—sugar planter, publicist and art connoisseur—who brought the work to this country, and W. R. Grace & Co. of the well-known and popular steamship line. Like the never-to-be-forgotten Argentine genius, Jorge Bermudez, this young Peruvian artist has consecrated her brush to reproducing the national types and characteristics of her native land and people, one of the most striking being that illustrated above. The canvas, which is of heroic size, represents a scene in the days of the Incas, long prior to the Spanish conquest. On an elaborately decorated throne sits one of the Daughters of the Sun, who is not only a princess of the reigning house, but is worshiped as the incarnation of the Sun God. Kneeling before her are worshipers humbly presenting their votive offerings—incense, a llama, precious stones, and food. The frame of this painting, which is of native wood and every inch of which is elaborately carved, continues the characteristic Inca motif. It is to be hoped that if this painting is to remain in the country, it may be exhibited in Washington. Sta. Izcue is the author of a most interesting series of drawing books, for use in the elementary and vocational schools of Peru, in which the work is based on Incaic motives, in conventionalized designs of most gorgeous coloring, adaptable for use in printed cotton and woolen fabrics, lace, ceramics, wall paper and other hangings. These books, which were published in Paris, are beautiful models of the art of printing in colors.

PAN PACIFIC AND PAN AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

I

PAN PACIFIC CONFERENCE

THE Pan Pacific Conference on Education, Rehabilitation, Reclamation, and Recreation called by the President of the United States in conformity with the corresponding joint congressional resolution, and to be held under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, will assemble in Honolulu, Hawaii, April 11 to 16, inclusive, 1927. Invitations have been issued through the Department of State to all countries bordering upon the Pacific Ocean and having territorial interests in the Pacific, including colonial governments. These comprise Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dutch East Indies, France, French Cochin China, Great Britain, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Japan, Macao, Mexico, Netherlands, Oceania, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, and Siam.

Invitations have been issued by the Secretary of the Interior through the appropriate departments of the United States Government to all Territories and outlying parts of the United States. These comprise Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Philippines, Porto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

All organizations and institutions, public or private, which are engaged or interested in the fields covered by this conference are invited to send delegates. The expenses of these delegates must be borne by the organizations they represent or by themselves.

Although this conference is planned primarily for Pacific countries and territories, all other countries having an interest in the conference will be welcome, and invitations have been sent to any other countries desiring to participate and not included in the invitations previously sent.

PROGRAM AND ACCEPTANCES

In addition to the Secretary of the Interior and officials of the Department of the Interior, there will be official representatives from other departments of the United States Government, including the Departments of State, the Treasury, Commerce, and Agriculture, and the Federal Board for Vocational Education. It is



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THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING, HONOLULU

expected that there will be a corresponding official representation on the program from the several countries participating. Leaders in education, reclamation, recreation, and kindred subjects representing countries outside the United States will have important parts in the presentation and discussion of topics. Ample provision will also be made for unofficial representatives on the program.

PURPOSES OF THE CONFERENCE

This conference is planned (1) to establish a basis of cooperation for the promotion of peaceful arts and pursuits among the countries participating; (2) to provide a medium for exchange of knowledge on the subjects under discussion; (3) to afford a wider field of service for certain technical activities; and (4) to be of assistance to the territories of the several participating countries.



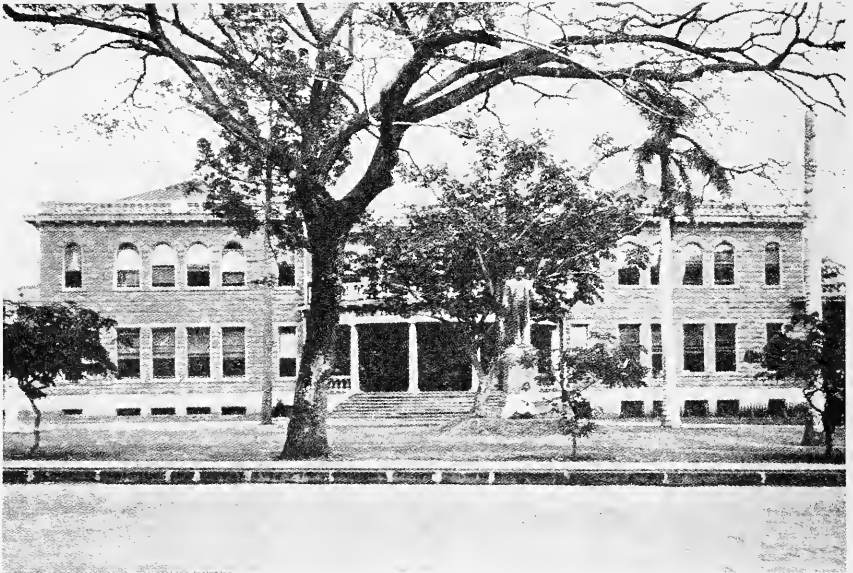
Courtesy of the Mid-Pacific Magazine

THE BEACH AT WAIKIKI, HAWAII

PRELIMINARY AGENDA OF CONFERENCE

EDUCATION

- (1) Exchange of educational ideas through:
 - (a) Establishment and maintenance of centers for the exchange and distribution of adequate translations of laws, decrees, texts, publications, etc.
 - (b) Exchange of lecturers, teachers, students, research workers, and others interested or actively engaged in education.
 - (c) The formulation of principles and standards for credential acceptance and evaluation.
- (2) Establishment and preservation of national standards for child life through:
 - (a) Proper care of the mother and the infant.
 - (b) Furnishing a certain minimum number of years of instruction and requiring the child's attendance.
 - (c) Instruction in health habits and provision of proper recreation.
- (3) Vocational education:
 - (a) The place of vocational education in the general educational program.
 - (b) Government plans for stimulation of vocational education.
 - (c) The rehabilitation of civilians disabled in industry.



Courtesy of the Mid-Pacific Magazine

THE LINCOLN SCHOOL IN HONOLULU

More than a thousand English-speaking children of various races attend classes in this school

RECLAMATION

- (1) Efforts of the State to aid homesteaders and build up communities of small farm owners.
- (2) The relation of marketing agencies to the successful settlement of public lands.
- (3) The relationship of the State to planting contracts, and the homesteader's dealings with the mill or cannery at which his product is handled.
- (4) Methods for extending public credit to homestead development enterprises.
- (5) Laws for the regulation and use of streams in irrigation.
- (6) Engineering problems connected with storage and distribution of water.

RECREATION

- (1) The vital relation of outdoor recreation to the health, physical, mental, and spiritual, of the Nation.
- (2) The important part that national parks play in the outdoor recreational field.
- (3) The place of national parks in an educational program as natural museums wherein the flora and fauna native to the region may be studied, rock forms examined, and the results of volcanism, glacial action, and erosion observed.



Courtesy of the Mid-Pacific Magazine

LABORERS' HOMES ON A HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATION

(4) The protection and preservation of indigenous plants and animals.

(5) Administration and management of parks.

(6) Correlation of Government and private efforts along conservative lines, including establishment of State and municipal parks.

All local arrangements for the conference will be handled by the Hon. W. R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii, and committees appointed by him. The Territory of Hawaii is planning to make this conference one of the greatest events in its history. Tours to points of interest in Hawaii during and after the conference will be arranged without expense to the delegates. They will include visits to the university and other educational institutions, rehabilitation-farming areas, the national park, the Volcano Kilauea, and other points of interest to those attending the conference. For those who desire to remain a considerable time after the close of the conference, itineraries in the islands will be planned. Every facility will be placed at the disposal of delegates, and nothing will be left undone which will contribute to their pleasure and profit. On the return of the delegates to San Francisco, about April 30, all official foreign delegates are invited to be the guests of the National Park Service for a visit to Yosemite National Park, Calif., one of the greatest of the national parks of the United States.

All inquiries concerning trips and accommodations in Hawaii should be addressed directly to the Governor of Hawaii, at Honolulu.

Requests for information concerning the conference should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, Washington, D. C.

II

PROJECTED SURVEY OF HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORY

In connection with the recent meeting of the American Historical Association at Rochester, December 30, 1926, those persons interested in Hispanic American history attended a dinner at which Dr. James A. Robertson, editor of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, presided. Among the many important matters discussed was that of undertaking a survey in the Hispanic American history field of the research, in progress and contemplated, engaged in by teachers and graduate students in the departments of history, political science, economics, and geography in colleges and universities of the United States. The matter was favorably considered, and Doctor Robertson appointed Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus, associate professor of history in the University of South Carolina, to supervise the work.

The aims of the survey are to show the interest and activity of investigators in the field, to prevent duplicated effort, and to enhance cooperation. Questionnaires are to be sent to all persons concerned, and the results of the survey are to be printed in the *Hispanic American Historical Review* in the near future. Volunteer information will be welcomed and may be sent to Professor Wilgus.

In view of the resolution approved in 1923 by the Fifth Pan American Conference in Santiago, Chile, and that subsequently approved by the Bolivarian Congress in Panama, June, 1926, looking toward concerted action by the American nations in obtaining a more complete knowledge of the existing data of American history, the American Historical Association is to be congratulated on its very fine initiative in a field so rich in those elements which, revealing each to the other, the individual backgrounds of national tradition, struggle and achievement, will inevitably make for a deeper understanding, a more profound realization of the common mission, the common destiny, of the American family of nations.

It will be interesting in this connection to recall the resolutions adopted at the Second Congress of American History and Geography held in Asunción, Paraguay, October 12-17, 1926, a brief translation of which is appended.

1. To prohibit in public instruction the stressing of any historical or geographical aspects which might wound the susceptibilities of any member of the fraternal nations of America.

2. To foster American confraternity on the basis of a better reciprocal knowledge, encouraging intellectual intercourse by exchange of professors and students, exchange of national works and the concerted divulgation of all those economic and cultural activities which constitute the material and moral greatness of a nation.

Considering: That the teaching of American history should so far as possible be the faithful reflection of the acts and ideas which have been influential in the development of events on American soil, the Second Congress of American

History and Geography declares: That it would view with pleasure the formation by the governments of the countries of America, through the intermedium of their respective public instruction authorities, of textbooks, pedagogically sound as to method, setting forth the truth as contained in the documents and sources of history.

Considering: That one of the principal sources in the recording of American history and of the particular peoples which compose it lies in the documentation guarded in the respective national, municipal, and local archives, the Second International Congress of American History and Geography in session at Asunción resolves: To address, through the intermediary of the Organizing Commission, all of the governments of America and their respective authorities, charging them with the necessity of publishing such archives, *or at least catalogues or indices* of such documents contained in those repositories.

III

WORLD ESSAY CONTEST

The annual world competition which the American School Citizenship League has been conducting for the past 17 years is a noteworthy attempt to interest teachers and pupils in international movements which are gradually leading the world to peace and unity. The promotion of international good will is the aim of the World Essay Contest. From the beginning the project has had the support of the leading educators of this country, who have been most generous in serving as judges. The contest is offered in two sections—secondary schools, and normal schools and teachers' colleges, each having a subject adapted to its own grade of students. In the contest just closed, the secondary school pupils wrote on "The organization of the world for the prevention of war," while the students of normal schools and teachers' colleges discussed the question, "Methods of promoting world friendship through education."

The announcement recently made that during the past 17 years fully half the prizes have been awarded to students in Europe and the British dominions indicates the wide response to the project. This method of promoting international good will suffers from no sentimental or propaganda motives. The merit lies in the research study demanded of the writers who are limited to the senior classes. Several of the essays, which have been published in various forms, have been real contributions.

The number of participants in the contest represents a considerable army of students who have made an impartial study of some aspect of international relations. The exact number, however, can not be definitely determined, since many schools incorporate the essay writing into the regular work of the English, history, or civics classes sending only the best essay to the judges. Nor does the influence of this essay writing stop at the school. The teachers' college and normal school contestants who go out as teachers inculcate

these ideas in their teaching, and there is ample proof that both classes of contestants, through the careful and thorough study entailed in writing the essays, become permanently interested in the promotion of international good will. A striking illustration of such interest is shown in the action of one of the winners of the first prize of \$75 a few years ago, who used this money to conduct a contest among the elementary schools of her own State, Maryland. It is a notable fact also that many of the leaders in the college International Relations Clubs attribute their first interest in the subject to the essay contest of the American School Citizenship League.

It is announced in the contest just closed that the second prize in both sections was won by a British student. The first and third prizes in the normal school and teachers' college section were awarded to students in the Illinois State Normal University—Miss Dorothy Hibarger and Miss Lena Scranton. This is not the first time that this university has been so honored. One of Doctor Felmley's students won the second prize in 1912, another the first prize in 1918, another received first honorable mention in 1919, and a fourth won the second prize in 1924. No appraisal of excellence should be made, however, without mentioning the Towson Normal School in Maryland, although in the contest just closed no student of this school received a prize. For several years past the Towson Normal School has ranked among the first in the number of prizes awarded in the contest. It was a student of this school who conducted the contest for the elementary schools of Maryland.

It is announced also that the first prize in the secondary school section was won by Miss Buelah Millet, of the Mesa Union High School, Mesa, Ariz., and that the third prize was awarded to Miss Virginia Stanley, of Holy Cross Academy, Lynchburg, Va. One interesting feature about the contest is the broad representation among the schools of the country. Nearly every State is represented each year.

Besides the prizes, there are three honorable mentions in each section. The first was won by a student of Illinois State Normal University, the second by a student of Goldsmiths College, London, and the third by a student of the State Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass. In the secondary school section, a student of the high school of the State University of Iowa received first honorable mention; one from the Girls' Secondary School, Birkenhead, England, second; and another from the high school of the State University of Iowa, third.

Great interest attaches to the subjects offered in the contest for 1926-27. Prospective teachers are asked to write on "The teacher as an agent of international good will." This calls for a definite statement as to the part which a teacher may take in furthering a universally recognized aim of education.

In the secondary school section boys and girls are asked to speak for themselves as to "How the youth of the world can promote international good will." Their ideas will be read with great interest, for the youth of the world is destined to carry forward this great adventure in world friendship.

AMERICAN SCHOOL CITIZENSHIP LEAGUE WORLD ESSAY
CONTEST, 1926-27

OPEN TO STUDENTS OF ALL COUNTRIES

Two sets of prizes, to be known as the Seabury prizes, are offered for the best essays on one of the following subjects:

1. *Open to students in normal schools and teachers' colleges:* "The teacher an agent of international good will."

2. *Open to seniors in secondary schools:* "How the youth of the world can promote international good will."

Three prizes of \$75, \$50, and \$25 will be given for the three best essays in each set.

UNITED STATES JUDGES

W. Carson Ryan, jr., professor of education, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

George A. McFarland, president State Teachers College, Minot, N. D.

E. Estelle Downing, Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Thomas C. Blaisdell, State Normal School, Slippery Rock, Pa.

E. Ruth Pyrtle, principal, McKinley School, Lincoln, Nebr.

Francis A. Bagnall, principal, State Normal School, Hyannis, Mass.

H. A. Davee, president, Murphy Collegiate Institute, Sevierville, Tenn.

Walter S. Athearn, dean, Boston University School of Religious Education.

CONTEST CLOSES JUNE 1, 1927

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

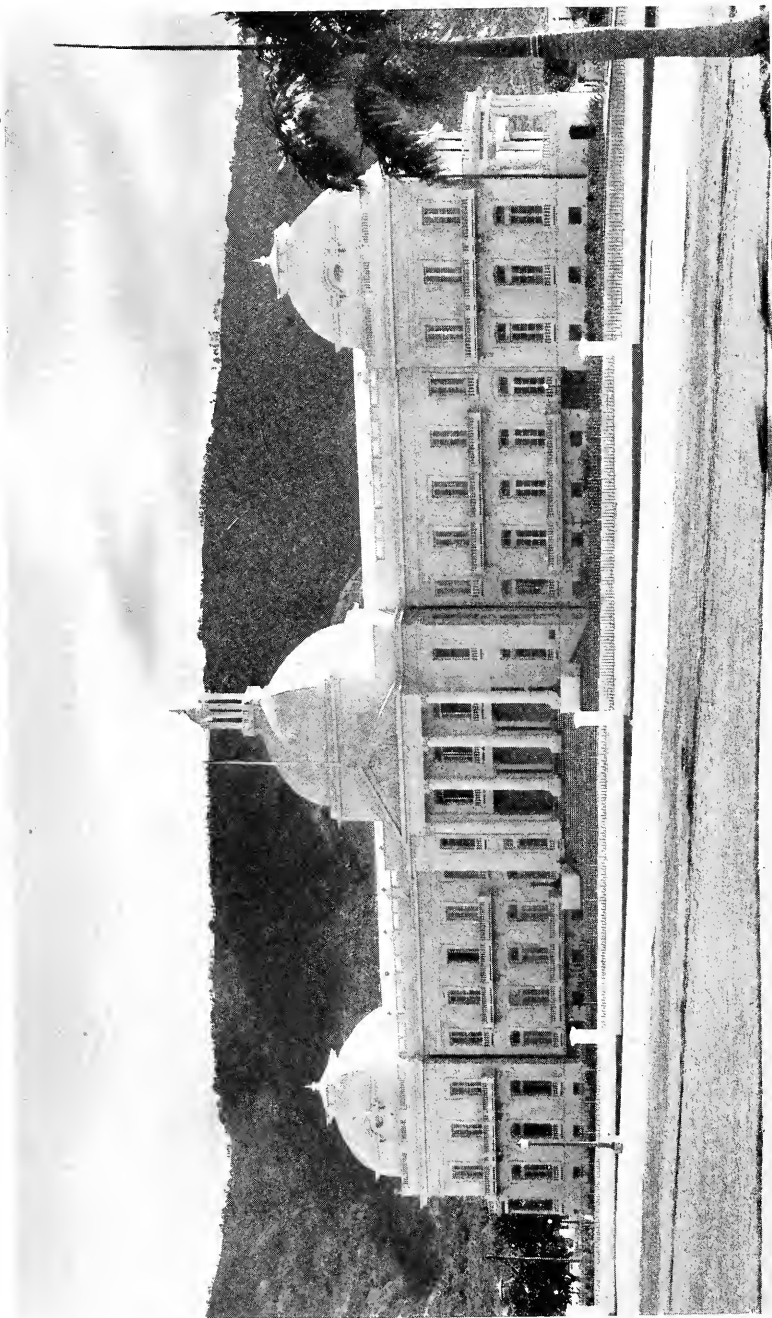
Each essay must be accompanied by a topical outline and a bibliography with brief notes on each book. Essays must not exceed 5,000 words (a length of 3,000 words is suggested as desirable), and must be written, preferably in typewriting, on one side only of paper 8½ by 11 inches with a margin of at least 1¼ inches. Manuscripts not easily legible will not be considered.

The name of the writer must not appear on the essay, which should be accompanied by a letter giving the writer's name, school, and home address, and sent to Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston 17, Mass., not later than June 1, 1927. Essays should be mailed flat (not rolled).

Each country other than the United States participating in the contest shall submit the three best essays in each set (normal and secondary) these essays to be selected by judges appointed in each country. The United States judges will select, from these and from the essays written by pupils of the United States, those which in their opinion should receive the prizes. Students may write in their own language. The three best essays selected by the national judges must be translated into English when submitted to the United States judges.

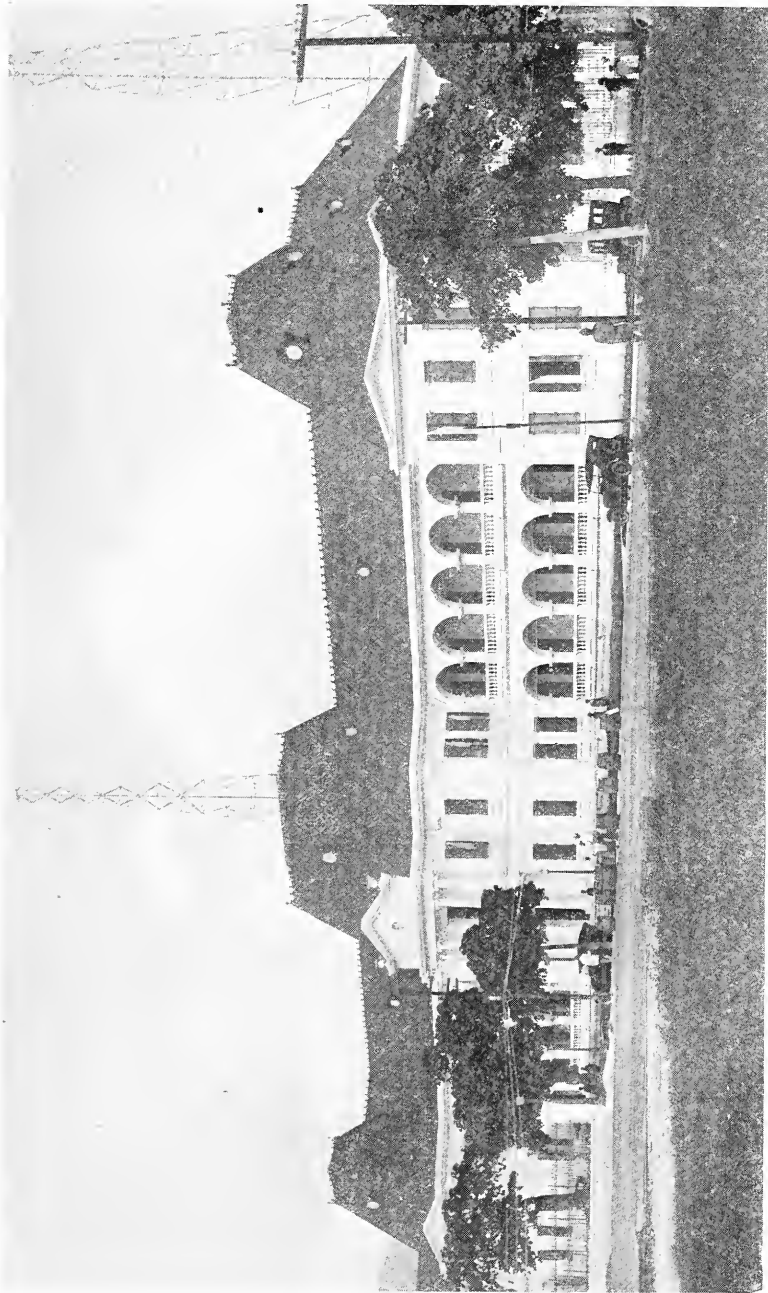
Information concerning literature on the essay subjects may be obtained from the secretary of the league.

Many teachers in the United States make the writing of these essays a part of the regular school work, sending to the league the best essay in the school. Not more than three essays should be sent from each school.



Courtesy of the Legation of Haiti in the United States

THE NEW PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI



Courtesy of the Legation of Haiti in the United States

NEW BUILDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, PORT AU PRINCE HAITI

FOUR POEMS BY ENRIQUE

[Translated into English verse

(Every Latin American country has its favorite singers. Mexico, which has an older culture than most Martínez. Born in 1871, he became a physician and associate professor of physiology and, later, an editor, literature in the Escuela de Altos Estudios, head of the literature department and professor of Mexican Argentina. He is the author of a number of books, and is probably the most popular of Mexico's living

EL SEMBRADOR DE ESTRELLAS

*Y pasarás, y al verte, se dirán: ¿qué camino
va siguiendo el sonámbulo? . . . Desatento al murmullo,
irás, al aire suelta la túnica de lino,
la túnica albicante de desdén y de orgullo.*

*Irán acompañándote apenas unas pocas
almas hechas de ensueño. . . . Mas al fin de la selva,
al ver ante sus ojos el murallón de rocas,
dirán amedrentadas: esperemos que vuelva.*

*Y treparás tú solo los grietados senderos;
vendrá luego el fantástico desfile de paisajes,
y llegarás tú solo a descorrer eclajes
allá donde las cumbres besan a los luceros.*

*Bajarás lentamente una noche de luna
enferma, de dolientes penumbras misteriosas,
sosteniendo tus manos y rogando una a una,
con un gesto de dádiva, las lumínicas rosas.*

*Y mirarán absortos el claror de tus huellas,
y clamará la jerga de aquel montón humano:
es un ladrón de estrellas. . . . Y tu pródiga mano
seguirá por la vida desparramando estrellas*

—“Los Senderos Ocultos”.

GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ

by ALICE STONE BLACKWELL]

of the others, is particularly rich in poets. One highly esteemed by his countrymen is Enrique González president of the Athenæum in Mexico City, Undersecretary of Education and Fine Arts, professor of French literature in the Escuela Preparatoria. For the last few years he has been ambassador from Mexico to poets.—*Alice Stone Blackwell.*)

THE SOWER OF STARS

*Thou shalt pass by, and men will say, "What pathway does he follow,
Lo, the somnambulist?" But thou, unheeding murmurs vain,
Wilt go thy way, thy linen robe upon the air out-floating,
Thy robe of linen whitened with pride and with disdain.*

*Few, few will bear thee company—souls made of dreams and visions,
And when the forest's end is reached, and steeper grows the track,
They will behold the wall of rock that rises huge before them,
And they will say with terror, "Let us wait till he comes back."*

*And all alone thou wilt ascend the high and crannied pathways,
And soon the strange procession of the landscapes will file by,
And all alone it shall be thine to part the cloudy curtains,
There where the lofty summits kiss the splendors of the sky.*

*Upon some night of moonlight faint, and sad, mysterious shadows,
Thou wilt come downward slowly, descending from the height,
Holding thine hands up, laden full, and, with a giver's gesture,
Sprinkling around thee, one by one, bright roses made of light.*

*And men, absorbed, will gaze upon the brightness of thy footprints,
And, many voiced, that multitude will raise a joyful cry:
"He is a thief of stars!" And then thy generous hand forever
Will keep on scattering through life the stars from out the sky.*

LA PLEGARIA DE LA ROCA ESTÉRIL

*Señor, yo soy apenas una roca desnuda
que azota el viento y quema el sol;
la nube, cuando pasa, de lejos me saluda
y tiende el ala a otra región.*

*Soy en la cumbre signo de un esperar eterno,
vuelvo los ojos al zafir
y entre lluvias de agosto y ráfagas de invierno
no hay primavera para mí.*

*Ignoro los follajes; yo nunca de la fuente
tuve la límpida canción,
ni musgos fraternales que brindar a la frente
del fatigado viajador.*

*Yo soy como un espectro que se alzaré insepulto,
ángel proscrito de un edén;
en el fondo del alma llevo un afán oculto,
en las entrañas, vieja sed.*

*Tengo mi planta inmóvil hundida en la montaña
y una esperanza en el azur,
y me ignoran los hombres, y nadie me acompaña
en estas cárceles de luz.*

*Señor, ya que no tengo ni musgo florecido
ni un arroyuelo bullidor,
haz que en mis abras forjen las águilas su nido
y hagan su tálamo de amor.*

*Mas si ha de ser forzoso que me aparte del mundo
y del concierto universal,
hazme símbolo eterno, inmutable y profundo
de la más alta soledad.*

—“El Libro de la Fuerza, de la Bondad y del Ensueño”.

THE PRAYER OF THE BARREN ROCK

*Lord, I am nothing but a barren rock,
Lashed by the wind, scorched by the sun's fierce might.
The passing cloud salutes me from afar,
Then elsewhere wings its flight.*

*I am a sign of everlasting hope,
Here on the height; the azure depths I see,
But amid August rains and winter blasts
There is no spring for me.*

*I have no greenery of waving leaves,
No fountain's limpid song and silvery stir,
No kindly mosses to invite the brow
Of the tired wayfarer.*

*Like an unburied specter I rise up,
Or angel from an Eden forced to part;
A hidden yearning in my soul I bear,
An old thirst in my heart.*

*My foot is buried, moveless, in the mount;
My hope is fixed on heaven's azure height.
Men know me not, and no one comes with me
Into this prison bright.*

*Lord, since I have no softly-flowering moss,
Nor singing stream down-leaping from above,
Within my clefts let eagles build their nest,
And make their home of love.*

*If I must stand apart from all the world
And its vast concert with earth's joy imbued,
Make me the symbol, endless, changeless, deep,
Of loftiest solitude!*

EN LA MUERTE DE JOSÉ SABÁS DE LA MORA

*Dicen: descansa en paz bajo la mansa
ternura de la tierra . . . ¡no, mentira! . . .
Ese muerto rebelde no descansa. . . .*

*Por sobre el pardo velo
de sucio polvo que lo encubre ahora,
ha de alzarse la mano imprecadora
demandando justicia a tierra y cielo. . . .
El sol la bañará con el consuelo
de sus vislumbres cálidas. . . . Las gotas
de la llovizna mojarán las rotas
y holladas hierbas. . . . Le dará la amable
femenil primavera su caricia. . . .
Mas la mano crispada e implacable
dirá en su muda expectación: ¡justicia! . . .*

*¡Justicia! . . . Y es en vano
que el egoísmo humano
diga: descansa en paz bajo la mansa
ternura de la tierra . . . ¡No descansa! . . .*

—“Los Senderos Ocultos”.

FOR ONE UNJUSTLY SLAIN

*“Below the earth he rests in peace,” they say;
“In peace he sleeps within her gentle breast.”
Ah, no! the words they speak are false and vain.
No, that rebellious dead man does not rest.*

*Above the veil of gray and lowly dust
Which for a covering men to him have given,
His hand is raised in imprecation still,
Demanding justice of the earth and heaven.*

*The sun will bathe it with the comfort sweet
Of his warm beams; upon it from the skies
The light shower will descend, and softly wet
The broken, trampled grass where low he lies.*

*The lovely Spring her womanly caress
With tenderness will give it from on high;
But yet that hand, implacable and clenched,
Waiting in silence, “Justice!” still will cry.*

*Justice! And human selfishness in vain
Will say, “He sleeps within earth’s gentle breast;
There in her calm repose he rests in peace,”
Ah, no! It is not true. He does not rest.*

LATIN AMERICAN WOMEN AS INDUSTRIAL WORKERS¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By ELVIRA SANTA CRUZ OSSA

NOW that women as a whole are a new and very real factor in the solution of social and economic problems, it seems both reasonable and timely that special attention should be directed to the working woman—the professional woman, the woman clerk and factory hand—who is engaged in the struggle of obtaining a livelihood for herself, her dependent family, or both.

The outstanding fact in such a consideration is that woman must gain her economic independence, and this applies to all the women of America without distinction of class or fortune. It should, however, be understood that independence, as used here, does not mean that license in manner or that ostentatious vociferation which has, at times, so prejudiced the feminist cause. By economic independence is meant that foundation upon which alone political and moral independence can be based.

I. ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Every woman who is dependent upon a man for the necessities of life inevitably loses something of her moral freedom. If married, and the union is governed by love, she may attain happiness; but if because of poverty she has contracted a union personally repugnant, she is inevitably doomed to unhappiness. Prostitution and those immoral relations which under the cloak of respectability are so common are primarily due to the woman's incapacity to maintain herself.

Modern laws, however, have opened to women a free passage into every field of professional, cultural, commercial, and scientific activity; and the Chilean civil code even empowers the married woman to dispose freely of her perquisites, salary, and property in general. In brief, the opportunity is given her to live her life with all the dignity proper to an adult member of the human family.

II. THE WORK OF WOMEN

It may be argued that the entrance of woman in the industrial world is detrimental to the welfare of the race; that the place of

¹ *Revista Chilena*, Santiago, June, 1926.

woman is in the home. . . . But as world statistics show that there are somewhat more than a hundred million women now working in both hemispheres, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that woman in industry is an inevitable condition of modern life and that the vital problem in relation thereto is that the conditions in which such work is effected are such that they are not detrimental to the well-being of the race.

Industrial or professional work is no more hurtful for woman than for man provided she receives an equitable wage or salary, and the factory, shop or office in which she works is safe and sanitary, the hours reasonable, the protective measures for prospective and nursing mothers enforced and she enjoys, as in the case of the workman, the benefits of accident, health, retirement and other insurance.

It is in the lack of such conditions and protective measures; it is in the abuses and exploitation of women in the industrial world that the danger to the race is found; it is the all too common attitude that the working woman is a mere machine, to be utilized to the utmost and discarded when damaged, which breaks alike both body and spirit. The woman compelled to work far into the night hours to gain a meager subsistence ages prematurely and becomes a human bankrupt much more to be feared than commercial bankruptcy. This is why working women should combine to form a social force which would be strong enough to put an end to such exploitation and abuse on the part of employers and others.

Just as long as the Latin American working women who aspire to economic independence remain an unformed and disjointed mass, they can never hope to achieve their rights, nor, indeed, can they entertain the slightest hope of being listened to by their employers, nor any others who are exploiting their isolation and poverty.

III. WOMEN'S TRADE-UNIONS

The most efficacious method of obtaining the economic betterment of women is, in the opinion of the writer, by trade-union or labor organizations. It is entirely useless for either feminist congresses and conventions or the law to declare that men and women should obtain equal remuneration for the same amount and type of work, if such declarations and laws remain a dead letter in the community or on the statute books. What is needed is sufficient force to compel respect for such dispositions. . . .

Above all is it necessary to combat the impression, all too common in the Latin American countries, that any organization of working women is subversive or in some way opposed to the interests of the employers. So far from correct is this impression that the exact opposite is true, since the employer in contracting women workers would deal not with weak and more or less irresponsible individuals, but with members of entities economically and morally responsible.

Every trade or labor union group organized on moral bases is a solidarity of effort which, born of the natural aspiration toward economic betterment and a stricter administration of justice, tends to establish and maintain the balance between the will of the employed and the will of the employer and, thus, in the wise phrase of Adam Smith, "a natural coalition." Labor and trade-unions are, therefore, auxiliary to the working agents, the precursors, as it were, of that objective toward which the peoples, under the new ideals of human justice and solidarity, are steadily tending.

But while men have organized themselves into national and international federations whose voice is heard by both parliaments and governments, Latin American working women have, for lack of union, not even managed to obtain elementary justice, thus missing the only force which would make possible their economic independence.

The social legislation of almost every American country includes enactments which set forth the principle of "equality of pay for equality of work," enactments which apply to men and women with equal force. Nevertheless, as already observed, this principle is not enforced, and the evils it was intended to correct continue to exist for this or that biological, economic, or political reason.

1. This condition of social inequality is due in part to the essentially individualistic spirit of woman herself. She has little or no conception of solidarity or cooperation, and in her desire to obtain work she does not hesitate to sacrifice her fellow workers. She lacks confidence and fears to struggle. Obligated to earn her daily bread, she abases her spirit, shutting her eyes to everything but the immediate good. Her slavlike fatalism rests on the conviction that it is useless to struggle, and that she would better resign herself to existing conditions, however sad, as if it were her fate to suffer dependence and oppression.

The average woman is timid and fearful before the employer who, under threat of dismissal, forbids her to form or join a union or other group of workers. Moreover, woman, in general, lacks public spirit. Also, in her efforts toward betterment, she has to struggle against her own ignorance and an apathy which too often springs from a mistaken concept of inferiority.

2. Again, excess of hand workers tends to destroy every individual effort in the way of protest against the meager wages paid such workers, against the insanitary conditions in the local workshops, and the failure to comply with the laws enacted in protection of women workers. Because of the seasonal character of much work—with its busy and slack periods—women workers are compelled to accept starvation wages, as apprentices in new jobs, those they leave being filled by others even more needy and at the risk of health and life itself.

3. Then there is the struggle against immorality, which leads the low-paid worker to look upon prostitution as merely the means of increasing an insufficient industrial or commercial wage. And this attitude of mind is exploited by all too many employers, as in the case of the theater manager with the actress who tried to obtain her overdue salary: "Don't forget you still have the *entreactos* left!" It is not uncommon to find that the death or abandonment of the natural head of the family or other acute family crisis causes the wife and mother to turn to the streets for the wherewithal to obtain the necessities of life.

The women's trade-union to-day offers a remedy for these evils:

1. To put an end to the idea that a woman's wages are merely supplementary, and to make it impossible for any government to continue to legislate under the mistaken idea that because a man is the natural head of a family he must be paid higher wages than a woman for the same amount of work.

This criterion, although without a legal basis, may prevail in the upper classes where the father, husband, or brother, under the influence of education, vanity, or social conventions, gives woman her due place. However, the same is not true in the lower classes, where ignorance or shiftlessness keeps the home from being established on a proper basis, and where oftentimes the wife, although the support of the family, is the victim of her husband's oppression. While the husband wastes his wages in cafés, gambling halls, and houses of prostitution, the wife is obliged to use her entire earnings to keep the family pot boiling.

2. To exact full enforcement of existing protective legislation for women and the respect of employers for the provisions of the law. Almost all governments have ratified the conventions of the International Labor Office; were these put into effect, the economic status of the working woman would inevitably improve.

3. To reduce the hours of labor to their legal number. Dress-making and tailoring shops, as well as other establishments, often work their employees overtime, and for these extra hours it would be only fair to require pay at the rate of a 50 per cent increase over the regular rate. The same might be said if government supervision is extended to home work, the most poorly paid of all labor.

4. To improve working conditions with respect to hygiene and safety. Whereas men refuse to work in poorly ventilated, insanitary shops, women lose their sight and their health toiling in dark, damp basements and in the malodorous workrooms of dressmaking establishments.

5. To fix a minimum wage for each industry on the basis of the cost of living and the purchasing power of money. Men workers have done this for themselves by means of strikes and collective bargaining, without the necessity of special legislation.

6. To bring about the peaceful solution of labor conflicts by the legal presentation of petitions formulated by a lawfully capacitated trade-union and by recourse to the Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Such methods would undoubtedly prove economically advantageous.

7. To improve women's education by courses in vocational subjects and home economics and by lectures, libraries, and such other facilities as are usually offered by trade-unions.

8. To improve the standard of living by means of higher wages. Decent and sufficiently ample living quarters prevent the immorality often resulting from the promiscuity of the crowded, dirty tenement; good lighting attracts the husband to the home, and the children can be properly clad for school.

An improved standard of living indirectly brings about increased productivity of labor and therefore, eventually, an increase in national prosperity.

9. To establish employment bureaus, directed by competent persons, who should keep careful statistics of periods of unemployment and of the training and record of unemployed women. Such work would not only be of assistance to women applying to the bureaus, but would be a credit to the bureaus themselves.

10. To run cooperative stores as a means of decreasing the cost of living.

11. To establish funds for making loans without interest in the periods of unemployment which frequently arise in seasonal trades, such as fur-sewing, garment-making, manufacture of soft drinks, etc. In such cases the woman trade-union member receives a modest allowance which she repays to the union loan fund when she is again employed.

12. To create savings funds, deposits from which are withdrawn upon marriage, thus tending to avoid the illegitimate unions resulting from financial inability to undertake marriage.

13. To open cooperative shops for the production and sale of merchandise. By competing in the open market these prevent a fall in wages because of overproduction or an oversupply of labor. In some cases cooperative workshops rival great industrial enterprises, as for example in Italy, where the lingerie unions have attained such economic importance that in various markets they fix the prices of their products.

14. To secure part ownership in companies by means of employees' shares which, together with the employers' shares, should form the economic machinery of industrial enterprises.

15. To promote by the spoken and written word the trade-union ideal. Among effective means for such propaganda is the use of a special label on all goods manufactured in shops paying fair wages to women workers and complying with protective legislation for women.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Woman, a new and important factor in the solution of economic problems in American countries, should first of all attain economic independence as the only satisfactory foundation for achieving political and moral independence.

2. World statistics show a total of 100,000,000 employed women. It is therefore our bounden duty to fight for such working conditions for women as will not imperil the future of the race, in this day and age when the high cost of living and other irremediable social conditions force them to seek employment outside the home.

3. The leading factor in obtaining an improvement in the economic status of women is respect for the social-welfare laws granting them equal pay with men for equal work, protection for maternity, and other benefits.

4. These social laws are disregarded because women are unorganized and have no group consciousness, due to their individualistic spirit, a spirit which is also timid and sometimes not straightforward. Without unity full rights can never be achieved.

5. The most efficient means for bringing about the union of all women's trade-unions is an organization based on the ideals of order, justice, and ethics.

REORGANIZATION OF MEXICO CITY NORMAL SCHOOLS¹ :: :: :: ::

UNTIL 1925 normal training in Mexico City was given in the two normal schools for men and women and the evening normal school. Early that year these were united into one under the name of the National Normal School (*Escuela Nacional de Maestros*), in the suburb of San Jacinto. The new institution opened with a considerably larger number of students than the combined enrollment of the three separate schools.

The school was established on the following new lines:

There was novelty in the mere fact of moving it out of the city into extensive grounds, in which school gardens, athletic fields,

¹ Abbreviated translation of article in "Boletín de la Secretaría de Educación Pública," Mexico, D. F., May, 1926.

children's playgrounds, etc., will eventually be laid out. Another innovation was the introduction of coeducation.

The school has been transformed into a great academic center (about 5,000 students), thus fulfilling one of the primary aims of its organization, since it is believed that in this way all the problems of daily life are more easily presented than in small groups which, because of their very smallness, lead a rather artificial life. Increased competition naturally calls forth greater effort, and a wave of new activity has been noted among the students, to such an extent that last year 19 special courses were given at the request of the students by the regular professors or others who generously offered their services.

A division was made between the cultural studies and the strictly professional ones, thus creating separate secondary ² and professional schools. The work of the secondary division was made identical with that division of the National Preparatory School; the professional division underwent important changes, such as the addition of an extra year of educational psychology, the inclusion of biology and special courses in modern history and geography. The curriculum includes practice in agricultural tasks, home industries, and trades, with emphasis on women's handicrafts and other manual work. The course in the day normal schools covers six years instead of five as heretofore.

Normal students were formerly instructed in teaching methods by first acquainting them with the general principles embodied in the science of education, psychology, sociology, etc.; then these principles were examined in the light of the so-called special methodology, and finally the student verified them through practice. To-day, once the general principles have been learned, the student puts them into practice and then deduces from this practice the special methods. In this way he follows a truly scientific path. The results are most encouraging.

The methods used in teaching all subjects are essentially progressive, instead of the verbalism which was formerly the rule. Practice teaching is no longer done exclusively in the annexed model primary school, but in different primary schools in the Federal District, and nearly half a year is employed in this invaluable labor.

In order that the students may have the opportunity to express their own personality, they are given intelligent and opportune help, but otherwise exercise self-government.

A resident teaching staff has been established, who assist in the moral and scientific guidance of the students.

² The normal course is of secondary grade, being based on graduation from the primary school. Graduates teach in the primary schools. (Editor's note.)

EVENING NORMAL SCHOOL

The evening department, whose enrollment is double that of the former separate school, follows the same curriculum and methods as the day department.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT

The studies required for kindergartners were formerly of the most elementary character, consisting merely of the first and second years of the secondary course and one professional year. A more adequate program has now been adopted, consisting of five years, three of which are secondary and two professional. This change is heartily approved of by the kindergartners themselves.

COURSE FOR HOME VISITORS

A small group has enrolled in the two-year course for home visitors, based on the three-year secondary school course.

ANNEXED PRIMARY DEPARTMENT

This school, comprising 39 groups, continues to follow the progressive program so wisely laid down by the department of education. It has no principal, technical and administrative decisions being made by the whole staff meeting as the teachers' council. This system has had very good results, since all the teachers are directly responsible for the work of the school, and are obliged to study not merely the problems of their own group, but those of the whole school. As a consequence, the teachers last year felt the necessity of increasing their knowledge in some more effective manner than by merely attending a class or studying a book, and decided to send one of their number to the United States during the long vacation period in order that he might gather information directly in the more important primary schools of New York.

Last year careful studies on arithmetic were begun. A series of tests were given, which showed the actual value of our teaching methods and the necessity of some changes that are now being introduced. A similar piece of work is being done on the national language.

PRESCHOOL CENTER

In Mexico the kindergartens have been functioning in an artificial manner, without respecting at all the nature of the child. For this reason new paths were marked out last year and are now being followed. These are outlined briefly below:

The school functions in the open air. Care for the health of the child is the most important consideration, and the number of sick children has been reduced by 75 per cent.

The institution has been made democratic.

Froebel's gifts and the so-called occupations, as well as other kindergarten material, have been discarded, since the best gift is the marvelous gift of Nature. The special exercises for so-called sense education have also been done away with; the child should be placed in contact with Nature and given plenty of activity so that his perceptions will be acquired naturally.

For detailed programs of study there has been substituted an intelligent direction of the free spiritual and motor expression of the child, enriching and confirming it. Fixed hours for classes have been abandoned, for if it is inadvisable to hold primary children to these, it is pure barbarity to attempt to do so with children of from 4 to 6 years. The activities in which children should engage can not be contained within the limitations prescribed by classes as commonly prevailing in kindergartens; in this preschool center the *teaching* is preferably incidental.

The child is respected. His nascent initiative, his spontaneity, his liberty are something sacred which is not touched except to make it more beautiful.

Careful records are kept of anthropometric data and mental development, made at frequent intervals with a view to the distribution and arrangement of educational exercises.

IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES

The students have organized themselves into a cooperative body which is a small-scale reproduction of the Government of the Republic. An orchestra composed of 45 students has given concerts outside of the school, the most interesting of these being the one given at the broadcasting station of the newspaper *El Universal*. The Student Sanitary Brigade, with about a hundred members, is very well organized and has already rendered important service, as on the occasion of the interschool athletic meet last year, when its work was so active and intelligent that the press confused it with the better known White Cross and Red Cross. Since last year the students have had exclusive charge of the school lunch, formerly served by outsiders, and the profits go to swell the funds of the society. They also manage a small school supply business.

A small printing press and a photographic shop have been installed for the use of the school.

In the courtyard of one of the buildings a botanical garden has been planted, following closely the work laid out for the botany class. Necessary material has been provided for the class in practical agriculture. Although the school really has not enough available ground

for this work, the sale of garden produce raised by the students in small plots last year has already brought in some money.

A hall has been fully equipped with necessary gymnastic apparatus. Last year the school won third place in the interschool meet, a stimulus which has served to make the students regard the gymnasium with favor and to greatly increase their participation in sports.

Last year, in spite of the efforts made to reduce the number of children without school facilities in the districts near the school, a large number were not enrolled because there was no room for them. Although not included in the budget of the normal school, registration was opened for afternoon classes in the assurance of the students' willingness to serve. Thus nine primary classes met during the whole year; senior students generously took charge of these classes and carried out a praiseworthy piece of work. The problem again presented itself this year and was solved in the same way; seven classes are taught by students who, as last year, receive no remuneration. The kindergarten students rendered a similar service by establishing afternoon divisions in several kindergartens. The students have also organized a cultural institution under the name of "People's University," which has charge of a night school for workingmen.

A service of home visitors has been established in order to teach hygiene of the home, child hygiene and moral hygiene in the homes of the poor children who attend this school and live near by. Some handicrafts, cooking, and laundering are also taught. The school has opened extension classes in machine embroidery, millinery, cutting and fitting, etc., which are attended by more than 200 women of the neighborhood having relatives in the school.

Last year six essays were submitted in a competition on the following topics:

a. The project method.

b. In what practical and effective manner ought students to aid workingmen and the rural population in their present efforts toward betterment?

The new spirit in education which is so evident in the reorganization of the normal schools shows itself also in other branches of instruction, and gives promise of notable educational advances in Mexico during the next few years.

CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

IT is now many years since landscape planning or designing began to be practiced in a limited way. The pioneer books discussed the laying out to best advantage of private estates, parks, and grounds on which educational and other public institutions were to be located. Then came the planning of the central part of a city, in the form of a plaza, square, or other civic center in which to group the principal public buildings. Later books discussed the replanning of entire villages or towns, the emphasis, however, still being placed on the municipal center. Later, cognizance was taken of the fact that the city would, in expanding, spread over near-by land, that outer area to which the name "twilight zone" was given, and efforts were made to extend civic planning to include this zone. Finally, during recent years, it has been found necessary to broaden the scope still further, so as to include the region circumadjacent to the city and immediately tributary thereto. Thus the "regional plan" came into being.

But, in the view of Mr. Cyrus Kehr, author of the recent publication, *A Nation Plan*,¹ the regional is still far from adequate, since it ignores the following facts:

First: That should planning proceed so limited, every city would be surrounded by a planned area outside of which would be a disregarded "no man's land," left to develop, or not to develop, without direction and with no intelligent relation to other areas.

Second: That many of the more serious defects in a city are to be remedied by plans not for the city itself but for areas outside of it, areas in some cases a considerable distance away.

Third: That no city can be brought to its best without the most complete interrelation possible with all other cities of the nation; that for social and industrial reasons each city needs the best possible communication with all other parts of the nation and, indeed, of the world; that the fullest mental and spiritual development of the people of any city can be attained only through such communication; and that for material or industrial advancement each city needs the best possible facilities for the interchange of industrial products between all sections of the nation and of the world.

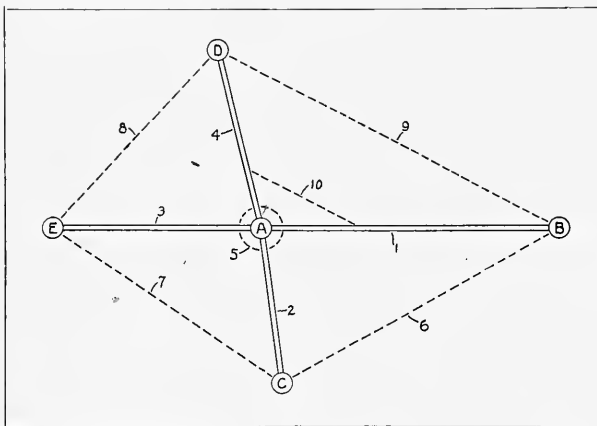
Fourth: That the nation for its best development needs an approximately even distribution of population to be sought by interrelating a large number of places with a view to adapting them to city development, and that in the planning of a city first consideration must be given to this extended external relationship.

¹ *A Nation Plan*, by Cyrus Kehr. Oxford University Press, American Branch. 1926.

Fifth: That the most important and most costly physical service and one which affects all interests, is transportation; that good external transportation at low cost is essential to the prosperity of the local community; and that such transportation can be provided to the local community only by arranging a transportation system which embraces the entire country.

If, then, the most adequate city planning is in reality national in scope, it is only logical to carry it one step further, since in the words of Epictetus, "The philosophers * * * tell us that this world is one city." This idea is most interestingly developed in *A Nation Plan*, already mentioned, the author's arguments being summarized in the following paragraphs:

Real human interest calls for the altruistic spirit. Selfishness must give place to conduct based on a full appreciation of the fact of interdependence, since no nation nor part of any nation can be brought to its best unless every other reaches



RELIEVING CITY CONGESTION

Congestion in the city, A, in this diagram, can best be relieved by improvement remote from that city. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are highways. The streets in A are congested with highway vehicles going between the cities, B and C, C and E, E and D, D and B, B and E, and C and D. A belt highway, 5, placed around A will divert this through traffic from A. But then this traffic will continue to burden the highways, 1, 2, 3, and 4. This can be remedied by building highways along the dotted lines, 6, 7, 8, and 9. A highway on the dotted line would pass B and D traffic.

From "A Nation Plan"

its highest development. This altruism must also include those who come after us.

The highest human evolution, moreover, is impossible in the presence of material and physical disorder, crudeness, and imperfection. Man, like any other organism, can develop rightly only under suitable environment. Where we have excessive massing of population and consequent abnormal living conditions, there are bred discontent, unrest, discord, strikes, riots, crime, and perverted political activities.

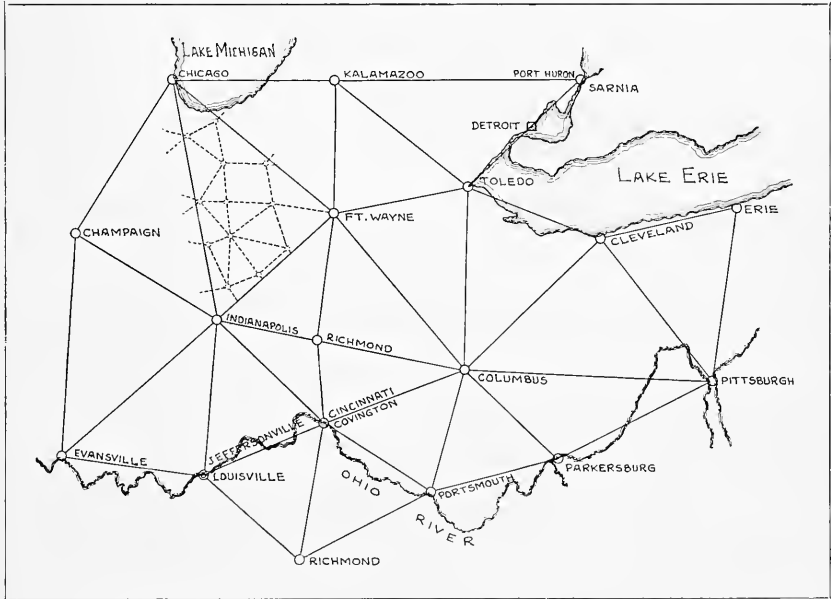
National and world planning can be made a means to create among mankind a broader humanitarian sympathy. Thus can a people be led to see their nation and the world as a whole and thus recognize that all the inhabitants of the nation and of the world should be regarded as neighbors and friends.

Furthermore, it must be recognized that the natural resources of the entire world are not "unlimited and inexhaustible"; and in this vital matter there should be formulated a policy or program for world-wide cooperation in the conservation of the world's natural resources.

For long centuries, moreover, until only a hundred years ago, there was but a limited degree of industrial development. During the last century, however, there was an industrial unfolding equaling or surpassing all that of the thousands of years preceding. A "world plan" should prescribe action looking to the

sharing of these industrial improvements, in order that all mankind may benefit thereby materially, and therefore participate in the social or human unfolding which, as the next stage, should follow the universal utilization of industrial inventions and discoveries for the social betterment of humanity. This material and this social or human unfolding should be directed and encouraged by means of a definite plan.

Such world-wide planning would bring into cooperation and fellowship a large number of people of broad vision who delight in pioneering work for human advancement. The study and educational effort associated therewith in each country would stimulate and inspire to other civic effort. Furthermore, through a world plan, the attention of civic workers in all countries would be directed



From "A Nation Plan"

FRAME WORK OF THE NATION PLAN

This diagrammatic map is only for illustration of the triangular composition of the plan and does not show places actually chosen to become "centers" connected by "experimental lines." Such choosing must be preceded by extended study of many factors. The circles indicate belt railways and belt highways at the centers.

to such work in progress or already accomplished in other countries. Wherever there is a great dream into which are woven enthusiasm and creative genius, so that it appeals to the imagination and leads men to apply themselves untiringly through love of the task to make the dream a reality, that dream will serve throughout the world as inspiration for other similar dreams.

The consequent mingling and interchange between the peoples of the world; the material improvements; and the direction of thought to changes calculated to afford better living conditions and more culture, which would come as a result of the discussion, preparation and gradual execution of a world plan, would tend to bring about the elimination of ignorance, superstition, and local hatred and cause the growth of mutual acquaintance and esteem, while deepening and broadening the love of one's own country.

A world plan is therefore urged as one of the most promising means of establishing a logical working basis for world harmony and world peace.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA IN 1926

By MATILDA PHILLIPS,

Chief Statistician, Pan American Union

THE total value of the trade of the United States with the 20 Latin-American Republics for the calendar year 1926, according to statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, amounted to \$1,875,901,625, as compared with \$1,851,044,014 in 1925. The figures show an increase in imports and a slight decline in exports as compared with the previous year. Imports, amounting to \$1,041,677,670, were \$35,230,593 or 3.5 greater than in 1925, while exports, aggregating \$834,223,955, were \$10,372,982 or 1.2 per cent less than in the preceding year.

The imports for the two years, by countries of origin, were as follows:

United States imports from Latin America

| Countries | 1925 | 1926 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | <i>Per cent</i> |
| Mexico..... | \$178, 835, 454 | \$169, 368, 775 | -5. 2 |
| Guatemala..... | 11, 337, 683 | 14, 512, 318 | +28. 0 |
| Salvador..... | 2, 323, 424 | 4, 237, 149 | +82. 3 |
| Honduras..... | 8, 718, 969 | 8, 719, 834 | +0. 9 |
| Nicaragua..... | 6, 188, 436 | 5, 975, 837 | -3. 4 |
| Costa Rica..... | 4, 791, 531 | 7, 052, 187 | +47. 1 |
| Panama..... | 6, 430, 796 | 5, 548, 522 | -13. 7 |
| Cuba..... | 261, 672, 858 | 250, 569, 693 | -4. 2 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 7, 646, 953 | 8, 072, 213 | +5. 5 |
| Haiti..... | 2, 060, 468 | 1, 379, 303 | -33. 0 |
| North American Republics..... | 490, 006, 572 | 475, 435, 831 | -2. 9 |
| Argentina..... | 80, 169, 993 | 88, 137, 205 | +9. 9 |
| Bolivia ¹ | 84, 461 | 279, 986 | +231. 4 |
| Brazil..... | 221, 787, 803 | 235, 307, 073 | +6. 0 |
| Chile..... | 88, 978, 286 | 81, 442, 281 | -8. 4 |
| Colombia..... | 63, 376, 084 | 90, 241, 676 | +42. 3 |
| Ecuador..... | 8, 700, 627 | 6, 757, 104 | -22. 3 |
| Paraguay ¹ | 380, 476 | 540, 954 | +42. 1 |
| Peru..... | 17, 278, 278 | 21, 796, 710 | +26. 1 |
| Uruguay..... | 16, 100, 470 | 18, 423, 243 | +14. 4 |
| Venezuela..... | 19, 584, 027 | 23, 315, 607 | +19. 0 |
| South American Republics..... | 516, 440, 505 | 566, 241, 839 | +9. 6 |
| Total Latin America..... | 1, 006, 447, 077 | 1, 041, 677, 670 | +3. 5 |

¹ United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities, imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.

It will be seen that there were increases in imports from all the countries, except Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Haiti, Chile, and Ecuador. The greatest actual increase was in the imports from Colombia; the greatest percentage of increase was in the imports from Bolivia. The greatest actual decrease was in the imports from Cuba, and the greatest percentage of decrease was in the imports from Haiti.

The exports for the two years, by countries of destination, were as follows:

United States exports to Latin America.

| Countries | 1925 | 1926 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | <i>Per cent</i> |
| Mexico..... | \$144,716,520 | \$134,994,164 | -6.7 |
| Guatemala..... | 9,382,196 | 11,088,204 | +18.1 |
| Salvador..... | 9,193,916 | 9,556,521 | +3.9 |
| Honduras..... | 9,571,471 | 7,540,286 | -21.2 |
| Nicaragua..... | 7,434,539 | 6,264,272 | -15.7 |
| Costa Rica..... | 6,800,819 | 6,312,416 | -7.1 |
| Panama..... | 28,236,418 | 32,412,669 | +14.7 |
| Cuba..... | 198,655,032 | 160,487,680 | -19.2 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 17,763,696 | 14,572,376 | -17.9 |
| Haiti..... | 13,717,583 | 10,857,427 | -20.8 |
| North American Republics..... | 445,472,190 | 394,086,015 | -11.5 |
| Argentina..... | 148,758,606 | 143,574,682 | -3.4 |
| Bolivia ¹ | 5,088,145 | 5,162,927 | +1.4 |
| Brazil..... | 87,461,021 | 95,449,419 | +9.1 |
| Chile..... | 39,273,692 | 49,043,564 | +24.8 |
| Colombia..... | 41,376,571 | 49,282,028 | +19.1 |
| Ecuador..... | 6,807,624 | 4,662,159 | -31.5 |
| Paraguay ¹ | 902,479 | 905,407 | +0.2 |
| Peru..... | 23,029,779 | 29,352,521 | +27.4 |
| Uruguay..... | 21,269,743 | 23,015,149 | +8.2 |
| Venezuela..... | 25,157,087 | 39,690,084 | +57.7 |
| North American Republics..... | 399,124,747 | 440,137,940 | +10.2 |
| Total Latin America..... | 844,596,937 | 834,223,955 | -1.2 |

¹ United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities, imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.

The above table shows that there were increases in the exports to Guatemala, Salvador, Panama, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Decreases are shown in exports to Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Argentina, and Ecuador. The largest actual increase as well as the largest percentage of increase was in exports to Venezuela. The largest actual decrease was in exports to Cuba and the largest percentage of decrease was in exports to Ecuador.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

CONGRESS OF MUNICIPALITIES.—The First Congress of Municipalities of Argentina met in Buenos Aires from November 15 to 20, 1926, under the auspices of the municipality of Buenos Aires. Sections were formed on finances and insurance, public works and supplies, and public health and charity. Nearly 200 municipalities were represented.

FRUIT TRADE.—Due to the growing trade in native and foreign fruits the Bureau of Agricultural Sanitation is increasing its activities. Argentine fruits, including melons, grapes, and pears from Mendoza and San Juan; pears and apples from Río Negro; cherries, apples, peaches, and oranges from the Delta, all command good prices in London and New York markets. The agricultural sanitary bureau expects to put into operation a disinfection chamber of the vacuum type for the disinfection of cottonseed from those countries where the weevil exists. The following tables show exports and imports in fruits, vegetables, and plants for the years 1924 and 1925, and for nine months of 1926:

IMPORTS

| | 1924 | 1925 | Jan. 1-Sept. 30, 1926 |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Kilograms</i> | <i>Kilograms</i> | <i>Kilograms</i> |
| Fresh fruit..... | 61,396,889 | 70,939,392 | 71,106,009 |
| Dried fruit..... | 2,771,526 | 3,728,329 | 2,023,797 |
| Fresh vegetables..... | 1,674,593 | 10,309,014 | 2,445,705 |
| Potatoes..... | 581,965 | 14,655,985 | 527,940 |
| Dried legumes..... | 10,622,626 | 19,512,843 | 10,729,217 |
| Plants (units)..... | 476,813 | 510,245 | 212,310 |

EXPORTS

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Fresh fruits..... | 3,169,540 | 5,844,693 | 5,764,892 |
| Fresh vegetables..... | 764,017 | 868,924 | 1,582,932 |
| Potatoes..... | 62,723,680 | 32,704,447 | 61,559,466 |
| Dried legumes..... | 984,240 | 1,161,813 | 1,273,964 |
| Plants (units)..... | 504 | 468,601 | 79,781 |

TOURING CLUB TO BUILD NEW ROAD.—The Argentine Touring Club resolved in a recent meeting to construct a new paved highway from Buenos Aires through Rosario to Córdoba. To finance the undertaking the club resolved to create a highway fund to which the national government and the provincial governments of the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and Córdoba, as well as the Government

Petroleum administration and private oil interest have promised support. Plans for this road were approved by Congress in 1923. It is estimated that the cost of such a highway, 755 kilometers (about 470 miles) in length and 200 meters wide, will be 33,000,000 pesos, including the up-keep for the first five years. The highway will parallel the railroad, giving a much needed means of access to the capital from the provinces.

FIVE NEW OMNIBUS LINES.—The Anglo-Argentine Tramways Co. of Buenos Aires in December and January opened five new omnibus lines for traffic in the capital. The busses, built in Argentina, have seats for 26 passengers.

NEW AIRPLANE FACTORY.—The first national airplane factory is to be established in the city of Córdoba, where the corner stone of the building for this new industry was laid on November 10, 1926. It is expected that the factory will be completed in a year and that soon thereafter the Government will begin the manufacture of planes.

BOLIVIA

PROPOSED MATCH FACTORY.—A Swedish match company has presented a proposal to the Bolivian Government asking for the exclusive right to manufacture, import, export, and sell matches in the Republic.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—In the Province of Charcas an elementary practical school of agriculture and livestock breeding has been established.

NEW CUSTOMHOUSE.—A customhouse was recently established in the city of Cochabamba to take care of the trade between the department of that name and the Departments of Santa Cruz and El Beni. Approximately 250,000 bolivianos will be spent on the construction of this customhouse.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE.—A proposition has been approved by the Bolivian Government for a concession to establish an automobile and truck service between Puerto Ballivián and Trinidad. This contract provides for the free transport of mail bags between the towns named. Public functionaries who make the journey for official purposes will be carried at half rates. Every six months the Government will pay the contractor in advance the sum of 6,000 bolivianos on condition that the service given is satisfactory. The period of the contract is for five years.

BRAZIL

SECOND VEGETABLE OILS CONGRESS.—Many of the Brazilian States have stated their intention of sending delegates and samples of their vegetable products to the Second Oils Congress, which will take place in São Paulo in May, 1927. As Brazil has many oil-pro-

ducing plants, the congress should give profitable results. The executive committee has resolved to work for the establishment, in the department of industrial chemistry of the São Paulo Polytechnic School, of a section devoted to the study of oil-bearing substances and their by-products, to which purpose all the funds left after the close of the Congress will be devoted. Federal and State Governments, as well as heads of industries, will be asked to contribute to the laboratory in question.

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION.—The São Paulo Railroad Co., due to the benefit derived from the electrification of several sections of its line, has decided to electrify 80 kilometers more between São Carlos and Rincão. It has contracted with an American company for three electric engines for passenger trains, and complete equipment for two conversion substations. With the new section the total distance electrified will be 214 kilometers, with five substations.

WATER SUPPLY.—On November 11, 1926, an improvement to the water supply of Rio de Janeiro was put into public service. The Maracanã pumping station has been rebuilt and provided with four pumps to provide sufficient water for the higher sections of the city and during droughts.

HIGHWAYS.—According to the message of the President of the State of Sergipe that State now has 223 kilometers of highway ready for traffic. Some of the sections of highway were constructed by private enterprise with assistance from the State.

It was expected that by January, 1927, work would be completed on the highway from São Paulo to the city of Bragança by way of Juquery and Atibaia.

In the State of Pernambuco a 50-kilometer highway was opened from Ouricury to Petrolina with a branch road to the municipality of Boa Vista making connections with the municipalities of the bordering States.

CHILE

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The Government monthly statistical report for October, 1926, gives the following amounts for the leading imports and exports of staple merchandise for the first nine months of 1925 and 1926, only the most important being here cited:

| Merchandise | January to September, 1926 | | January to September, 1925 | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| IMPORTS | | | | |
| | | <i>Pesos</i> | | <i>Pesos</i> |
| Edible oils.....kilos.. | 5,736,457 | 15,316,622 | 2,911,818 | 8,724,870 |
| Sheep.....units.. | 436,529 | 10,048,369 | 81,244 | 2,024,121 |
| Cattle.....do..... | 108,679 | 42,396,982 | 9,644 | 2,416,953 |
| Rice.....kilos.. | 15,468,617 | 15,352,551 | 13,378,523 | 15,561,669 |
| Motor cars.....units.. | 648 | 6,327,343 | 529 | 5,769,141 |
| Sugar.....kilos.. | 97,991,366 | 37,965,851 | 77,675,815 | 46,464,180 |
| Benzine.....do..... | 18,563,142 | 5,561,011 | 6,159,543 | 2,573,895 |

| Merchandise | January to September, 1926 | | January to September, 1925 | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| IMPORTS—continued | | | | |
| | | <i>Pesos</i> | | <i>Pesos</i> |
| Coffee..... | kilos. 2,991,583 | 9,497,746 | 3,162,730 | 10,268,373 |
| Coal..... | tons. 104,572 | 5,877,291 | 137,784 | 6,119,040 |
| Cement..... | kilos. 64,809,008 | 7,870,184 | 39,219,298 | 4,776,240 |
| Dynamite..... | do. 1,995,305 | 10,085,757 | 2,686,853 | 7,553,100 |
| Plain sheet iron..... | do. 9,993,688 | 5,143,669 | 5,370,918 | 9,237,333 |
| Bar iron..... | do. 22,269,880 | 8,671,298 | 17,498,485 | 2,902,884 |
| Pine lumber..... | sq. meters. 1,800,109 | 7,422,917 | 1,770,410 | 4,001,187 |
| Osnaburgs..... | kilos. 1,192,909 | 6,321,641 | 1,165,173 | 7,533,057 |
| Printing paper..... | do. 17,825,109 | 11,202,399 | 12,991,473 | 9,323,472 |
| Paraffine wax..... | do. 5,851,755 | 5,318,675 | 5,650,020 | 6,448,236 |
| Crude petroleum..... | tons. 586,675 | 47,972,041 | 652,060 | 47,713,194 |
| Bags..... | kilos. 24,360,896 | 62,227,528 | 20,470,298 | 34,560,264 |
| Tea..... | do. 1,852,978 | 12,753,798 | 1,608,765 | 9,869,661 |
| Paraguayan tea (yerba maté)..... | do. 4,329,862 | 7,894,073 | 3,200,515 | 3,548,700 |
| EXPORTS | | | | |
| Oats..... | kilos. 68,827,949 | 16,908,530 | 32,574,496 | 9,911,058 |
| Borax..... | do. 25,030,822 | 15,018,494 | 30,299,659 | 18,460,206 |
| Frozen meat..... | do. 14,338,227 | 22,847,496 | 16,651,182 | 26,329,401 |
| Barley..... | do. 85,152,549 | 24,170,694 | 40,298,665 | 17,830,326 |
| Bar copper..... | do. 141,508,695 | 297,398,195 | 116,163,093 | 263,814,066 |
| Sheepskins..... | do. 4,239,878 | 6,788,966 | 1,727,737 | 3,536,175 |
| Flour..... | do. 8,870,045 | 7,013,033 | 11,888,860 | 8,437,740 |
| Wools..... | do. 10,495,915 | 35,669,068 | 11,780,488 | 57,604,626 |
| Lentils..... | do. 9,649,505 | 6,645,937 | 6,898,996 | 6,744,834 |
| Copper ore..... | do. 61,023,898 | 7,926,798 | 55,574,608 | 6,979,722 |
| Iron ore..... | tons. 1,084,371 | 9,484,130 | 839,292 | 26,692,422 |
| Gold, plate, dust, or bars..... | grams. 30,000,000 | 99,994,999 | | |
| Nitrate..... | metric quintals. 11,372,124 | 474,653,799 | 16,125,495 | 661,894,257 |
| Wheat..... | kilos. 27,123,064 | 15,252,398 | 134,745,874 | 64,781,535 |
| Iodine..... | do. 762,875 | 64,433,500 | 452,013 | 46,749,993 |

SHALE OIL.—Our valued colleague, *Chile*, reports in its issue for last November that enormous deposits of petroliferous shale in the Lonquimay valley near the headwaters of the Bío-Bío river are about to be developed by American capital and technical methods. An initial test carried out by experts, using the retort process which is to be employed in the treatment of the shale, yielded approximately 54 gallons of light high-grade oil from a ton of shale; and even better results are anticipated when the operations are perfected. Competent geologists of various nationalities have reported unanimously as to the vast extent of the shale deposits of Lonquimay and the possibility of successfully exploiting them commercially. It has been authoritatively stated that from them can be produced all the petroleum which can be consumed in the southern half of South America for several generations.

SALE OF NITRATE LANDS.—Law No. 4094 of September 21, 1926, provides for the sale at public auction within two years of certain nitrate lands belonging to the Government, a minimum price for each parcel to be fixed by a commission of three experts. Of the proceeds of the sale, 1,500,000 pesos will be expended in investigations of the Soronal nitrate field and 9,000,000 pesos for the purchase of equipment and supplies for the Iquique-Pintados Railroad. Any excess over 71,000,000 pesos received from the sale will be devoted to the construction of a branch railway in the nitrate fields, and in

various amounts to the following purposes: Five hundred thousand pesos for assistance to men out of work because of the depression in the nitrate and coal industries; 2,000,000 pesos for a laboratory to carry on investigations concerning nitrate and coal; 500,000 pesos additional funds for the new building of the boys' secondary school in Antofagasta; 2,000,000 pesos for Government aid to workers' cooperatives in the nitrate zone; a similar sum for various educational institutions; and 900,000 pesos for the expenditures entailed by the execution of this law.

CHILEAN WINES.—The following paragraph is quoted from an article reproduced in *The South Pacific Mail* for November 11, 1926:

The area devoted to grapes in Chile now exceeds 250,000 acres. It has lately been extended to the southern province of the Malleco, and some recently established vineyards near the towns of Victoria and Traiguén are proving remarkably successful. There are now about 160,000 individuals employed in the Chilean wine industry; the average yearly production exceeds 100,000 gallons, while the total invested capital is estimated at £40,000,000. The newest methods have been adopted, the most up-to-date machinery and appliances utilized, and the wines are stored while maturing in deep, cool *bodegas* of so extensive a capacity that they are exceeded only by some of the largest French wine-producing establishments. * * * New plant stock has been imported from France. * * * Chile has become one of the great contributors of delicate wines, which in South America realize as high a price as the best imported from Europe.

COLOMBIA

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.—In his message read before Congress on August 5, 1926, the President gave the following information on communications:

The telephone and telegraph system which on June 1, 1922, totaled 21,527 kilometers, at the date of this message covers 25,039 kilometers. The telegraph lines have 777 offices, of which 569 also serve as post offices. The number of telegrams sent during the year has increased from 1,484,103 in 1907 to 5,400,338 in 1925.

The wireless stations of Las Palmas at Medellín, Las Delicias at Barranquilla, and that at Cúcuta were installed during 1925 and the first part of 1926, being operated according to contract by the Marconi Co. Secondary stations are to be established at Barrancabermeja, Cali, San Andrés, Manizales, Pasto, and Quibdó, the station at Bucaramanga being already set up.

A broadcasting service is to be established in the capital which will furnish programs of concerts, lectures, and general information.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The President gave the following figures on foreign trade in his message to Congress read on August 5, 1926:

In 1915 the total imports amounted to 17,840,619 pesos and the exports to 31,579,131 pesos, of which latter the coffee exports accounted for 18,278,631 pesos. In 1920 the imports amounted to 101,397,906 pesos, and exports to 771,017,729 pesos, of which coffee exports represented 36,328,333 pesos, showing an unfavorable trade balance of 30,380,177 pesos. In 1922 imports amounted to 44,148,024 pesos and exports to 52,731,477 pesos, of which latter coffee was

valued at 36,291,812 pesos. In 1925 imports totaled 85,829,707 pesos and exports 84,363,382 pesos, coffee exports being 66,579,916 pesos. The unfavorable trade balance of the year 1925 is explained by the large orders of foreign goods placed for national, departmental, and municipal public works. * * *

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, DOCKS, AND OIL PIPE LINE.—The Colombian Legation in Washington has furnished the following information:

The Municipal Council of Bogotá has voted an appropriation of 370,000 pesos for the purchase of electrical equipment for the extension of the street railway system of the capital, and is considering the purchase of the two electric power plants in the capital.

At the request of the Municipality of Barranquilla plans have been prepared by a corporation for the construction of two large docks for the port of Barranquilla, which will become necessary when the Boea de Ceniza is dredged. One of these docks, to be four times as large as that of Puerto Dorado, will accommodate 20 vessels of 10,000 tons, while the other will have space for 30 river boats from the Magdalena. The cost is estimated at about 4,000,000 pesos, as the docks are to be provided with electricity for lighting and for operating loading cranes and with two 600,000-gallon water tanks.

The Government has approved plans submitted by the Andian Company for the construction of accessory oil pipe lines which will increase by 50,000 barrels daily the transportation capacity of the Andian pipe-line system between Barran-cabermeja and Cartagena Bay.

PEARL FISHERIES.—On the 1st of December, 1926, the pearl-fishing season ended on Colombian coasts with a yield of over 82,000 karats of pearls, bringing a governmental revenue of 246,000 pesos. Many foreign buyers arrived in the country to offer bids, which were considered by the Government official in charge of the sale.

COSTA RICA

PAVING OF STREETS.—A petroleum sprinkler, a 12-ton steam roller, and other equipment for street paving were recently purchased by the city of San José.

AUTOMOBILE STATISTICS.—The traffic bureau recently reported that there are now 745 automobiles in San José.

CUBA

PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.—The National Statistical and Economic Reform Commission has prepared an interesting report on the production of beer and liquors in the Republic during the year 1925. According to figures quoted from this report the production of alcoholic beverages amounted to 48,689,083 liters, of which 42,837,702 liters represent the product of three beer factories in Habana, the remaining 5,851,381 liters being rum and other liquors. Imports of beer amounted to 1,988,328 liters, valued at \$714,577; and imports of liquors to 1,736,109 liters, valued at \$1,550,519. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

SUGAR PRODUCTION.—According to statistics the 1925–26 sugar exports and stock on hand, up to November 30, 1926, compared with figures for the same period of 1925, were as follows:

| | 1925 | | 1926 | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Bags | Tons | Bags | Tons |
| Exports..... | 32, 553, 321 | 4, 650, 744 | 31, 032, 601 | 4, 433, 228 |
| Stock on hand..... | 2, 044, 832 | 292, 119 | 1, 579, 154 | 225, 593 |

President Machado, at the suggestion of the Secretary of Agriculture, has published a decree stating that the production of all the sugar mills for the 1926–27 crop must not exceed 4,500,000 tons of sugar, the reduction for each mill being made according to the estimates prepared by the Secretary of Agriculture. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

EXTENSION OF THE MALECÓN.—The work of extending the Habana *malecón*, or sea wall, is progressing rapidly. Already a hundred meters of the double foundation posts have been completed. Plans are now being made for the construction of a concrete building having three floors, in which will be located the offices of the captain of the port, the sanitary inspectors, port police, and other officials. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

EXPORTS OF MINERALS.—According to the statistical division of the Treasury Department of Cuba, mineral exports for the last six months of 1926 were as follows in quantity and value:

| Product | Tons | Value |
|----------------|----------|-------------|
| Asphaltum..... | 7, 058 | \$46, 442 |
| Copper..... | 10, 530 | 223, 294 |
| Iron..... | 242, 028 | 757, 832 |
| Manganese..... | 7, 711 | 43, 184 |
| Total..... | 267, 327 | 1, 070, 752 |

The above-mentioned products were exported in their totality to the United States. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

COMMERCE IN 1925.—The total imports for the year 1925, as given by the Treasury Department of Cuba, represent \$297,324,477, while the exports for the same year amount to \$353,984,156, the latter figure exceeding the former by \$56,659,679. The total foreign trade of the Republic for 1925 therefore amounted to \$651,308,633. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IMPROVEMENTS FOR RADIO STATION.—New equipment has been received by the Minister of Promotion and Communications for the radio station of Santo Domingo. With this new installation direct communication with New York, 1,225 miles distant, can be established as well as with other stations within a radius of 1,500 miles. A concrete building will be constructed to house this new station. The old equipment from Santo Domingo will be used to establish a radio station in Puerto Plata. The town of Sánchez will also be provided, in the near future, with a low-power station.

ECUADOR

BOARD OF CLAIMS.—A board has been created in Quito by the post-office department to study and adjust any claims regarding the payment of duties on goods imported through the mail. This board will be composed of the Postmaster General, the Secretary General, and the Chief of the International Section of Posts, with a local merchant acting as the fourth member. The duties ascribed to this board, and the decisions rendered by it, will have the same binding effect as those of the Customhouse Board of Claims.

TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Dr. Francisco Banda, attaché of the Ecuadorean Legation in Washington, D. C., who recently returned to his native country with the Kemmerer Commission, took with him a valuable collection of seeds of various plants obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, and unknown in Ecuador, and presented them to the Government for experimental purposes. These seeds include a special tobacco from the Philippines and cotton seeds. Doctor Banda also took to the Ecuadorean Agricultural Department seven films representing different phases of agriculture and industry. Three of these films cover the cotton industry, two depict the sugar industry, one the manufacture of paper, and another the construction of roads. These films will be exhibited in the schools and agricultural centers of the Republic.

OIL IN ECUADOR.—Recent reports from Ecuador state that a British petroleum company contemplates an active drilling campaign in that Republic. The company has purchased a 300-ton boat to run between Guayaquil and Santa Elena Bay.

GUATEMALA

WATER WORKS.—Authorization was recently given for the construction of the works necessary to provide the city of Cobán with

drinking water. The water works of the city of Rabinal have been completed and were publicly inaugurated on November 22, 1926.

PROJECT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WORKMEN'S HOUSES.—On November 12, 1926, President Chacón issued a decree providing for the construction of a workmen's community called La Concordia on government property in the outskirts of Guatemala City. Lots will be given free, but the type of house to be erected will be subject to regulation. Should the decree be approved by Congress, a commission will be chosen to formulate and carry out detailed plans.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—It was reported that the first shipment of electric cars for the Los Altos Railroad arrived from Germany on October 28, 1926. All the electric machinery for the road has been installed, rails are being rapidly laid, and only works of minor importance remain to be completed.

HAITI

TEXTILE TRADE OF HAITI.—Textile fibers and manufactures thereof accounted for almost 40 per cent of the total imports of all classes of merchandise into Haiti during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1925, the actual figures being 40,322,201 gourdes (\$8,064,440) out of a total importation valued at 101,187,825 gourdes (\$20,237,565). Of the total textile imports, valued at \$8,064,440, the United States supplied \$6,002,164 worth, or 74.4 per cent, and the United Kingdom followed with \$1,344,410, or 16.7 per cent. France was third with \$397,402 to its credit. Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands are other sources of Haitian textile trade. (*Commerce Reports*, December 27, 1926.)

BROADCASTING.—Since the inauguration, several months ago, of the radio broadcasting station at Port-au-Prince regular evening programs have been broadcast every Friday and educational programs every Saturday morning. The two services of the Haitian Government intimately connected with the broadcasting features are the Technical Service of the Department of Agriculture and the Hygiene Service, both of which provide lectures of special interest and benefit to the people in general. These lectures are given in the simplest language and are delivered by the same announcer in order that the public may become familiar with his voice.

WHARF AT ST. MARC.—One of the largest projects undertaken and completed by the Public Works Service last year was the construction of the concrete wharf at St. Marc. This structure consists of a concrete platform supported on reinforced concrete piles. It is the most substantial coastwise wharf in the Republic and was in no way damaged by the very high seas in the bay of St. Marc resulting from the hurricane which visited Cuba last October. (*Bulletin of the Receiver General*, October, 1926.)

MEXICO

METAL PRODUCTION IN 1926.—The Bureau of Mines of the National Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor furnished the following figures on metal production to the press:

Metals produced from January 1 to September 30, 1926, were as follows: Gold, 17,582 kilograms; silver, 2,159,995 kilograms; lead, 153,676,251 kilograms; copper, 36,523,035 kilograms; and zinc, 70,502,291 kilograms. Compared with the production of the first nine months of 1925 the production of 1926 shows a reduction of 3.14 per cent in gold, an increase of 4.04 per cent in silver, an increase of 17.89 per cent in lead, 11.07 per cent in copper, and 225.82 per cent in zinc.

TEXTILE SALES IN 1926.—According to a report of the Treasury Department the following movement took place in 1925–26 in the national textile industry:

The sales of cotton textiles for the first half year from November 1, 1925, to April 30, 1926, amounted to 41,136,380.97 pesos, while the sales in the second half year from May 1 to October 31, 1926, amounted to 43,695,418.13 pesos. Sales of mixed cotton and wool textiles amounted to 446,943.64 pesos in the first half year and to 691,552.46 pesos in the second half year.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION STATISTICS.—The Ninth General Assembly of the Chambers of Commerce of Mexico approved a suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce of San Luis Potosí to formulate statistics of production and consumption. The plan is to furnish all chambers of commerce with a register of the heads of mining companies and industries, agriculturists, and business and professional men; and to establish a permanent statistical service on supply and demand, transportation and business conditions and opportunities.

FIRST NATIONAL FORESTRY CONGRESS.—The Union of Professional Foresters issued a call in December to the First National Forestry Congress to be held early in the year 1927. The union states in its invitation that it hopes to institute the practice of holding yearly congresses for the benefit of forestry work and policies.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE SERVICE.—On December 13, 1926, the long-distance telephone from Mexico City to Querétaro was opened for service with an exchange of messages over 270 kilometers of distance between the Secretary of Communications of the Mexican Government and the Governor of the State of Querétaro. Later long-distance communication will be opened with the United States and Canada.

PANAMA

NEW HOTEL FOR PANAMA.—Plans are under way for the construction of a modern hotel with 150 rooms to be built in Panama City.

Well-known business and professional men both of Panama and of the United States resident in Panama are interested and are included on the organization committee.

NORWEGIAN COLONISTS ARRIVE.—Twenty-eight Norwegian agricultural colonists provided with agricultural implements arrived in Panama Bay last November, there awaiting permission of the Government to establish a colony in the Province of Darien or in the Pearl Islands. They also asked a loan from the Government, 10 hectares of land each, and a free market for what they choose to raise. In return they agreed to become Panaman citizens and accept suggestions from the Government which are beneficial to the colony. (*Panama Central Information Office*, November 15, 1926.)

COLON MUNICIPAL BUILDING.—The city of Colon is to have a new municipal building costing \$80,000 to replace the old structure. The National Assembly of Panama has authorized the Municipal Council of Colon to contract a loan of \$80,000 for the construction of the new building. (*Panama Central Information Office*, November 15, 1926.)

PARAGUAY

COLONIZATION OF THE CHACO.—Within a short time 15 families from southern Russia will arrive to settle on lands in the Chaco. Should these families succeed in their agricultural pursuits, 4,000 or 5,000 more will immigrate to become citizens of Paraguay.

MENNONITE COLONIZATION.—By a decree of October 29, 1926, the Paraguayan Corporation was recognized as a colonizing body representing the Canadian Mennonites. Three hundred colonists have already arrived and it is reported that 1,500 more will follow.

SOIL TESTS.—In order to learn what crops may best be raised in the Chaco, the Department of Agriculture has undertaken extensive chemical soil tests of that region.

CULTIVATION OF CASTOR-OIL PLANT.—As a result of measures taken by the Department of Agriculture to promote the cultivation of the castor-oil plant a growing interest has been created, and according to *El Diario* of November 12, 1926, 6,000 kilograms (13,200 pounds) of seed have already been purchased at the special price offered by the Government. It is estimated that altogether some 10,000 to 12,000 kilograms of seed must have been sown, representing an area of 1,500 hectares (3,705 acres) under cultivation.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED.—According to a brief announcement of November 17, 1926, 10,000 kilograms (22,000 pounds) of cottonseed were distributed free of charge to the farmers of Elisa Colony and neighboring lands.

ZOOTECNIC PARK.—Through the courtesy of donations by prominent ranchers, the Rural Association of Uruguay recently presented

the Republic of Paraguay with a collection of animals representing the best breeds of cows, sheep, pigs, and chickens produced in that country; the collection will form the nucleus for a zootechnic park.

PERU

ROAD DEVELOPMENT.—The Chief Executive, in his recent message to Congress, gives an interesting account of the development of road construction during the year under review. Over 16,000 kilometers (nearly 10,000 miles) of roads were under construction during this period; 70 engineers were engaged in supervising the work, while the construction material distributed was valued at 60,000 Peruvian pounds. In the department of Piura notable progress was made on the road leading from Huancabamba to the seacoast, and work also progressed on the highways from Ayabaca to Quiroz, and from Sullana to Morropón and to Santo Domingo. In the department of Amazonas work will be commenced shortly on a road which, starting from Chachapoyas, will terminate at some point on the coast. In the departments of Loreto and San Martín roads are being built from Yurimaguas to Moyobamba, and from Lamas to Chazuta, respectively. The department of Cajamarca will shortly be united to the coast by means of a road leading from the capital to Magdalena and Chilete, with two branch roads to Chota and Celendín. Other roads under construction in that department are those from Hualgayoc to Huambamarca and Llaclán; from Chilete to Contumazá; Cajabamba to Huamachuco; San Marcos to Cajamarca, and from San Miguel to Pacasmayo. Practically all the other departments have also accomplished important work in highway construction. The department of Ancash is the center of great activity; a central highway traversing the entire department will be completed shortly. Special mention should also be made of the highway from Pativilca to Chimbote, forming an important section of the great coastal highway which the Government proposes to construct along the entire littoral of the Republic. In order that the country may appreciate the work accomplished in the construction of highways, the Government has prepared motion pictures showing the development of the highway system throughout the Republic.

SALVADOR

COFFEE EXPORTS, 1925-26.—The Director General of Statistics of Salvador gave to the press the following figures on the exports of coffee from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926, the total being 1,085,846 quintals of 46 kilos each, shipped as follows:

| Country | Kilos | Per cent |
|--------------------|--------------|----------|
| Germany..... | 12, 493, 647 | 24. 01 |
| Belgium..... | 526, 865 | 1. 05 |
| Canada..... | 35, 414 | . 07 |
| Chile..... | 433, 869 | . 67 |
| Cuba..... | 412, 020 | . 82 |
| Denmark..... | 557, 047 | 1. 12 |
| Spain..... | 1, 376, 351 | 2. 76 |
| Philippines..... | 3, 508 | . 01 |
| France..... | 1, 947, 170 | 3. 90 |
| Great Britain..... | 188, 775 | . 38 |
| Holland..... | 6, 145, 333 | 12. 30 |
| Italy..... | 4, 707, 074 | 9. 42 |
| Japan..... | 2, 105 | ----- |
| Norway..... | 5, 045, 555 | 10. 10 |
| Panama..... | 4, 699 | . 01 |
| Sweden..... | 7, 005, 177 | 14. 03 |
| United States..... | 8, 613, 153 | 17. 24 |

The exports for the previous season amounted to 32,730,780 kilos.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.—The President on October 29, 1926, appointed a civic improvement commission to undertake the construction of a highway connecting Coatepeque Lake with El Congo. The commission will also construct a modern bathing beach on the lake and a boulevard around it.

VENUSTIANO CARRANZA RADIO STATION.—On November 18, 1926, the Venustiano Carranza Radio Station, presented by the Mexican Government to Salvador and located in the capital, was formally turned over to the President of Salvador by the Mexican Minister. The Presidents and Ministers of Foreign Relations of the respective countries exchanged messages on this occasion, and the playing of the Mexican National Anthem brought the ceremony to a close.

URUGUAY

HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES.—The National Council of Administration has approved a highway construction plan for the coming year which involves the expenditure of 5,476,363 pesos. Of this sum, 186,000 pesos represents the resources voted for the purpose by various laws, and the remainder is part of the funds provided by the 30,000,000-peso loan floated in the United States last April. Generally speaking, the plan calls for the completion of work already begun and the realization of many new projects.

EXPORTS OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS.—Exports of animal products through the port of Montevideo from January 1 to October 1, 1926, were as follows:

| Articles | Kilograms | Articles | Units |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Wool..... | 38, 017, 476 | Dried pony skins..... | 5, 448 |
| Hides..... | 20, 197, 083 | Capibara skins..... | 7, 765 |
| Meat..... | 111, 932, 017 | Wolf pelts..... | 918 |
| Fat..... | 11, 508, 837 | Horn (cattle)..... | 860, 983 |
| Other products..... | 11, 900, 050 | | |

REGISTRATION OF DAIRY CATTLE.—In order to better enforce regulations requiring the vaccination of all dairy cows against tuberculosis, a law has been passed providing for the registration of all vaccinated cows with a photograph of each, the date, method and result of its vaccination, and any other material deemed necessary by the Government.

DAIRY SCHOOL.—On October 29, 1926, an appropriation of 45,000 pesos for the construction and installation of a dairy school in the Department of Colonia was authorized.

BETTER GARDEN CONTEST.—Important in awakening the interest of the people to the value of improved surroundings was a garden contest conducted during November in Montevideo. So many beautiful and carefully attended gardens were entered that it was with difficulty that the judges made the awards, which consisted of gold and silver medals.

INAUGURATION OF ELECTRIC RAILWAY.—On December 16, 1926, a 16-train daily electric car service from the capital to Santiago Vásquez was inaugurated. It is expected that this will mean much toward the further development of a fertile but little-known district near Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AND EXPORT.—The total production of petroleum for the first eight months of 1926 was 22,333,726 barrels, or 2,563,635 barrels more than the total for the year 1925, and strikingly large in comparison to the 17,789,403 barrels representing the entire output prior to 1925. During the first eight months of 1926, the La Rosa field made the largest production, amounting to 13,828,054 barrels. The largest monthly output, 3,114,179 barrels, took place in August.

Exports from the Maracaibo Lake Basin during the third quarter of 1926, amounted to 8,439,727 barrels, or about 45 per cent of the 1925 shipments and the exports for the first nine months of 1926 (24,071,790 barrels), exceeded those of the same period in 1925 by 11,710,839 barrels. (*Commerce Reports*, December 20, 1926.)

IMPORTS.—Imports into La Guaira during July, August, and September, 1926, were almost double those for the same period in 1925. Cement headed the list of articles imported in large quantities, the others being automobiles, electrical goods, hardware, lard, construc-

tion materials, rice, glassware, potatoes, textiles, medicine, and perfumes. Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, England, France, and the United States were the chief contributors. (*Commerce Reports*, December 20, 1926.)

NARICUAL COAL.—Important for possible service in saving the national forests from destruction are the efforts recently made to increase the use of Venezuelan coal. New apparatus consisting of a loader, electric cutting machines, drills, pumps, ventilators, welders, and winches representing a cost of 600,000 bolivars has been imported from the United States and put into operation, effecting a subsequent rise in the monthly production of the Naricual mines to 3,000 tons. Various industries, including the Central Railway, have found the use of Venezuelan coal satisfactory and the Chamber of Commerce in Caracas has recommended its use in the home.

INAUGURATION OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Water works consisting of a cement aqueduct 300 meters (984 feet) long and a reservoir of 100,000-liter (26,500 gallons) capacity were inaugurated in Urachiche on December 19, 1926. On the same date electric light service was placed at the disposal of the people of Quibor and Villa de Cura.

MODEL FARM.—In accord with a recent suggestion of the Chief Executive, the president of the State of Falcón has issued a decree providing for the creation of a model farm in that State to be used for practice teaching in agriculture.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

BRANCHES OF BANK OF THE NATION.—The Bank of the Argentine Nation recently resolved to open two new branches, one in the Department of Rivadavia in the Province of Mendoza, and the other in Villa Ángela in the National Territory of Chaco. Rivadavia has about 25,000 hectares (1 hectare=2.47 acres) under vineyard cultivation and 60,000 hectares in cereals, while Villa Ángela has 31,000 hectares planted to cotton and cereals, both regions being capable of further extensive development with proper credit and banking facilities.

BOLIVIA

NEW BANK BUILDING.—The splendid new building recently completed in La Paz for the *Banco de la Nación Boliviana* was inaugurated last November.

COLOMBIA

FINANCES.—In his message read before Congress on August 5, 1926, the President gave the following figures on revenues:

The ordinary national revenues which in 1917 amounted to 13,859,395.49 pesos, and in the bonanza year of 1920 jumped to 29,526,313.97 pesos, in 1925 amounted to 46,239,636.28 pesos, having increased as shown below:

| | Pesos |
|------------|------------------|
| 1922 | 21, 876, 558. 53 |
| 1923 | 33, 535, 104. 88 |
| 1924 | 33, 470, 338. 13 |
| 1925 | 46, 239, 636. 28 |

This table indicates an increase of 115 per cent within the four-year period. During the first 180 days of 1926 the revenues amounted to approximately 25,000,000 pesos and will not be less than 50,000,000 pesos for the whole year. It is well to note that in the total for 1925 the 475,000 pesos worth of national bills burned were not included; these bills represented the profits of the Nation in the Bank of the Republic for the year 1925.

Currency in circulation previously maintained within the limit of 10,000,000 paper pesos of obligatory currency, by June 30, 1923, amounted to 38,069,679.61 pesos, and on June 30, 1926, to 75,814,117.61 pesos, which, after the subtraction of the gold reserves in the Bank of the Republic on the same date, shows an increase of 65 per cent in three years. Gold coin in circulation on June 30, 1923, amounted to 2,892,667.50 pesos; in 1924 to 7,825,932.50 pesos; in 1925 to 13,601,360 pesos and on June 30, 1926, to 15,522,610 pesos, or an increase of 436 per cent in three years.

The internal and foreign public debt, which amounted in 1922 to 48,236,221 pesos, has been reduced to 24,047,818.87 pesos as follows: Internal debt, 10,305,649.32 pesos, and foreign debt, 13,742,169.55 pesos, or a reduction of 50 per cent in the four-year period.

The good effects of the banking law of 1923 were felt from 1924 on. The gold reserves of the Bank of the Republic in June, 1924, amounted to 14,124,592.63 pesos, while on June 30, 1926, they amounted to 37,468,971.53 pesos, showing an increase of 165 per cent in two years. Rediscounts which on June 30, 1924, amounted to 3,205,801.71 pesos, on June 30, 1926, amounted to 11,703,090.03 pesos, or an increase of 233 per cent in two years. Private banks which on June 30, 1924, had total deposits of 28,007,074.18 pesos on June 30, 1926, had deposits amounting to 48,108,264.44 pesos, or an increase of 71 per cent in two years. Mortgage loans in the same banks on June 30, 1924, amounted to 14,541,406.78 pesos, while on June 30, 1926, they amounted to 58,620,225.92 pesos, or an increase of 78 per cent, including similar loans made by the Agricultural Mortgage Bank, which, on June 30, 1926, amounted to 2,915,423.17 pesos.

MUNICIPALITY OF MEDELLÍN LOAN.—A \$3,000,000 loan for the Municipality of Medellín of the Department of Antioquia, dated December 1, 1926, and running 25 years, was placed on the New York market in January, 1927. The 7 per cent gold bonds of this loan, which have an annual amortization of 2 per cent, were sold at $93\frac{1}{4}$ and accrued interest.

COSTA RICA

NEW LOAN.—A loan of \$8,000,000 in 7 per cent gold bonds dated November 1, 1926, and due November 1, 1951, has been launched in the

United States by Costa Rica. According to the announcement in the *Washington Post* of December 28, 1926, the proceeds of the loan are to be used to the extent of \$5,900,000 to retire internal indebtedness, effecting a considerable saving in interest, and the remainder for productive public purposes.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REVENUES.—The total revenues of the Dominican Government from January 1 to September 30, 1926, were \$6,938,356.57, as compared with \$6,413,789.67 during the same period of 1925. The receipts from customs revenues for the above period were \$3,526,744.13, a decrease of \$88,931.01 from the figures for the same period in the previous year. The receipts from internal taxation during the first nine months of the year were \$3,411,612.44, an increase of \$613,497.91 over the internal revenue collections for the similar period in 1925.

HONDURAS

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR LOAN.—According to the *United States Commerce Reports* for December 27, 1926, the Government of Honduras has entered into a contract with American interests to build a macadam roadway from Tegucigalpa northeast to Juticalpa, a distance of about 30 miles.

For this purpose the Government has issued \$500,000 in bonds which have been taken privately at \$92 by the persons responsible for the building of the road. According to the agreement, the Government will levy a road tax for the retirement of the bonds. The work, which is to be carried through on a monthly basis, is to be completed in 10 months. . . .

If the construction of this roadway is successful it is planned to have another road issue of \$2,000,000 under which the work will require 20 months at \$100,000 monthly. The roads to be built under the second plan would run from San Pedro Sula (on the Honduras National Railway) southwest toward Santa Bárbara, with a branch to Santa Rosa de Copán. That roadway, together with one from Yuscarán, is figured to absorb one-half of the bond issue. The other roadway, from Potrillos to Comayagua, will consume the remainder.



BRAZIL

PROJECT FOR GOVERNMENT HOUSING.—In a bill introduced into the Chamber of Deputies on November 25, 1926, for the purpose of limiting to 20 per cent over the rate in force in August, 1926, the rise in rentals of city or rural property, provision is made for the coopera-

tion of the Federal Government with States or municipalities in the establishment of companies for the construction of cheap houses for workmen. These houses would pay 12 per cent on the money invested in their construction, the funds to be taken from the Savings Banks and from an additional 1 per cent surtax on imports.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ROAD POLICE.—By virtue of a recent act of Congress a corps of special road police has been created and placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Promotion and Communications. The duty of this new police force is primarily the enforcement of all road laws and regulations.

MEXICO

CHILDREN'S COURT.—On December 10, 1926, the President of the Republic opened the first Children's Court of the Federal District. The Department of Libraries of the Ministry of Public Education selected books to form a suitable library for the children who pass through the court.

ELECTRICAL CODE.—The technical regulations of the electrical code of Mexico were published in the *Diario Oficial* on December 21, 1926. These regulations, which were signed by President Calles on May 3, 1926, provide technical standards for electrical construction, management and conservation of electrical installations already existing or to be made in the Republic, and for the generation, transformation, transmission, distribution, and utilization of electric power.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The general regulations for the establishment and operation of insurance companies in the Republic of Mexico, signed by President Calles on November 20, were published in the *Diario Oficial* for November 30, 1926, and went into effect on January 1, 1927.

SALVADOR

REGULATIONS FOR EMPLOYEES' COMPULSORY SAVINGS FUNDS.—The regulations for the Compulsory Savings Fund for Commercial Employees provided for by article 8 of an act of May 29, 1926, are published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 10, 1926. The fund is to be administered by a board of directors elected by a majority of the General Assembly, which is composed of all the registered depositors of savings. The depositors may withdraw their savings during the period of accumulation in the following cases: When they cease to be commercial employees; when unemployed for a month

or more; and when absent from the country for six or more months. In the case of the death of a depositor his savings will be handed over to his heirs. The depositor may withdraw up to 50 per cent of his savings in case of serious illness of himself, his wife or child, or the death of either of the latter.

SANITATION, PAVING, AND WATER TAX REGULATION.—On November 6, 1926, the President signed the regulations for the sanitation, paving, and water tax law of May 1, 1925. Article 5 of this law provides for the increase of the water supply, the extension of the sewer and drainage systems, and the paving of San Salvador. These regulations were published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 11, 1926.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

ARGENTINA—COLOMBIA

TREATY OF EXTRADITION.—The treaty of extradition signed by the representatives of Argentina and Colombia in Buenos Aires on August 28, 1922, was signed by the President of Colombia on July 24, 1926, and thereafter given the sanction of Congress by act of November 10, published in the *Diario Oficial* of Colombia on November 12, 1926.

URUGUAY—BRAZIL

SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL.—The Uruguayan Senate and House of Representatives meeting in joint session on September 13, 1926, approved the supplementary protocol of the extradition treaty, signed with Brazil in Montevideo on December 7, 1921. The President's signature was affixed on September 17, 1926. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, September 23, 1926.)

URUGUAY—SALVADOR

ARBITRATION TREATY.—The arbitration treaty between Uruguay and Salvador signed in Madrid on November 7, 1924, was ratified by the Congress of Uruguay on September 13, 1926, and signed by the President on September 17. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, September 23, 1926.)

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.—Dr. Enrique M. Mosca has been appointed president of the National Council of Education, taking the place vacated by the resignation of Dr. Luis R. Gondra.

BOLIVIA

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—According to the report of the Minister of Public Instruction, the school statistics for the year 1926 were as follows:

| Type of instruction | Number of schools | Number of teachers | Number of students | Average attendance |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| University education..... | 8 | 107 | 802 | 682 |
| Special instruction..... | 22 | 177 | 1, 913 | 1, 655 |
| Secondary education..... | 27 | 403 | 4, 213 | 3, 794 |
| Federal primary education..... | 672 | 1, 301 | 40, 595 | 35, 811 |
| Municipal primary education..... | 381 | 708 | 24, 361 | 21, 836 |
| Private primary education..... | 298 | 509 | 17, 209 | 15, 226 |
| Schools of religious orders..... | 224 | 224 | 3, 801 | 3, 331 |
| “Delegacional” schools..... | 23 | 23 | 855 | 769 |
| Total..... | 1, 655 | 3, 452 | 93, 749 | 83, 104 |

EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS.—Negotiations are now under way for the establishment of an exchange of professors between Argentina and Bolivia. The Bolivian Minister of Public Instruction also plans to propose a similar arrangement with the Government of Mexico.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF FINE ARTS.—By virtue of a law promulgated on October 22, 1926, a committee and National Gallery of Fine Arts and Archæology was created, under the direction of the Ministry of Instruction, the purpose of the organization being to collect and preserve objects of artistic and historic value, such as antiquities, historical documents, furniture and other belongings of persons of national prominence. All objects declared of historic interest by the Fine Arts Committee can not be exported from the territory of the Republic, sold or given away, without previous advice to and consent of the committee.

RURAL SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.—A religious denomination has established rural schools for Indian children in the communities of

Pichari, Ainacha-jilata, Jachnata, and Jupe, in the Province of Inquisivi.

BRAZIL

NEW DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—On November 17, 1926, Dr. Renato Jardim took office as Director of Public Instruction of Rio de Janeiro, being welcomed into the post by Dr. Carneiro Leão, the former director.

EIGHTH BRAZILIAN GEOGRAPHY CONGRESS.—The Eighth Brazilian Congress of Geography met in Victoria, State of Espírito Santo, in the latter part of November. The members of the Congress were accorded every courtesy, both official and social, and visited many schools, hospitals and other public institutions.

SCHOOL FOR DENTIST'S ASSISTANTS.—See page 304.

CHILE

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN HYGIENE.—The Bureau of Health Education has organized a correspondence course in hygiene, intended especially for primary school teachers, with the hope of fostering the development of health habits among the mass of the people. Dr. Carlos Hurel, Chief of the School Hygiene Division, has been charged with the task of preparing the lessons, with the assistance of members of the Bureau of Health Education.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—The following paragraphs are excerpted from an article by Señor F. Nieto del Río in the November, 1926, issue of *Chile*:

In 1924 the Government provided for commercial and industrial education more than 1,000,000 gold pesos of 18d. in a general budget for public instruction of 22,000,000 gold pesos.

In Santiago and other cities there are several industrial schools supported by private funds; for instance, the workshops of St. Vincent de Paul give free practical instruction to over 300 poor children.

A new industrial preparatory school and university is in process of organization in Valparaíso [due to the princely bequest of the late Señor Federico Santamaría].

A course on the nitrate industry for postgraduates is given in the University of Chile, Santiago. The Catholic University, also in Santiago, maintains a very important practical school of agriculture, with experimental farms equipped with all modern improvements.

In the Physical Institute courses are given in the applied arts and modern trades. The Association for the Promotion of Industry (*Sociedad de Fomento Fabril*) supports several schools of this kind, one of the most important of which is the School of Ornamental Design.

Commercial education and instruction is given in the Government commercial institutions. In 1924 they had a total registration of more than 5,000 students. The principal schools, located in Iquique, Santiago, Valparaíso, Concepción, Chillán, Talca, Antofagasta, and Temuco, are equipped with all modern facilities. The founders and directors have, as a rule, studied in the United States or in Europe.

Four agricultural schools prepare scientific farmers in as many cities, from Santiago to Concepción in the south. Another school specializing in arboriculture has been opened in Temuco.

Antofagasta and Iquique each have a nitrate school, while Copiapó and La Serena, centers of the mining zone, are provided with mining institutes. Besides the large trade school maintained for many years in Santiago, the Government has opened industrial schools in Chillán and Temuco. There are four vocational schools in Santiago and others in five provincial centers. There are also 29 vocational schools for girls throughout the Republic.

In Chile a special effort is made to imbue the students with the conviction that commerce must, above all, be ethical. The profession of commerce is today in Chile a new career for our young men; it is a triumph for our country to have at last succeeded in generalizing the idea that the professions of commerce and industry are as noble as the liberal professions.

COLOMBIA

PORTO RICAN PROFESSORS.—According to *La Prensa* of New York, Profs. Rafael Toro, Edwin Mattei, and Francisco Colón left Porto Rico last January to teach pathology, agronomy, and chemistry, respectively, in the School of Agriculture of Antioquia, Colombia.

AVIATION SCHOOL.—Major Pillichody, of the Swiss Military Mission to Colombia, went to Barranquilla in December to receive for the military aviation school three 185-horsepower Wild airplanes of the same type now used by the Colombian Government. These planes are adapted to the altitude conditions found on the sabana of Bogotá. A large hangar of steel-frame construction, 70 meters wide and 18 meters deep, is to be installed at the same school for the shelter of 20 airplanes. Equipment has been ordered for the shops of the aviation school, which will be opened early in 1927.

COSTA RICA

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION.—The laying of the corner stone of the Argentina School in San José took place on November 23, 1926. On November 27, 1926, the board of education announced that a subsequent appropriation of 250,000 colones made on November 26, 1926, would provide the final payment on this school, erect another in the Colón District of San José, and be sufficient to initiate work on a third in the center of the city.

CUBA

NEW SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—General José B. Alemán has been named Secretary of Public Instruction to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. G. Fernández Mascaró. General Alemán plans to concentrate his efforts on the correlation of the school and the social system. He advocates the creation of voca-

tional and fine-arts schools to help form the national character and develop the national resources.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—As proposed by Gen. José B. Alemán, the new Secretary of Public Instruction, President Machado issued a decree on December 13, 1926, creating a National School of Commerce in Habana. The purpose of this school is to teach the art of successful trading, both in theory and practice, preparing the pupils for positions such as bookkeepers, cashiers, sales agents, commission merchants, and teaching them in general all branches of foreign and domestic trade and business practice. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

PROJECTS PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Gen. José B. Alemán, the new Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, who took possession of his office on December 15, 1926, has prepared several important projects for the approval of the Chief Executive on subjects relative to the work of his department. One of these projects is the creation of a school cooperative society and store, and a school savings bank. The first mentioned is for the purpose of attending to the sale and distribution of articles made by the school children. The proceeds from the sale of these objects will be deposited in the school savings bank to the credit of the pupil to whom the funds belong, thus providing a small fund for each pupil finishing the first grades. By this means the Secretary of Public Instruction hopes to develop and cultivate in the youth of the country the spirit of saving, and accustom them to work and to administer their own financial affairs. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—By decree of December 1, 1926, signed by Dr. Fernández Mascaró, in the future primary education will be separated into higher and lower divisions. The lower division will comprise six years of study and the higher, three. The six years of lower primary education and the first two of the upper division will be compulsory. These changes in the educational system have been adopted after having been successfully tried in various Provinces of the Republic.

ECUADOR

SCHOOL LUNCHEES.—The providing of school lunches for the pupils of the Mercedes Gonzales School in Quito was commenced last November. The President of the Republic and the cabinet attended the opening ceremony, at which a musical program was rendered and dances given by the pupils. This school is under the direction of Señorita Matilde Nogales.

POLICE SCHOOL.—The National Police School established in Quito was inaugurated last November. The Secretary of the Treasury

presented a collection of books on subjects pertaining to police work to the newly organized school for the library of that institution.

POPULAR UNIVERSITY COURSES.—The Popular University of Guayaquil has reopened its courses with a series of lectures on pertinent social questions, treated from a scientific point of view. The Popular University has asked the support of members of the university in the work of divulging scientific knowledge throughout the country.

GUATEMALA

NURSING SCHOOL.—A school for nurses has been created as an annex to the general hospital, with the cooperation of the Guatemalan Red Cross. The requirements for admission to the school include a medical certificate of good health, a certificate of graduation from the primary schools, and two testimonials from trustworthy sources as to the moral character of the candidate, who must be at least 18 years old and not more than 30. The course comprises three years of study.

TEACHERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The statutes of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Society of Guatemala received Government approval on October 23, 1926. Membership in the society, which is formed for life insurance benefits, is open to all teachers resident in Guatemala who have reached their majority and are under 50 years of age.

HAITI

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The building of the Élie Dubois industrial school for girls is now in excellent condition, many improvements having been made during the past summer. This school is always filled to capacity with girls seeking instruction in household science and household arts, and the related classical studies. A large number of candidates for the vacancies in the list of scholarships took the examination early last October. It is impossible, however, to accept all those seeking admission, owing to the comparatively small size of the building. (*Bulletin of the Receiver General*, October, 1926.)

NEW SCHOOLS.—A small agricultural school was completed last October in the Artibonite Valley near Petite Rivière. Of the general type now being constructed for the Agricultural Service, it consists of a small building accommodating 130 students. A residence is attached to the school building for the teacher who will be in charge. Another school of considerable importance recently completed was the industrial school at Jacmel. This building is the first of these structures to be completed and will accommodate 300 students. A steel shop building is connected with this school for the development of manual training. (*Bulletin of the Receiver General*, October, 1926.)

HONDURAS

TEXTILE SCHOOL.—The press reports that due to the initiative of the President a textile school is to be established in the city of Tegucigalpa. Circular letters have been sent to the various municipal authorities to ask information on the amount and value of wool which can be furnished by the municipalities.

“HYMN TO THE PINE.”—BULLETIN readers will remember that the pine was chosen last year as the national tree, and that thereafter a competition was held for the best hymn to the pine, this being won by the Honduran poet, Luís Andrés Zúniga, whose poem has now been set to music for use in the schools and in civic ceremonies by the Honduran composer Rafael Coello Ramos.

MEXICO

EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS.—The distinguished Spanish savants Dr. Fernando de los Ríos and Dr. Blas Cabrera arrived in Mexico City last December as the first exchange professors to come under the auspices of the Hispanic-Mexican Institute.

Dr. Ezequiel A. Chávez, former president of the National University of Mexico, was appointed first exchange professor to the University of Paris, where he will lecture on the History of Education in Mexico.

Prof. Henri Chaumat, the third professor sent by the French Government through the Franco-Mexican Institute, has delivered a series of lectures on electricity in the School of Engineering in Mexico City.

ADVANCED STUDIES.—In the desire to help the students of the School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers to pursue advanced studies abroad, the Ministry of Public Education has obtained for nine graduates of the school positions with American companies which will pay enough to meet their expenses while completing their education. Moreover, the Compañía Fundidora de Monterrey has granted allowances to two students to enable them to study two years in a German university.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.—Every Friday a story hour is held in the Children's Library of the Department of Public Education and also in the Cervantes Library, Mexico City. The library section also broadcasts weekly educational stories for children, and once a month a talk for parents and teachers on the technique of story-telling.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.—With the end of bringing secondary education under the influence of the Department of Public Instruction, the President of the Republic has issued regulations governing both official and private secondary schools. In the future secondary schools may be freely established, but the requirements of the new

decree will have to be met by these schools if their work is to be accepted by the Department of Public Education.

SANTA LUCÍA AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—The Santa Lucía Agricultural School in Durango was opened on December 19, 1926, by President Calles. The school, which has a dormitory for students, possesses stables, workshops, a mill, poultry yards, hogpens, granaries, and sheepfolds, and is situated on a farm with ample irrigated territory for giving practical training in agriculture to its students. Several schools of this type have already been opened, and the Government plans eventually to found an agricultural school in each State so that the land may be cultivated by modern methods and give the best return for the efforts of the farmer.

PANAMA

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND.—The Municipal Council of Panama City plans to open for school children a new playground adequately equipped for games and exercises to aid them in proper physical development. (*Panama Central Information Office*, November 15, 1926.)

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF OPERA.—The National School of Opera of Panama was formally organized at a meeting held early in December, the following board of directors being chosen: Alfredo Graziani, president; Enrique A. Lapeira, secretary; Walter Myers, treasurer; Dr. Manuel Díaz, auditor; Abel Villegas Arango, secretary of by-laws; Señora Esther Neira de Calvo, trustee; and Señorita Mercedes Zubieta, trustee. It is confidently predicted that the school will be able to produce one opera a month. It will also broadcast over the radio.

NEW BUILDING OF LA SALLE BROTHERHOOD COLLEGE.—The corner stone of the new building of the La Salle Brotherhood in Panama City was laid on December 8, 1926, the ceremony being conducted by the Archbishop of Panama, and the President of Panama and Señora de Chiari attending. The new building is to be used for the boys' school conducted by the brotherhood. The colonial style of architecture has been chosen for this \$30,000 structure, so that it will harmonize with St. Francis' Church next door. It is to be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the new school year in May, 1927.

ARGENTINE BOOKS RECEIVED.—Early in December the Panama City school named for the Republic of Argentina received a donation of books by Argentine authors from the Public Library Commission of Argentina, which, in a spirit of Latin American fraternity, has been making similar donations to libraries in many of the sister Republics.

PARAGUAY

STUDY ABROAD.—At the invitation of the German Government, universities and schools, a group of Argentine and Paraguayan professors and teachers are embarking for a four months' tour to pursue investigations of various kinds in Germany.

FRENCH PROFESSORS.—Arrangements have been made with the Institute of the University of Paris in Buenos Aires that during 1927 famous French professors coming to Argentina will make the trip to Asunción to lecture there also.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SUMMER COURSE.—The director of the Girls' Vocational School of Asunción recently offered 50 scholarships for vacation courses from December 1, 1926, to February 15, 1927, to teachers of handwork in the primary schools of the city. The offer was accepted by the school board, those teachers who had never received a diploma in this subject being given preference.

PERU

NEW PRINTING OFFICE.—A printing office provided with the most up-to-date equipment has been established in the National Museum of History in Lima. One of the first volumes which will be printed in this new office will be an edition of the book entitled *La Acción Peruana en la Independencia del Perú*. This work contains documents of inestimable value relating to Peru's participation in the fight for independence.

MUSEUMS.—The Government has recently acquired the Brüning Museum of Lambayeque, which contains some of the most valuable collections of ceramics representing the early civilization of northern Peru. The museum building is being repaired and put in first-class condition as regards safety and hygiene. For the Bolivarian Museum of Lima, containing a very valuable collection of documents and articles of the colonial period, the Chief Executive has asked Congress for an appropriation enabling it to carry on in a fitting manner the mission entrusted to it, namely, that of preserving important records of the history of the independence of America, and particularly of the two great heroes, Bolívar and San Martín.

SALVADOR

VICENTE ACOSTA SCHOOL.—The Vicente Acosta School, built in the outskirts of the city of Apopa, was inaugurated on November 25, 1926, the President and the Minister of Public Instruction as well as other distinguished guests attending the ceremony. The building, constructed in the form of an H, is well suited to the tropical climate, being so arranged that its numerous rooms have plenty of

light and air. The grounds extend over 5,630 square meters, 2,847 of which are devoted to the school garden, where the pupils will be taught agriculture. The school also has a laboratory, library, playground, and athletic field.

SCHOOL VACATION EXCURSIONS.—The Salvadorean School Protective Association, in cooperation with the school inspection and administration authorities, has organized eight school vacation excursions to Planes de Renderos for the benefit of boys and girls who need a change and whose conduct merits this reward. Groups of children are entertained at the camp one after the other a week at a time.

UNITED STATES

CARNEGIE EXCHANGE PROFESSOR.—Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, left Washington the last of January for Cuba and South America as first exchange Carnegie professor. He made his first appearance in that capacity at the University of Habana on January 31, and will deliver a number of addresses before educational institutions in Chile, at Buenos Aires, and Montevideo.

Doctor Scott will attend the meeting of the American Institute of International Law at Montevideo on March 21, and as a Delegate of the United States he will participate in the sessions of the International Commission of Jurists which is to open its labors in Rio de Janeiro on the 16th of April for the codification of international law, both public and private.

URUGUAY

SYMPHONY CONCERTS.—Through a resolution of September 30, 1926, supplementary to a law of September 24, 1926, the Minister of Public Instruction of Uruguay was authorized to formulate plans for a series of symphony concerts to be given by the National Orchestra with the possible assistance of other artists. In order that the concerts might be given at popular prices, the decree authorized the expenditure of 8,000 pesos should it be necessary.

URUGUAYAN SECTION IN PERUVIAN LIBRARY.—Following the recent receipt of a number of books from Uruguay, a Uruguayan section was inaugurated in the Library of Lima before a distinguished audience consisting of the President of Peru and many other high officials of that Republic.

HONOR TO SURGEON.—The rededication of the old Jacinto Vera hall in honor of Dr. Alfredo Navarro, and a testimonial banquet at which more than 600 were present made up the most important events in the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the professorship of this eminent teacher, physician, and surgeon of Montevideo.



LABOR

ARGENTINA

STRIKES IN THE CAPITAL.—The Monthly Report of the National Department of Labor for July, 1926, gives the following figures on strikes:

During the last six months of 1925 there were 41 strikes in the city of Buenos Aires of which 40 were ended, that of the textile workers being still unsettled at the end of the year. All of the strikes were partial, there being no general strikes and no trade strikes, in contrast to the previous six months when there were four more strikes, one of which was general. Workers involved in the strikes in the latter half of 1925 numbered 5,283, of whom 3,490 were men and 1,501 women, the remainder being minors under 18. The results of the strikes were 20 per cent favorable and 5 per cent partially favorable; 8 of the strikes resulting in favor of the workmen benefited over 55 per cent of the total number of strikers. Seven of the strikes were on account of wages, 6 of them ending without benefit to the workers, and the seventh being partially favorable. Fifteen strikes were begun on account of organization, readmission, expulsion, unions, etc.; 3 of these resulted favorably, 11 unfavorably, and 1 partially favorable to the workers. The total number of working days lost was 21,072, and the amount of wages lost 122,223 pesos national currency, or less than half that of the first six months. The trades wherein the most strikes occurred were printing, shoemaking, and textile industries.

During the first six months of 1926 strikes in Buenos Aires numbered 27, involving 1,654 workers, of whom 903 were men and 555 women, the remainder being 166 minors. The cause of 11 strikes was organization; of 9 strikes, wages; of 4 strikes, labor conditions; and of 3 strikes, miscellaneous causes.

CHILE

TRIBUNAL OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.—The formation of this tribunal was effected last November, in accordance with the act relating to private employees. The employers are represented on the tribunal by Señor Ricardo Katz and the employees by Señor Manuel Pickering. Señor Manuel Romani was appointed secretary.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.—The employment bureau of the Government placed 7,016 workers during the first 10 months of 1926, sending many of them from one section of the country to another.

HONDURAS

RAILROAD UNION OF HONDURAS.—The Railroad Union of Honduras received official sanction of its statutes on August 23, 1926. This Railroad Union, established in Puerto Cortés with branches in Tela, La Ceiba, Puerto Castilla, and elsewhere, has the following objects: To unite for purposes of mutual aid all railroad employees in the

Republic and in Central America; to open a savings fund for members as an incentive to thrift; to give aid in case of accident, ill health, or death of the members; to see that the members fulfill honorably their contracts with the companies; to conduct educational lectures, libraries, and evening schools; to discourage the use of alcohol and other vices, and to work for the recognition of the rights of the Union by the railroads.

HONDURAN LABOR CONGRESS.—On November 20, 1926, the Honduran Labor Federation Congress met in Tegucigalpa for the discussion of its constitution, according to which there will be three Councils of the Federation, the central council to sit in Tegucigalpa, a second alternating between San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba, and a third in Santa Rosa de Copán. The Central Council will be composed of two delegates from the sectional councils, the delegates serving respectively as secretaries of foreign relations, interior, agriculture, and education, and as treasurer and secretary general.

MEXICO

TERMINAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION IN VERA CRUZ.—The press reports that the workers who handle freight in Vera Cruz are planning to form a cooperative association similar to that in Tampico. It is reported that it will have resources of about 60,000 pesos. The cooperative association plans to improve the freight-handling service and so increase shipping through this port.

PARAGUAY

ELECTRICIANS' UNION.—A union composed of skilled electricians was recently organized in Asunción with the direct object of bringing all such workers into the union in order that they may be able to demand better working conditions.



ARGENTINA

HOUSING.—A branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Buenos Aires has erected a building to furnish decent and economical homes for workers' families. It has three floors with several two and three room apartments on each. The second floor is to be kept for widows with children, while the third will have workshops for the training of the tenants' children.

The first of three groups of workmen's houses to be built by the Municipality of Buenos Aires is to be in Chacarita.

LIBRARY OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.—On November 26, 1926, the Library of the National Council of Women of Buenos Aires delivered diplomas to its young women graduates in French, English, Italian, and German courses. This association of women proposes, among other constructive policies, to educate girls to earn a better living, and to open to them avenues for cultural expansion.

BRAZIL

CANCER INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL.—On November 11, 1926, in Rio de Janeiro the corner stone was laid for the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation Cancer Institute and Hospital. The ceremony was attended by the President of the Republic and authorities of state and church.

SCHOOL FOR DENTISTS' ASSISTANTS.—Officials of the Children's Free Dental Service have resolved to open a school for nurses or women assistants in dental offices, to be known as the School for Dental Hygienists. Candidates for the course must have passed the examinations of the seventh year of the public schools.

GIRL SCOUTS.—Last November a troop of girl scouts was founded in Rio de Janeiro by Senhora Daltro, a teacher who spent five years in the wilds of Goyaz, where she lived the life of a pioneer to teach the Indians of that locality and proved her courage and resourcefulness. She has named the troop she has established the Girl Scout Troop of the Redemptress, in honor of Princess Isabel, who was responsible for the freeing of Brazilian negroes from slavery. Senhora Daltro hopes that the Scout movement will do as much for the girls of Brazil as it is doing for boys.

NEW DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—Dr. Clementino Fraga has been appointed director of the Federal Department of Public Health, succeeding Dr. Carlos Chagas.

COLOMBIA

RED CROSS NOTES.—During the month of October, 1926, the Colombian Red Cross in Bogotá attended 500 sick persons, gave daily 40 to 45 treatments and 20 to 25 injections at the clinic as well as a few in the homes of patients, sent 22 patients to the Hospital of San Juan de Dios, 7 to the San José Hospital, and 1 to the Misericordia Hospital. One patient requiring an operation was sent to the Marly Hospital, where he was treated gratuitously.

During the same month 284 sick children were cared for in the child welfare center of the Red Cross, while 82 feedings of modified milk were furnished daily for ailing babies. One of the Red Cross day nurseries cared for 43 babies of working women during October,

feeding the children according to the directions of the physician in charge, and keeping weekly charts which show the improvement in the babies. In the Cruces nursery 40 children are cared for with gratifying results. A semiweekly bath service for neighborhood children has been arranged by the first day nursery, which every week bathes over 200 children.

COSTA RICA

HOSPITAL REOPENED.—On December 8, 1926, the new building of the Heredia Hospital was inaugurated and the hospital once more opened to the poor of the city. Built from funds representing donations from private individuals, the Government, and the Charity League of San José, the hospital presents an entirely modern aspect and possesses every hygienic service.

ANTITUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.—One phase in the beginning of an antituberculosis campaign in San José was the preparation and exhibition in the office of the health officer of a map of the city in which those houses in which a death from tuberculosis had occurred or which had been disinfected after a tuberculosis case were especially marked.

PENSIONING OF TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES.—In January, in accordance with the recent pension law, those employees of the telegraphic service who had grown old and enfeebled working at their respective tasks received their first pension.

GUATEMALA

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—At present the staff of the Asylum for the Insane in Guatemala City consists of 6 physicians, a dentist, and 24 nurses, besides minor employees. Sisters of Charity and three other doctors also render their services. A wholesome atmosphere of competition among the inmates was recently created when it was decided that those who were judged fit would be allowed to discharge simple tasks about the hospital.

NURSING SCHOOL.—See page 297.

HEALTH PRIZES.—The annual health competition for children from 6 months to 3 years took place in Guatemala City on December 25, 1926. Twelve prizes totaling 16,000 pesos were awarded the young participants. Only those children reared by breast feeding were admitted to the contest.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY.—The second anniversary of the foundation of the Children's Home in Quezaltenango was celebrated on November 25, 1926. The election of the directors for the year 1926-27 was preceded by a party and the presentation of gifts to the children who in general had shown noteworthy diligence and progress in their studies during the year.

MEXICO

SERUM PRODUCTION FARM.—Mexico is to have a large laboratory for the production of serums for the prevention of smallpox, tuberculosis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. The laboratory will be located on a farm at Popotla, where the animals used in the production of the serums will be kept.

PUBLIC HEALTH SCHOOL.—On December 18, 1926, the Public Health School, established to train persons to serve as public health officers or employees, graduated 31 visiting nurses; 19 assistants for biological laboratory work; 27 assistants for the disinfection service; 33 agents of the communicable disease section; 28 agents of the pure food and drink inspection corps; and 23 nurses in the special course given in Morelos Hospital. As each class had a larger enrollment than the number of graduates there are in reality more persons specializing in public health work than are indicated by the diplomas awarded.

CHILDREN'S COURT.—See page 291.

NICARAGUA

ANTIHOOKWORM DEPARTMENT.—From July to December, 1926, the antihookworm department in Managua examined 1,877 persons, of whom 419 were found to be suffering from the disease, first treatments were given to 281 persons, second treatments to 119, third treatments to 19, and fourth treatments to only 4 persons.

PANAMA

STADIUM FOR PANAMA.—A large stadium is to be built in Panama City due to the efforts of the Club of Friends of the National Institute and the National Sports Federation, which, with the support of the Government, is planning to float a bond issue of \$50,000 for the purpose.

PARAGUAY

NEW SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—It was announced on November 8, 1926, that new surgical instruments costing 5,000 pesos, other surgical material, and 50 beds had been received in Asunción and would be put at the disposal of the National Hospital there.

PERU

PRISON REFORMS AND IMPROVEMENTS.—In his annual message to Congress last August the President gave some interesting facts regarding improvements and reforms carried out in the prisons of the country during the past year. In view of the requirements established by the penal law for obligatory study and work on the part of the prisoners the Government has reorganized the various prison schools and work shops. In this respect it is interesting to

note the improvement shown in the prisoners since the establishment of these schools, illiteracy among them having decreased during the year under discussion 40 per cent over the previous year. The Government furthermore proposes to make a careful statistical study of the prison population of the country and of the underlying causes of offenses for which the prisoners are committed, hoping thus to find some means for combating crime.

REFORM SCHOOL.—A recent supreme decree prescribes as a social welfare measure the establishment of a reform school in Lima in order to carry out the State's obligation to protect the youth of the country, and thus prevent minors who are detained for some offense coming into contact with hardened criminals.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.—In the matter of public health and social welfare considerable advancement was shown during the year reviewed by the Chief Executive in his recent yearly message to Congress. Among movements noted was an important campaign which has been carried on to improve living conditions for workmen in rural districts, and to eradicate malaria and bubonic plague. In order to increase vaccination against smallpox the Health Department has divided the territory of the Republic in 10 districts, each in charge of a physician; furthermore, special regulations have been issued to insure the proper preparation of vaccine serum at the National Institute. The Government has also arranged for experimental studies to be made of certain prevalent native diseases, and also of the possibilities, for medicinal uses, of many indigenous plants.

AGRICULTURAL LEPER COLONY.—In the vicinity of Iquitos, in the northeastern section of Peru, an agricultural colony for lepers has been established. A number of victims of this terrible disease, who have been scattered throughout the mountain districts, have now been confined in the above-mentioned colony.

SALVADOR

RED CROSS ASSISTANCE FOR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS.—The eruption early in November of Izalco Volcano, with the accompanying streams of lava, clouds of ashes, and asphyxiating gases, caused many deaths and much suffering to inhabitants of the region, many of whom lost their homes and property. The Salvadorean Red Cross immediately sent 1,000 colones to the local Red Cross relief committee, and continued to collect funds for the rehabilitation of the victims.

OUTDOOR GYMNASIUM in SONSONATE.—Señor Nazario Salavería has presented an outdoor gymnasium to the city of Sonsonate, as well as equipment for sports on the Campo de Marte and other athletic fields of the capital. The gift was made through the Minister of Public Education, who hopes that other patriotic citizens will

follow Señor Salavería's example, so that there may be an athletic field in each department.

UNITED STATES

LOSS TO SOCIAL WELFARE.—In the death of Miss Emma Dolfinger, director of the division of health education of the American Child Health Association, the social welfare work of the United States has lost one of its most useful and devoted workers, one whose record in the American Continent is known and appreciated far beyond the borders of the United States and whose name will live long in the annals of the betterment of child health.

URUGUAY

PUBLIC WELFARE BUDGET.—The total expenditures of the Department of Public Welfare for the year 1925-26 were budgeted at 6,874,268 pesos, the resources from various sources amounting to 7,488,075 pesos. A summarized list of the expenditures is as follows:

| Object | Pesos |
|--|-------------|
| Administration..... | 252, 936 |
| Maternal and child welfare..... | 351, 444 |
| Homes for mothers, vacation camp, etc..... | 828, 618 |
| Cerro Dispensary..... | 12, 180 |
| Institute of Radiology..... | 8, 760 |
| Steam laundry..... | 33, 480 |
| School of Nursing..... | 31, 524 |
| Insane Asylum..... | 333, 384 |
| Home for professional education..... | 47, 904 |
| House for students..... | 17, 940 |
| Institute for Syphilis Prophylaxis..... | 32, 232 |
| General storehouse..... | 60, 540 |
| First aid..... | 238, 140 |
| Home visitation in rural districts..... | 103, 752 |
| Hospitals..... | 3, 135, 912 |
| Clinics..... | 270, 420 |
| Special items..... | 527, 730 |
| Various expenses..... | 587, 372 |
| Total..... | 6, 874, 268 |

NEW HOSPITAL AND BUILDINGS FOR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.—A project for the construction in Montevideo of new buildings for the Clinical Hospital, the Institute of Experimental Hygiene, and the School of Dentistry was approved on October 8, 1926. The construction will be in charge of the University, a competition being held to obtain the best architectural plans. When completed, however, the hospital, which will have a minimum of 700 beds, will be placed under the administration of the Bureau of Public Assistance with the clinical service under the School of Medicine. The cost of construction will be approximately 2,800,000 pesos.

SANATORIUM FOR WORKING WOMEN.—An appropriation of 20,000 pesos was recently made by Congress for the construction of a sanatorium for wage-earning women.

HOSPITAL IN CASTILLOS.—Through a decree of October 13, 1926, 2 hectares (approximately 5 acres) of government land near Castillos were turned over to the National Department of Public Assistance. A hospital will be built thereon and the surrounding grounds laid out as a park and gardens.

LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.—On December 11, 1926, 2 gold and 14 silver medals were awarded as prizes to children of the primary grades in Montevideo who were the winners in a declamation contest sponsored by the League Against Alcoholism of that city.

VENEZUELA

VISIT OF FRENCH SURGEON.—A special session in honor of a noted French surgeon, Prof. Bernardo Cuneo, was held on December 21, 1926, in the National Academy of Medicine of Caracas. At the conclusion of his lecture, which was attended by diplomats, prominent educators, physicians, and students, Professor Cuneo was awarded the Medal of Education by the Minister of Public Instruction. Doctor Cuneo had come to Venezuela in the interest of the establishment of the "University City" in Paris.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE.—On October 28, 1926, the corner stone for the new building of the Simón Rodríguez Institute was laid with due ceremony in Caracas, on land given by Drs. Alfredo and Oscar Machado. The Institute carries on work of increasing importance in child welfare and the prophylaxis of venereal disease.



ARGENTINA

POSTHUMOUS EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTER BERMÚDEZ.—On November 15, 1926, the National Commission of Fine Arts opened in Buenos Aires a posthumous exhibition of 80 or more canvasses by Jorge Bermúdez, the talented Argentine painter who lately died in Spain. Some of his latest and most outstanding canvasses were loaned for the exhibition by his widow, while others were offered by the National Museum and the museums of Córdoba and Rosario, the President of Argentina, and other persons. Bermúdez was born in Buenos Aires in 1883, receiving his early art training in the National Acad-

emy. He spent two years in Paris in the Academy Julien and then studied under the Spanish painter Zuloaga. His best works are studies of national types, particularly of the inhabitants of the mountainous northern Provinces of the country.

CHILE

ZUBIAURRE.—The famous Spanish painter Ramón Zubiaurre is spending some time in Chile at the invitation of the Fine Arts Council. He is especially well known for pictures of his native Basque Provinces, one of which is in the Luxembourg. Before arriving in Santiago Señor Zubiaurre visited Buenos Aires, where he painted several portraits and other canvases.

CUBA

TOURIST PROPAGANDA.—The Secretary of Public Works, Dr. Carlos Miguel de Céspedes, who is also chairman of the committee for the encouragement of tourist travel in Cuba, has planned to make this season unusually active and to advertise abroad the many and varied attractions Cuba has to offer the tourist. One of the first things the committee plans to do in order to carry out this program is to have several films of the many places of interest and beauty in Cuba made in the new motion-picture studio owned by the Government. These films will be sent to New York and to various cities in Florida for exhibition purposes, in the hope that by showing the natural beauties and attractions of the island still larger numbers of tourists will be attracted to visit Habana. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Legation in Washington.*)

ECUADOR

NEW GUIDE TO QUITO.—A new pocket guide to Quito recently published gives some interesting data about that capital. Among other things it states that there exist in Quito 13 clubs, 10 banks, 4 libraries, 18 consulates, 26 convents, 14 asylums, 5 clinics, 6 laboratories, 28 social and athletic clubs, 14 private schools, 11 professional schools, 18 public schools, 11 private schools, 4 night schools for workers, 5 hospitals, 8 hotels, 28 churches and chapels, 13 factories, 21 printing establishments, 14 legations, 4 museums, 4 parks, and 5 theaters.

GUATEMALA

ART EXHIBIT.—An exhibit of the works of the Guatemalan artist Carlos Mérida, whose Maya and Quiché themes have received favorable comment in the United States and Europe, was opened on November 3, 1926, in the Academy of Fine Arts, Guatemala City.

MAYA-QUICHÉ EXHIBIT IN LOS ANGELES.—On behalf of his Government, Maj. R. A. Ramírez, Consul of Guatemala in Los Angeles,

California, recently sponsored a Maya-Quiché Indian exhibit, which took place in that city from January 29 to February 1, 1927. The exhibit, which consisted of rare articles of Indian workmanship collected by Señor Don Rafael Yela-Gunther, an internationally known authority on Indian art, was supplemented by two lectures given by Capt. Henry A. Stanley.

NICARAGUA

DEATH OF DOCTOR BARRIOS.—On November 1, 1926, in the city of Managua, Dr. Modesto Barrios, an eminent lawyer and diplomat, died after a long life in which he had served his country in many capacities. He was born on December 13, 1849, in the city of León, receiving a doctor's degree in law at the age of 20 from the University in that city. In 1883 he held his first diplomatic post as confidential agent of the government before the Government of Costa Rica, after which he went to Guatemala as Nicaraguan Minister. In 1889 he held the cabinet portfolio of Minister of Government. In 1891 he was elected Mayor of León, in 1892 Magistrate of the Court of Occidente, and later became director of the National Institute of Salvador. In 1925 he was advisor of the Council of Public Instruction. He had codified the commercial, police, and military regulations of Nicaragua. Among other honors he had the distinction of being sole corresponding member in Central America of the Spanish Academy of Legislation and Jurisprudence. He was also a corresponding member of the Belgian Institute of Comparative Law, and a member of the American Institute of International Law.

CATHEDRAL TO BE REBUILT.—Late in October work was begun on the demolition of the Cathedral in Managua previous to its reconstruction. The construction committee is hastening matters. Reproductions of the architect's drawing of the cathedral as it will appear when completed show an imposing structure.

PARAGUAY

ORGANIZATION OF PEACE CONFEDERATION.—At a session specially called by the president of the Women's Charity League of Asunción on November 14, 1926, a Paraguayan unit of the Women's American Peace Confederation was organized and the officers for the coming year elected. Like the parent organization resident in Buenos Aires, the chapter will seek to promote friendship among the American republics.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JANUARY 15, 1927

| Subject | Date | Author |
|--|-----------------|---|
| BRAZIL. | | |
| Amazonas to established Government savings banks..... | 1926 Oct. 25 | George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manáos. |
| Annual review of commerce and industries, Manáos consular district, for year 1925. | Nov. 1 | Do. |
| September imports at Bahia..... |do..... | Allan Dawson, vice consu in charge at Bahia. |
| Declared exports from Bahia to the United States during October, 1926. | Nov. 3 | Do. |
| New constitution of the State of Rio Grande do Norte, signed Aug. 24, 1926. | Nov. 5 | Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco. |
| New interstate bridge over the Paraná River opened to traffic, Oct. 14, 1926. | Nov. 8 | Herndon W. Goforth, consul at Sao Paulo. |
| Water supply and sewer system of city of Aracajú, Sergipe.... | Nov. 9 | Allan Dawson. |
| Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States for October. | Nov. 11 | Digby A. Willson, consul in charge, Rio de Janeiro. |
| Review of commerce and industries of Brazil for month of October, 1926. | Nov. 12 | Do. |
| Amazonas agricultural production..... | Nov. 15 | George E. Seltzer. |
| The cocoa movement at Bahia during October..... | Nov. 18 | Allan Dawson. |
| Proposed new water system for city of Caruarú..... | Nov. 26 | Nathaniel P. Davis. |
| Loan for public works and development, Rio Grande do Norte. |do..... | Do. |
| The exchange situation in Brazil..... | Nov. 27 | Digby A. Willson. |
| Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro during October, 1926..... | Nov. 27 | |
| Abatement on Brazilian Federal income tax..... | Nov. 28 | Fred C. Eastin, jr., consul at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Annual message of the Governor of Pernambuco, on Sept. 7, 1926. | Dec. 1 | Nathaniel P. Davis. |
| Declared exports from Bahia, to the United States during November, 1926. | Dec. 3 | Allan Dawson. |
| Livestock improvement in the Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) consular district. | Dec. 6 | Digby A. Willson. |
| Bill to stabilize the currency..... | Dec. 7 | Embassy. |
| Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during November, 1926. | Dec. 9 | Digby A. Willson. |
| Annual message of the President of Sergipe, Sept. 7, 1926..... |do..... | Allan Dawson. |
| Bank of Brazil balance sheet for November..... | Dec. 20 | Digby A. Willson. |
| The bill relative to financial reform, was approved by the President of the 18th instant. | Dec. 22 | Embassy. |
| COLOMBIA | | |
| Notes on the development of Cali..... | Nov. 10 | Charles Forman, consul at Buenaventura. |
| Exports from Buenaventura for November, 1926..... | Dec. 9 | Do. |
| New governor for the Department of Magdalena..... | Dec. 16 | Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Santa Marta. |
| COSTA RICA | | |
| Regulations in regard to the importation, labeling, and sale of poisons in Costa Rica. | Nov. 22 | Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul in charge, San Jose. |
| November report on commerce and industries..... | Dec. 8 | Do. |
| Import duties on certain articles, decree No. 33 of Dec. 1, 1926. | Dec. 17 | Do. |
| CUBA | | |
| Cuban tobacco notes..... | Nov. 2 | Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana. |
| Alcohol and rum production for years 1925 and 1924..... | Dec. 2 | Do. |
| Additional mail service for Isle of Pines..... | Dec. 2 | Sheridan Talbott, vice consul at Nueva Gerona. |
| Review of commerce and industries for October, 1926..... | Dec. 8 | Carlton Bailey Hurst. |
| Imports of edible animal products into Cuba for 1925..... | Dec. 9 | Do. |
| Proposed changes in consular tariffs to Cuba..... | Dec. 10 | Do. |
| Prospects for 1926-27 sugar crop in consular district of Santiago de Cuba. | Dec. 18 | Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba. |
| Annulment by presidential decree of municipal tax on cigar-making machinery imported into Cuba, Nov. 29, 1926. | Dec. 19 | Carlton Bailey Hurst. |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | |
| Dominican sugar production in 1925-26..... | Oct. 15 | James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo. |
| Motor roads in Dominican Republic..... | Dec. 4 | W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata. |

Reports received to January 15, 1927—Continued.

| Subject | Date | Author |
|---|----------------|---|
| NICARAGUA | | |
| Commerce and industries of western Nicaragua during the month of November, 1926. | 1926 Dec. 4 | Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto. |
| PANAMA | | |
| Loan concluded on Dec. 11, 1926, for railroad construction and highway extension. | Dec. 13 | Legation. |
| Contract for the establishment of whale fishery..... | Dec. 14 | Do. |
| SALVADOR | | |
| Exports of the various products of Salvador for 6 months of 1926. | Sept. 28 | Legation. |
| VENEZUELA | | |
| The statement of the Banco de Maracaibo for Aug. 31, 1926.. | Dec. 4 | Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.. |
| The November coffee report for the district of Maracaibo.... | Dec. 6 | Do. |
| The statement of the Banco de Maracaibo for Sept. 30 and Oct. 31, 1926. | Dec. 15 | Do. |
| Statement of Banco Comercial de Maracaibo, Oct. 31, 1926.. | Dec. 16 | Do. |
| Foreign trade through La Guaira during November, 1926.... | do..... | Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at La Guaira. |
| Exports from Liverpool to Venezuelan ports during July, August, and September, 1926. | Dec. 17 | Alexander K. Sloan. |
| The Bolivar Bridge was formally opened to public traffic on Dec. 19, 1926. This bridge spans the River Tachira, which forms the boundary between the State of Tachira and Colombia. | Dec. 23 | Legation. |

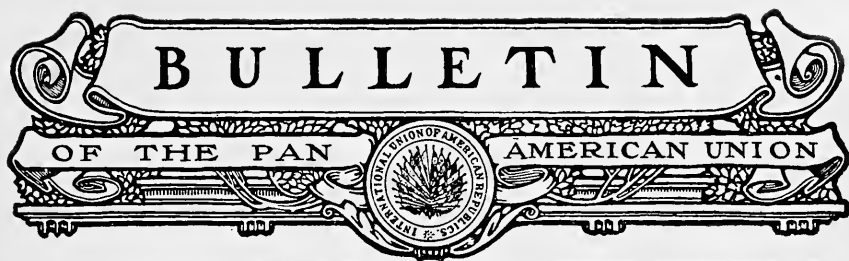


TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|------|
| The New President of Salvador..... | 315 |
| Notable Commercial and Financial Progress in Haiti..... | 316 |
| By W. W. Cumberland, Financial Adviser—Receiver General of Haiti. | |
| The Ibero-American Exposition at Seville..... | 320 |
| Third Pan American Congress of Architects..... | 332 |
| Mexico's Pre-Columbian Remains..... | 343 |
| By Frederick L. Hoffman, Consulting Statistician, Prudential Insurance Company of America. | |
| Incan Weavings..... | 353 |
| I. The Inca Loom. | |
| By Fausto Burgos. | |
| II. Araucanian Textiles. | |
| By Gualterio Looser, Assistant Anthropological Section, National Museum of Chile, Associate Member Chilean Academy of Natural Sciences, Santiago. | |
| Church and State Cooperate in Chile's Public Health Campaign..... | 366 |
| Eleventh Session of Summer School of University of Mexico..... | 370 |
| A Collector's Impressions of the Quichua Indian..... | 375 |
| By H. E. Anthony, Curator, Mammals of the World, American Museum of Natural History. | |
| Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce..... | 384 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Economic and Financial Affairs..... | 399 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Dominican Republic—Mexico—Panama—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Legislation..... | 402 |
| Brazil—Honduras—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador. | |
| International Treaties..... | 405 |
| Brazil—Uruguay—Cuba—United States. | |
| Public Instruction and Education..... | 405 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Salvador. | |
| Labor..... | 411 |
| Argentina—Salvador. | |
| Social Progress..... | 412 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| General Notes..... | 418 |
| Costa Rica—Cuba—Honduras—Uruguay. | |
| Subject Matter of Consular Reports..... | 420 |



DR. PÍO ROMERO BOSQUE, PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR
Inaugurated March 1, 1927, for a term of four years



VOL. LXI.

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No. 4

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR

As a result of the elections held on January 9 last, Dr. Pío Romero Bosque, chosen by the votes of his fellow citizens as Chief Executive of the Republic of Salvador for the next four years, was on March 1 inducted with due ceremony into the presidential chair relinquished at that time by Dr. Alfonso Quiñones Molina.

Dr. Romero Bosque, a jurist of high repute, a distinguished public man and member of the national democratic party, was born in the year 1863. Upon completing his elementary and secondary studies, he entered the National University, there to zealously pursue the studies leading to the degree of doctor of laws, conferred upon him in 1889.

Entering soon afterward on his two-fold career as jurist and statesman, Dr. Romero Bosque early began to hold important public offices, especially in the judiciary, where, after occupying for years the honorable position of an Associate Justice, he achieved the highest possible position on that exalted bench—that of President of the Supreme Court. He has also served as a member of the National Assembly, Minister of Promotion, Industries and Public Education from 1903 to 1907, Minister of War and Marine from 1919 until his election as President, and Vice President of the Republic for the 1923-1927 term.

Dr. Romero Bosque was also, for some years, a distinguished professor in the National University, a position in which he revealed, as in all other offices held by him, his rich endowment of intellectual ability and a character of the highest integrity.

On offering its respects and congratulations to Dr. Romero Bosque, the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union joins the people of El Salvador in wishing for its new Chief Executive a successful and prosperous administration.

NOTABLE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL PROG- RESS IN HAITI ∴ ∴ ∴

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1925-26

By W. W. CUMBERLAND

Financial Adviser—Receiver General of Haiti

DURING the fiscal year which closed on September 30, 1926, Haiti enjoyed unusual prosperity. An abundant crop and satisfactory price for coffee, which is the principal export commodity, resulted in decided activity in domestic and foreign commerce, caused the revenues of the government to reach unprecedented heights and resulted in an improved standard of living for the entire population. But it is clear that bumper crops can not be expected each year. Therefore, the fiscal year 1925-26 can not be regarded as typical, though there is every expectation that within comparatively few years the financial results of 1925-26 may be equaled and exceeded. This, however, is likely to occur only as the natural resources of the country are more systematically developed on a permanent basis. On the contrary, the unusual prosperity of 1925-26 must be regarded as in considerable degree fortuitous, due to an unusually large crop of coffee together with an exceptionally favorable price.

FOREIGN COMMERCE

Foreign commerce for the last 10 years has been as follows:

| | Imports | Exports | Total | Excess im-ports | Excess ex-ports |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Gourdes</i> ¹ | <i>Gourdes</i> | <i>Gourdes</i> | <i>Gourdes</i> | <i>Gourdes</i> |
| 1916-17..... | 43,030,428 | 44,664,428 | 87,694,856 | | 1,634,000 |
| 1917-18..... | 50,903,408 | 38,717,050 | 89,621,118 | 12,185,818 | |
| 1918-19..... | 55,588,041 | 123,811,096 | 209,399,137 | | 38,223,055 |
| 1919-20..... | 136,992,055 | 108,104,639 | 245,096,694 | 28,887,416 | |
| 1920-21..... | 59,786,029 | 32,952,045 | 92,738,074 | 26,833,984 | |
| 1921-22..... | 61,751,355 | 53,561,050 | 115,312,405 | 8,190,305 | |
| 1922-23..... | 70,789,815 | 72,955,060 | 143,744,875 | | 2,165,245 |
| 1923-24..... | 73,480,640 | 70,881,610 | 144,362,250 | 2,599,030 | |
| 1924-25..... | 101,187,825 | 97,018,810 | 198,206,635 | 4,169,015 | |
| 1925-26..... | 94,257,030 | 100,920,025 | 195,177,055 | | 6,662,995 |

¹ One gourde equals 20 cents U. S. currency.

It is evident that imports and exports during 1925-26 closely approximated the returns of 1924-25, but the distribution was considerably more favorable. That is, the value of imports declined while exports increased, thus resulting in a small excess of exports as compared with the previous small excess of imports. This showing was particularly satisfactory, as the unit price of coffee, Haiti's principal export, was lower than in the previous year, and an even more marked decline occurred in the price of two other important exports, namely, sugar and cotton.

Almost 75 per cent of imports into Haiti were obtained from the United States, thus evidencing the dominant position which American merchandise has acquired in the Haitian market. This is not surprising in view of the political and geographical relations which exist between the two countries. A large but somewhat less degree of concentration was exhibited in the export trade, France purchasing almost 66 per cent of the Haitian products which were shipped abroad.

Undoubtedly a more satisfactory situation would arise if less concentration existed as to countries of origin for imports and countries of destination for exports. Furthermore, Haiti is preeminently a "one-crop country." As coffee during 1925-26 constituted some 80 per cent of the value of Haitian exports and as this coffee was largely marketed in France the double danger of commercial depression is incurred if either the Haitian coffee crop or the French market should fall upon evil days. For many years Haitian coffee has enjoyed an excellent reputation in the European markets, but as yet the quantity of this coffee sold in the United States has been negligible. In view of the eagerness with which other mild coffees, such as those from Colombia, Guatemala, and Porto Rico, are sought by American importers, it is reasonable to believe that Haitian coffee will ultimately find a ready market in the United States.

Next in importance to coffee is raw cotton, which is of excellent quality, and experts believe that cotton equivalent to Egyptian may be developed. Already the quality is considerably superior to American upland middling. Other exports were relatively insignificant, the most prominent of the minor items being logwood, cacao, and sugar.

Sugar growing is gradually being extended in Haiti, and costs compare favorably with those of other producing countries. In fact labor charges are believed to be lower in Haiti than in any other country of the western hemisphere.

Export commodities are, however, but imperfectly developed, and the policy of the government is to encourage all legitimate enterprise. Foreign capital is welcomed, and increasing interest is being shown in commitments in Haiti. Those products which are believed to offer

the best possibilities for the investment of foreign capital are coffee, cotton, sugar, tobacco, sisal, and certain tropical fruits. Because of Haiti's easy access to the eastern seaboard of the United States an enormous potential market exists for all staples which can be produced.

The antiquated tariff procedure of Haiti was thoroughly revised in the past fiscal year, and it is now possible for importers to understand the tariff and the various schedules of duty, whereas in the past it was most difficult to conduct business.

As the standard of living of the Haitian population advances through the continuance of a state of tranquility, as facilities of communication are developed, as irrigation systems are installed and as educational opportunities are increased, there is every reason to expect that the present commerce of Haiti will also expand. On the whole, it may be considered that the foreign commerce of Haiti was quite satisfactory during 1925-26. Prospects for 1926-27 are not equally encouraging, due to a substantial decline in quotations for coffee and cotton. However, in view of the sound economic foundation which is being laid by the Haitian government there is every promise that in subsequent years all past commercial records will be exceeded.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Total revenue receipts of the Haitian Government during 1925-26 were Gdes. 45,364,648.10, a figure theretofore unapproached. An advance of Gdes. 4,876,981.10 or 12.05 per cent over the previous fiscal year was shown, thus demonstrating the prosperity which existed in Haiti, as the year 1924-5 was also unusually favorable.

Customs receipts amounted to Gdes. 40,594,831.74, a sum which in itself was in excess of total revenues during the previous year. Internal revenue receipts also expanded, and miscellaneous receipts were only slightly inferior to the amount collected in 1924-25. The revenue system is admittedly not well balanced, and plans are already in process of formation for developing internal revenues. When the revised internal revenue system shall have shown adequate productiveness it is the intention of the government to diminish and ultimately to abolish the export taxes which are now imposed on such important commodities as coffee, logwood and cacao.

Governmental expenditures from revenue amounted to Gdes. 40,930,725.08. Receipts therefore exceeded expenditures by Gdes. 4,433,923.03 or 10.83 per cent. This is indeed a comfortable situation, so far as Haitian finances are concerned.

Especially is this the case when it is recalled that expenditures for practically all governmental activities were substantially greater than during preceding years. Disbursements for the public debt fell some

Gdes 1,250,000, but expenditures for the constabulary, public health, public works, agriculture, and vocational education sharply exceeded those of all preceding years.

In order to realize the real progress which has occurred in the establishment of Haitian finances on a sound basis it is necessary to recall that a considerable part of the expenditures outlined above have been for capital account rather than merely for maintenance and operation. New roads have been built, additional bridges installed, new schools, hospitals, and dispensaries constructed. It is obvious that normal annual maintenance will not be as great as original construction. Furthermore, capital expenditures in future years will tend to decline as Haiti becomes more adequately provided with modern equipment and facilities. At least the relative burden of providing such facilities will tend to diminish, as it can be confidently expected that the productive capacity of the population will be on an ascending scale.

As yet insufficient funds are available for public instruction, but in the last few years expenditures for this purpose have practically *doubled*. It is also the policy of the present administration to emphasize education, with particular attention to agricultural and vocational training.

CONCLUSION

Haitian finances during 1925-26 may, therefore, be regarded as unusually satisfactory, and commercial activity was reasonably so. During the year, moreover, important financial legislation was enacted, particularly a thoroughgoing revision of the import tariff.

Additional interest developed in Haiti as a field for the investment of foreign capital, and promising new industries were initiated. Within a reasonable time Haiti will probably be removed from the group of one crop countries and should take its place as an important source of supply for sugar, cacao, tobacco, sisal, and tropical fruits, as well as coffee.

The present administration in Haiti is progressive and enlightened. President Borno systematically supports all legitimate enterprise. Unfavorable legislation is being eliminated. With the continuance of law and order, the extension of productive facilities and the development of additional industries, the economic future of Haiti may be regarded as most encouraging.

THE IBERO-AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL EXPO- SITION AT SEVILLE ∴

OCTOBER 12, 1928—JUNE 30, 1929

THE Ibero-American International Exposition of art, commerce, and industry at Seville, Spain, will be officially inaugurated on October 12, 1928, remaining open until the end of June, 1929.

The name "Ibero-American Exposition" instead of "Hispano-American Exposition" was adopted in 1922 so as to include Portugal and Brazil. Through diplomatic channels invitations have been extended to the United States and the Republics south of the Rio Grande, practically all of which have expressed their desire to participate, as has the United States. Several commissions have visited Seville on behalf of South American countries to study the ground preparatory to making recommendations to their home governments as to their respective exhibits. The Argentine building is already begun, while Mexico, Peru, Portugal, and the United States have selected sites for national buildings.

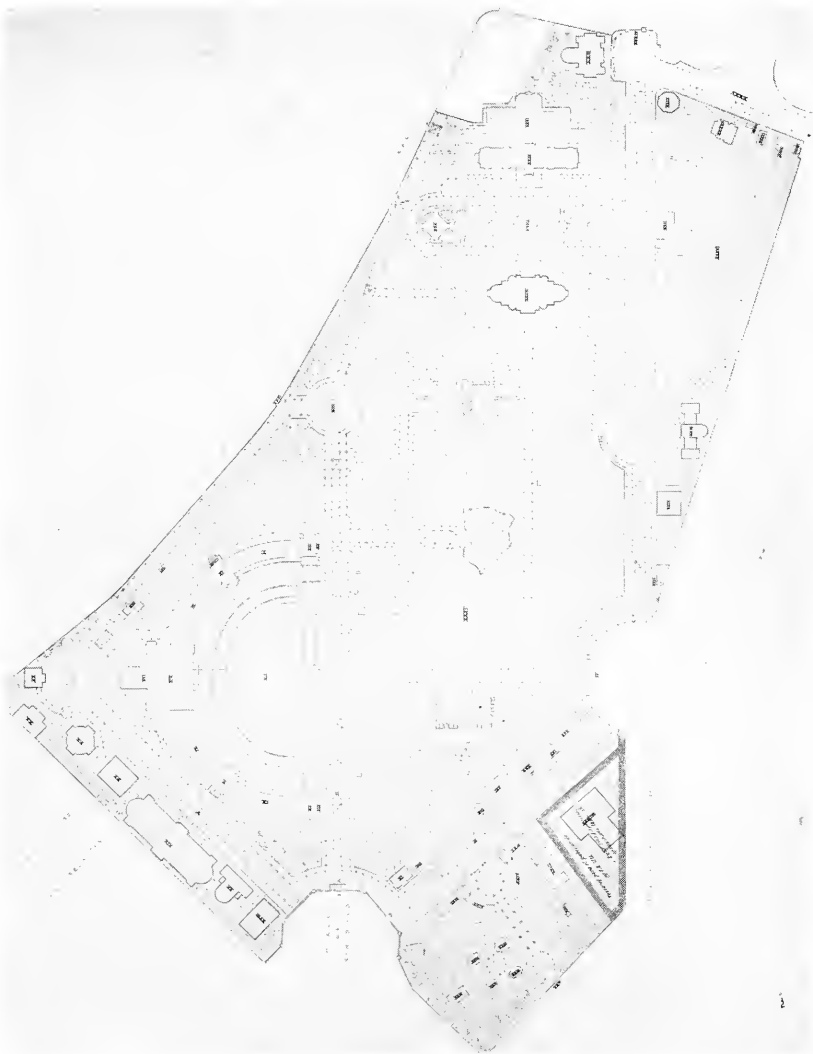
As the exposition will be limited to the exhibits of the two countries in the Iberian Peninsula and the American nations discovered or settled by Spanish and Portuguese navigators and explorers, none of the other European countries has been invited to take part.

The exposition was first planned in 1910, actual work being started in 1913. The war, however, caused a postponement of plans, several successive dates having since been set for the opening. With each postponement the scope of the exposition has been enlarged, until now the project calls for one of the largest and most important affairs of the kind ever held in Europe. Moreover, due to the change of date, the exposition has reached a remarkably advanced stage of completion, many of the beautiful permanent buildings of brick, stone, and tile in true Andalusian style being already erected. By a royal decree the committee in charge of the exposition has recently been reorganized, and Sr. Cruz Conde appointed Royal Spanish Commissioner.

SEVILLE AS AN EXPOSITION CITY

Seville is the commercial center and largest city of southern Spain. The population is about 250,000, making it the third or fourth city

GROUND PLAN OF THE IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

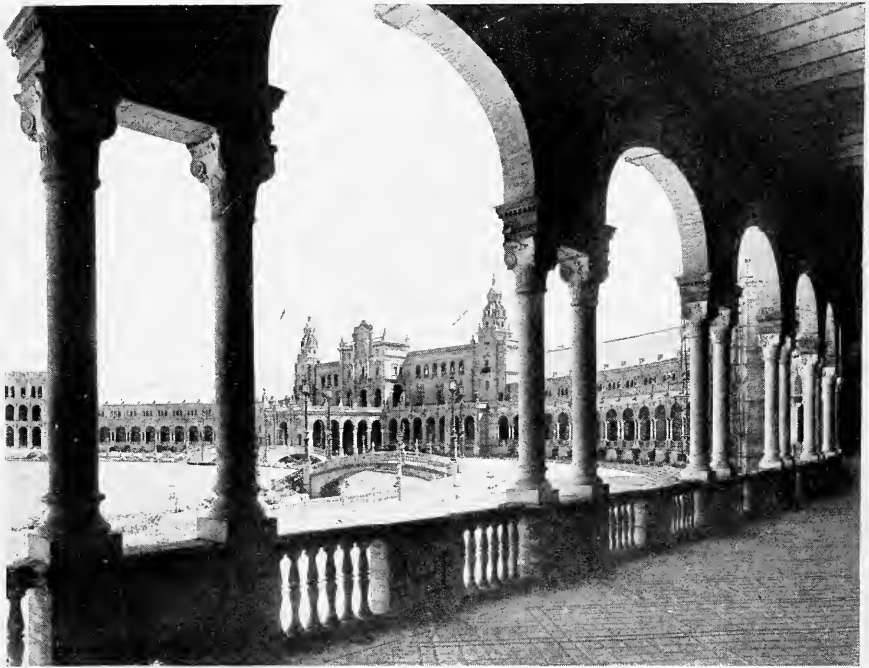


- I. Grand Entrance of Honor
 - 1. A. Entrance of Spain
 - 1. B. Entrance of America
 - 1. C. Entrance of Portugal
- II. Plaza of Spain Avenue
- III. Maria Luisa Avenue
- IV. Maria Luisa Entrance
- V. Portugal Avenue
- VI. Information Bureau
- VII. Plaza of Spain
- VIII. Central Palace
- IX. General Halls
- X. Aragon Entrance
- XI. Navarre Entrance
- XII. Art Museum
- XIII. Industrial Museum
- XIV. Public Offices and Cloakrooms (basement)
- XV. Telephone, Telegraph and Radio Offices (basement floor)
- XVI. First Aid, Fire, Police and Safety Departments (basement floor)
- XVII. Band stand
- XVIII. Restaurants
- XIX. Palace of Modern Art
- XX. Pavilions and Exhibits of Portugal
- XXI. Pavilion of Maps, Guides, etc.
- XXII. Private Exhibits
- XXIII. Pavilions and Exhibits of American Republics
- XXIV. Galleries of American Exhibits
- XXV. San Telmo Entrance
- XXVI. Pedro Borbolla Entrance
- XXVII. Plaza of America
- XXVIII. Palace of Ancient Art
- XXIX. Palace of Fine Arts
- XXX. The Royal Pavilion
- XXXI. Plaza of the Virgin
- XXXII. Maria Luisa Park
- XXXIII. Delicias Gardens
- XXXIV. Delicias Entrance
- XXXV. Molino Avenue
- XXXVI. Spanish, Moroccan and African Colonies
- XXXVII. Lavatories
- XXXVIII. Seville Pavilion

The site for the United States pavilion and grounds, inclosed in the shaded area in the lower left corner of the plan, covers an area of approximately 100,000 square feet

of the nation. It is particularly fitting that Seville should be selected as the site of an exposition of which the American countries will form a part, for it is the European city most intimately concerned with the discovery and settlement of the New World.

When Columbus sailed from the little port of Palos a few miles distant from Seville, the latter was one of the largest and richest cities in the world, overshadowing both London and Paris in size and importance. After America was discovered and when Spanish influence was dominant there, Seville was the sole port of Spain from which vessels were permitted to clear for the Americas and the only



THE PLAZA DE ESPAÑA

The central building in the Plaza viewed from one of the galleries. This photograph shows only about half of this immense semicircular palace

port of entry for the returning galleons. The majority of the early settlers of Spanish America, including those of Cuba, Florida, and California, were natives of Andalusia, the fertile province in which Seville is located. When Magellan sailed away on the first of all voyages around the world, he raised anchor at Seville, and to Seville the survivors of that expedition returned. Likewise, this great port was the base for the voyages of other great discoverers and conquerors.

In Seville Cathedral lie, according to Spanish belief, the bones of Columbus; the library collected by his son is stored in the same edifice; and near by the enormous mass of documents relating to

the Spanish occupation of the Americas in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries is made available to historians of all nationalities in the famous Archives of the Indies.

Historically the city of Seville is one of the most notable in Spain, and the lover of art will remember it as the home of Murillo and Velázquez, while the tourist finds Seville almost the only city where the classic customs of the Spain of romance and picturesque literature still survive in their entirety.

POTENTIAL IMPORTANCE OF SEVILLIAN REGION

A brief survey of the commercial and industrial situation in southern Spain is pertinent to any discussion of the practical value of participation by the United States in an exposition in Seville.

The city is situated on the Guadalquivir River 54 miles from the open sea. Since the times of the Phoenicians foreign ships have brought their cargoes to Seville for trade, and for centuries the city was the most important port of the Iberian Peninsula. Two hundred years ago, however, Cadiz, about 70 miles distant from Seville, began to assume importance, since which little by little it has been winning a part of Seville's maritime trade. Then, too, in the last half century the advent of large ships rendered difficult the ascent to Seville through the winding Guadalquivir. This condition has been corrected by the recent construction and completion of the Alfonso XIII Canal which will give easy passage to steamships of as much as 13,000 tons displacement. A large modern dock system adjoining the exposition grounds is nearly finished and will be ready to handle the heavy freight movement expected.

The effect of these port works on the international trade activity of Seville is vitally important. The city's strategic location as the nearest large Atlantic port to the Strait of Gibraltar, and as the nearest European port to South America, together with its position as the southern terminus of Spanish railroads, is confidently expected to place Seville in a position of prime importance in world trade, second only to Barcelona among Spanish ports. Moreover, Seville has excellent communication by rail with Madrid, Barcelona, and other important cities of Spain.

American ships will doubtless be placed on this run to handle the large American freight movement. A direct service from New York to Seville would place American manufactured commodities in Spain in 15 days and with only one handling. Commercial development is expected to parallel the improvement of shipping and terminal facilities, and it seems assured that Seville will become of definite and increasing concern to American business.

The region tributary to Seville is agricultural and mining. The United States gets from Seville practically all its cured green olives,

and indirectly much of its olive oil. The latter is now to a large extent first shipped to Italy and later sent to America.

The mines near Seville have been worked since the time of Solomon; the Rio Tinto mine is possibly the most famous copper mine in Europe. The district is also one of the largest world sources of lead, and large quantities of silver, copper, zinc, iron, and sulphur ores are also extracted from this section.

The region around Seville, while the most conservative part of Spain, has prospered greatly during the last decade and is rapidly adapting itself to modern innovations. It has a high buying capacity and a rapidly advancing standard of living. With the absence of local



A PATIO IN THE "PLAZA DE ESPAÑA"

A corner in one of the patios in the Main Exposition building

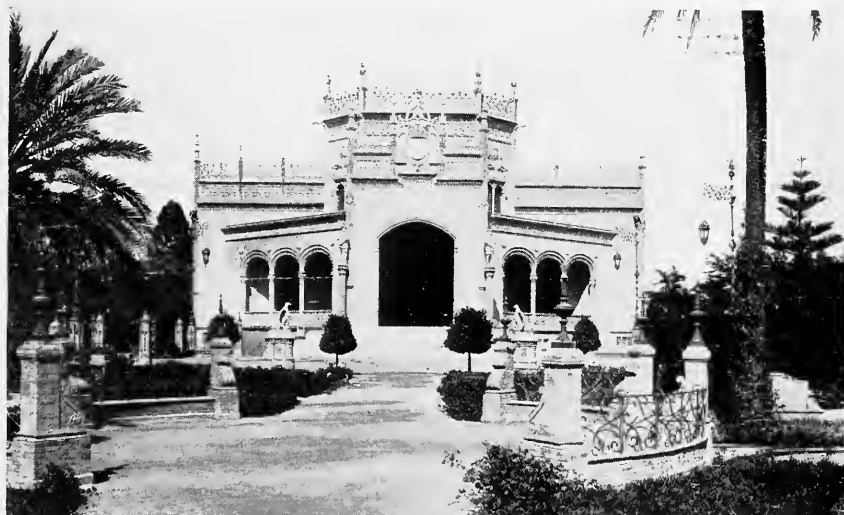
manufacturing plants all manufactured commodities must be imported from abroad or from the industrial region of northern Spain. There is, therefore, a receptive and largely undeveloped market for American agricultural machinery, motor trucks, iron and steel, lumber, hardware, phosphates, and many other lines. The coming exposition and the opening of the port to large ships will undoubtedly give an impetus to industrial and commercial activities that will operate to the economic advantage of all countries taking part in the fair.

GENERAL PLAN OF EXPOSITION

The grounds acquired for the exposition comprise 2,400 acres situated on the outskirts of Seville, one extreme being only three-fourths

of a mile from the center of the city and the other 3 miles distant. Part of the area was formerly a city park and the remainder pasture land. The Guadalquivir River flows along one side of the grounds and the Tablada Aviation Field, the most important in Spain, is also adjacent. The new dock system, which, as already mentioned, will permit large ships to reach Seville, is immediately adjoining the exposition grounds.

A large tract near by, now utilized as a race course, golf links, and tennis courts, will be a part of the exposition scheme and will be enlarged and improved to include a field for track events, football stadium, and polo field.



THE ROYAL PAVILION

Which fronts on the "Plaza de América"

A strong point is being made of the artistic appearance of the grounds and buildings, and landscape gardening is being stressed. The city park included in the exposition area is one of the most beautiful of its kind in Europe, while the semitropical climate of Seville lends itself peculiarly to horticultural display. In this respect the general appearance of the exposition will be somewhat along the lines of the San Diego (Calif.) Exposition of 1915-16, with the difference that the principal buildings at the Ibero-American Exposition will be more permanent in character and that decorative features will be bolder in color and more lavish in treatment. The ensemble will, it is expected, embody the best of Spanish and Moorish architecture and the decorative arts adapted to exposition purposes in a setting of floral beauty never before attained at any exposition.

A historical building is planned with exhibits relating particularly to Spanish discoveries and exploration in the Americas, both North and South. Seville is so rich in the history of wars and civilizations, from Hannibal down to Marshal Soult, that the city itself is practically a historical museum.

The largest building of the exposition will be the Spanish Pavilion, on the Plaza de España, an enormous structure built in a half circle with a central court 600 feet across, and with 49 divisions, corresponding to the 49 Provinces of Spain, each to house the exhibits of its respective Province. This building is now well on the way to completion.



THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS

One of the most handsome of the buildings grouped about the Plaza de América

The Plaza de América has three finished buildings—Fine Arts, Ancient Arts, and the Royal Pavilion. Pending the opening of the exposition these buildings are being used for conventions and other public purposes. Near these will be an exhibit of the exceedingly interesting regional customs, music, and dancing of the different sections of Spain.

The remaining portion of the grounds will be assigned to commercial and industrial exhibits, livestock, and the national pavilions of the foreign countries participating. It is intended that all exhibits emanating from abroad be housed in the buildings of their respective countries, with the exception of automotive displays and modern art works, each of which will be grouped in a single building.

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION

One of the handicaps under which the American exporter labors in this field is the ignorance concerning the United States, and as the exposition will be visited by the most prominent Spanish and Spanish-American business men the pavilion of the United States will afford publicity for United States products not possible in any other way.

The United States does not get the share of Spanish trade it should have. In southern Spain our country is regarded as so remote that the buyer instinctively inclines to prefer the goods of countries with which he is more familiar. Yearly exports from the Seville district to the United States are about \$8,000,000, with imports of not more than one-third of that sum.



THE PALACE OF INDUSTRIES

There is no antagonism in this region toward the United States nor the slightest anti-American feeling. On the contrary, Americans are well liked throughout Spain. An American telephone company has secured the telephone concession for all Spain, including Seville; there are 4 American-made automobiles to 1 from all other countries combined; and in spite of the deterring factors of long distance, stiff competition, and lack of information concerning our country and its products, our exports are only exceeded in sales to southern Spain by England and France.

It should be remembered, moreover, that several States of the United States were first settled by the Spanish, and it is not neces-

sary to recall the important part played by Spain in our early history. At this time many American scholars are studying the early history of California, New Mexico, and Florida in the archives at Seville, while large groups of our high-school and university teachers go annually to Spain to take advantage of the summer course offered by the University of Madrid.

Spain has taken a cordial part in our expositions, and very appropriately in 1893 the three Sevillian caravels of Columbus's first voyage were reproduced by Spain as part of its exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair. They were successfully brought across the Atlantic, and one of them, the flagship *Santa Maria*, is still, or was until quite recently, on exhibition in the lagoon at Jackson Park, Chicago. In the same park is a reproduction of the convent of La Rábida, the original of which still stands near Seville.

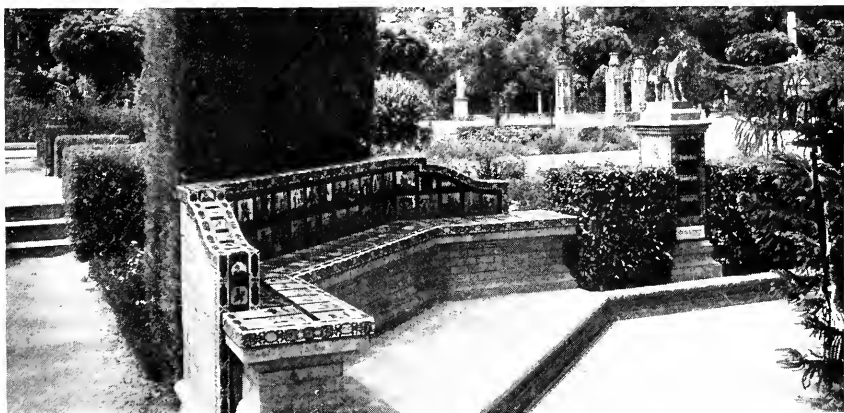
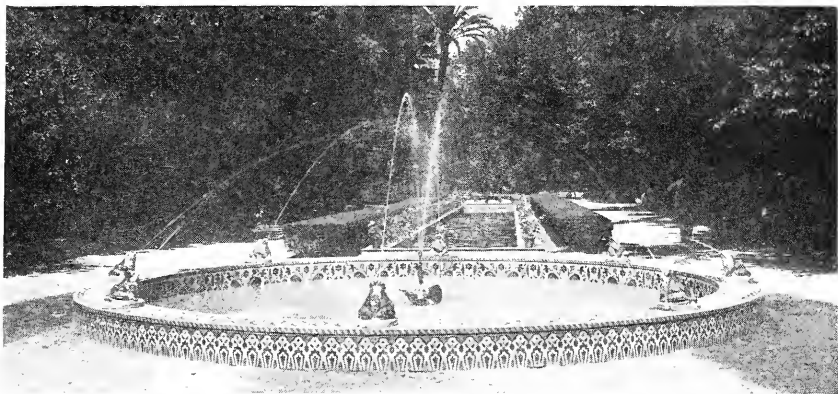
Moreover, it should be understood that acceptance by the United States of the invitation to participate in the exposition is regarded in all Spain as a sincere and gracious recognition of our debt to Columbus.

The participation of the United States in the Ibero-American Exposition, as it is officially called, is in the hands of a commission recently appointed by President Coolidge. The work of the commission is progressing rapidly under the direction of Commissioner General Thomas E. Campbell, former Governor of Arizona, who has established his offices in Washington. It is very gratifying to learn that a very advantageous site has been selected for the building which will house the exhibits of the United States Government.

At a meeting of the commission held last December it was decided that this building should be of the Spanish mission type, in deference to the strong influence which Spanish colonization has had upon the architecture of the United States. With the cooperation of the Commission of Fine Arts there have been initiated the first steps toward the selection of an architect.

In order to explain the exposition more thoroughly and to arouse interest in it in this country, a group of 25 prominent members of the Athenæum of Seville, including authors and artists, arrived in New York the early part of February on the S. S. *Manuel Arnus*, of the Royal Spanish Mail Line. Their visit to this country will be brief, but during that time their plans call for lectures and displays of paintings and motion pictures in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

The Commission of the United States of America to the Ibero-American International Exposition at Seville is composed of ex-Gov. Thomas E. Campbell, of Arizona, Commissioner General; Miss Agnes Repplier, of Philadelphia, an author and essayist of great distinction; Mrs. Helen Hall Upham, of Chicago, wife of the former treasurer of the



IN THE GARDENS OF THE IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

Upper: Fountain of the bullfrogs. Center: A sun dial. Lower: The Don Quixote Circle

Republican National Committee; Judge Roderick N. Matson, of Cheyenne, Wyoming; Hon. John F. O'Brien, former secretary of state of New York State; and George T. Cameron, editor and proprietor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*.



THE BECQUER MONUMENT

This monument to Gustavo A. Becquer, the "poet of love" is one of the most notable pieces of sculpture in the Exposition gardens

The following will give some idea of the special character of some of the exhibits planned:

GENERAL EXHIBIT OF SPANISH INDUSTRIES:

- (a) Government industrial establishments. Munion works, navy yards, aviation factories.
- (b) Communication industries.
- (c) Extracting industries.
- (d) Other manufacturing industries.
- (e) Other industries.

COLONIAL EXHIBIT:

- Morocco—Western Africa.
- Historical industry and commerce.

GRAPHIC INDUSTRY:

I. Retrospective graphic art works—

- (a) Stone tablets. (b) Old manuscripts. (c) Epoch of the Catholic Kings, American historical documents. (d) The miniature. African school; Byzantine influence; Mozarabic school; Leon school; French and Flemish influence; Guadalupe school; Escorial school; Seville school. Old Mexican manuscripts. (e) Paper. Reconstruction of a mill of the twelfth century. Modern manufacture of paper. (f) Binding. Reconstruction of a parchment paper mill of the Middle Ages. Modern binding establishment. (g) Printing. Reconstruction of a typographical workshop of the fifteenth century. Modern workshop.

GRAPHIC INDUSTRY—Continued.

II. Modern graphic art works—

(a) Peninsular printing (Christian and Hebrew). (b) Printing press in America. (c) Engraving. Wood and steel engraving, wood carving, photogravure, photoengraving, lithography, zincography, trichromatic engraving, aqua fortis, photography. (d) Ex libris and placards.

III. Library—Classical works and texts, Sevillian books and books relative to America.

IV. Commerce in books—Books, reviews, magazines, the graphic and daily press.



NOTABLE MONUMENT TO COLUMBUS IN THE PRADO GARDENS

The principal motive of which is the "Pillars of Hercules"

THIRD PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 1-10, 1927

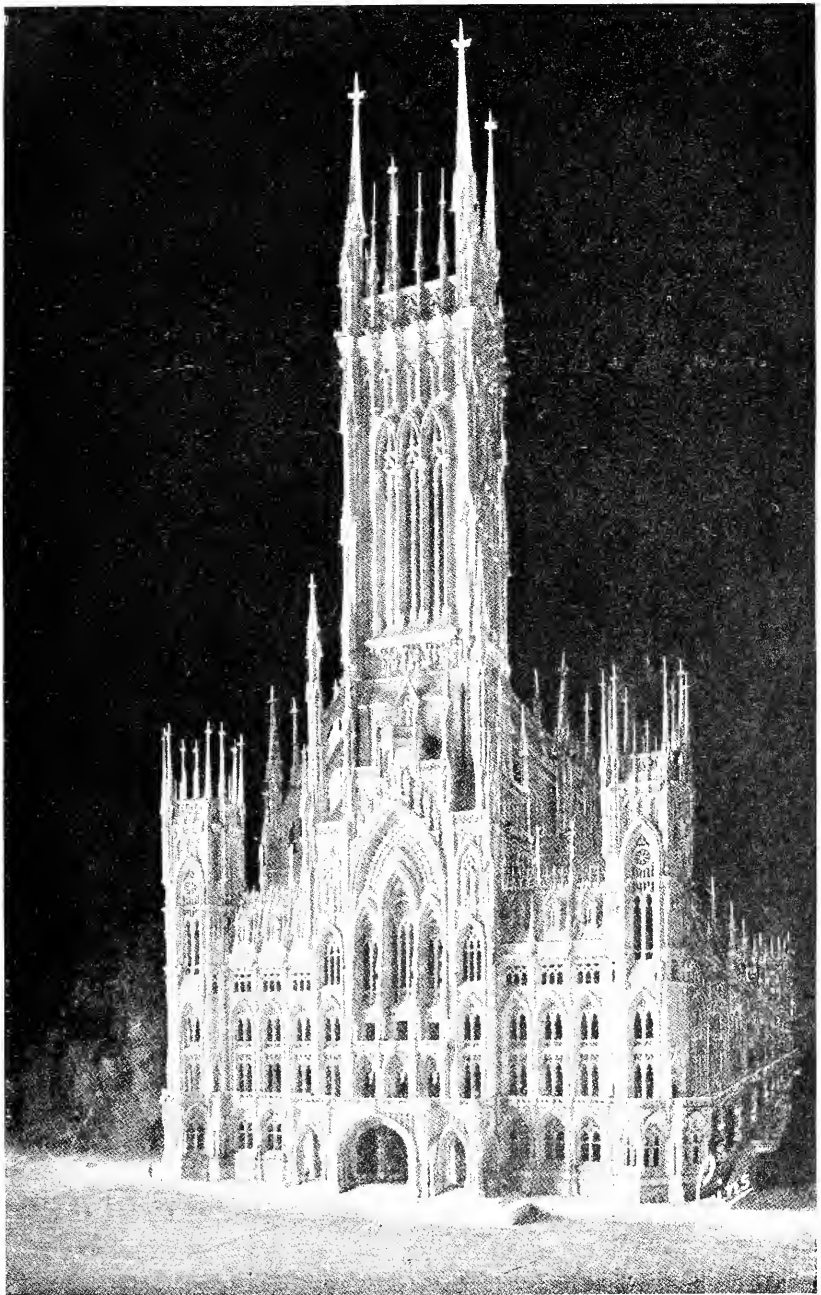
IF IT BE true that any adequate understanding and appreciation of the inherent spirit of a people must be looked for along cultural and spiritual rather than commercial and political channels, the auguries are increasingly favorable for such an approximation between the peoples of this hemisphere, in spite of any merely superficial signs to the contrary, for representative groups of workers in the cultural domains of the 21 American peoples are tending more and more to seek, each from the other, moral and spiritual support through contacts leading toward greater community of thought and solidarity of effort in their common tasks.

And thus we reach the Third Pan American Congress of Architects, scheduled to take place in the month of July in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, the second, it will be recalled, having been held in the city of Santiago, Chile, September, 1923. Readers of the BULLETIN will recall that it was in this assembly that the idea of interchanging students of architecture "for at least partial or post-graduate courses" was introduced, an idea which was looked upon with favor by a majority if not the entire body of delegates, as also that of an annual interchange of the exhibits of the architectural schools of the Americas.

I

The executive committee for the Third Pan American Congress of Architects was chosen several months ago at a meeting of prominent architects in Buenos Aires. The officers of this committee, which proposes to do everything humanly possible to make the coming congress worthy of its predecessors in both its social and professional results, are as follows:

President, Alberto Coni Molina; vice president, Ezequiel M. Real de Azúa; secretary general, Francisco Squirru; treasurer, Raúl J. Álvarez; chairman of finance committee, Raúl E. Fitte; chairman of publicity committee, Juan A. Bereaitz; chairman of exposition committee, Arnoldo Arbertolli; and chairman of program and publications, Víctor J. Jaeschke.



FACULTY OF LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES

An architectural model of the building now under construction

Each committee chairman is assisted by a full complement of member architects, while the executive committee counts upon the enthusiastic support and cooperation of the entire architectural profession in Buenos Aires in general, as well as of the community at large. The National Government, the city council, the National University of Buenos Aires, and the National Housing Commission are among the official entities which will take an active part in the Congress, while numerous prominent business firms have contributed large sums for the expenses incidental to such an international gathering.

An interesting feature of the executive committee's work is its plan, made especially for the benefit of the delegates from the United States, for a trip through a number of the other South American countries, including Argentina. This initiative will undoubtedly be welcomed by American architects desiring to attend the congress. Mr. Milton B. Medary, jr., president of the American Institute of Architects, has already informed the executive committee of interest in the coming congress aroused in architectural circles of the United States. The committee on foreign relations of the institute, headed by Mr. William Emerson, of Boston, is in charge of United States participation.

II

OFFICIAL PROGRAM OF THE THIRD CONGRESS

One of the first acts of the executive committee was to discuss and draft the official program of the congress, which has been approved by the permanent committee of the Pan American Association of Architects in Montevideo. As will be seen by article 2 of the general regulations which follow, this program covers all topics of timely interest to the profession.

III

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE THIRD PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS

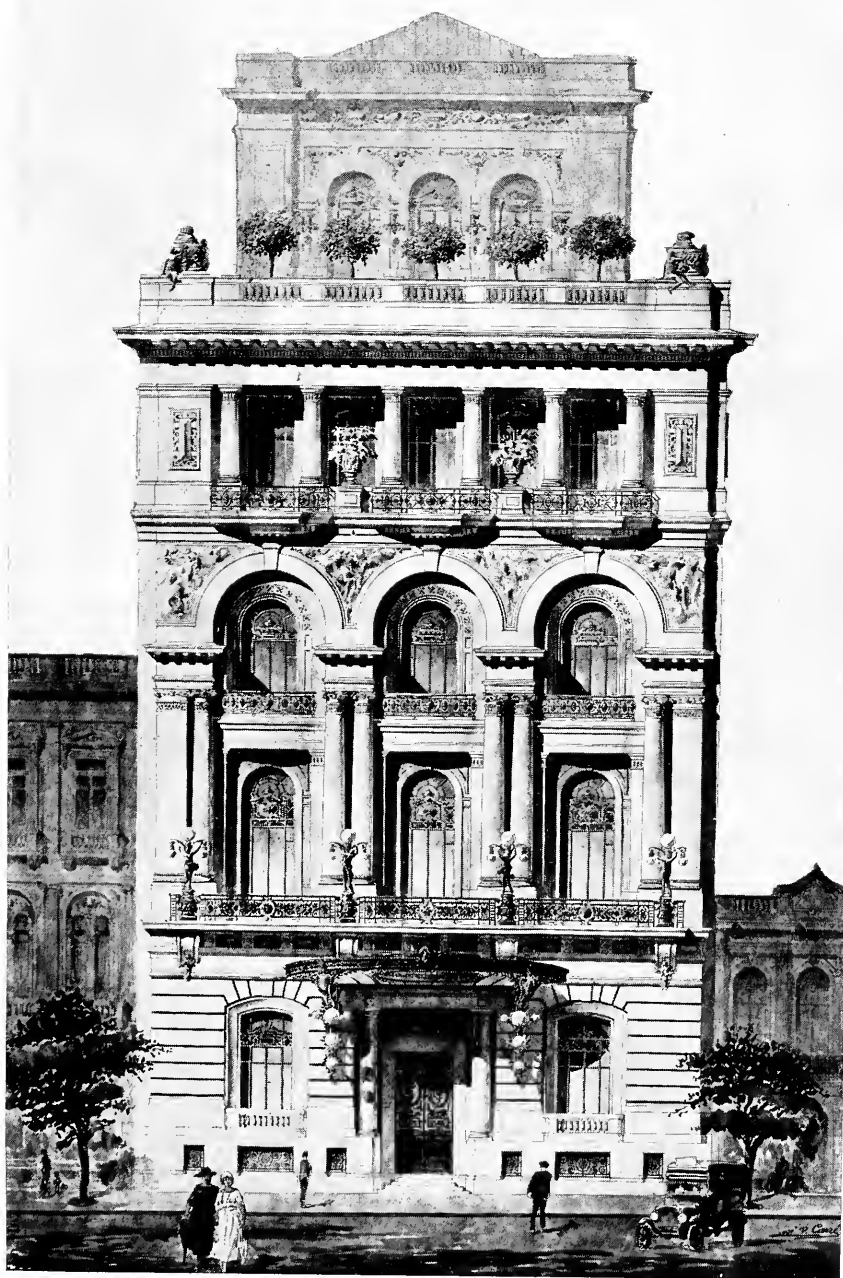
ARTICLE 1. The Third Pan American Congress of Architects will meet in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, in accordance with the motion passed at the closing session of the second congress, September 20, 1923, at Santiago, Chile.

ART. 2. The purpose and objects of the Third Pan American Congress of Architects are the following:

To encourage the advance of architecture by fostering all studies relating to the architect's profession;

To contribute to a more thorough knowledge of the artistic, scientific, and social problems relating to architecture the solution of which especially concerns the American nations;

To promote the adoption of measures dignifying the profession of architect and protecting the exercise thereof; and



Courtesy of 'La Mañana,' Montevideo

EXAMPLE OF URUGUAYAN ARCHITECTURE

The Jockey Club of Montevideo

To foster intellectual interchange for the purpose of forging and preserving bonds of solidarity between the architects, the professional associations, and the schools of architecture in the American nations.

ART. 3. The Third Pan American Congress of Architects will take place in Buenos Aires from July 1 to 10, 1927, under the auspices of His Excellency the President of the Republic, the Ministers of Public Works, Public Instruction, and Foreign Relations, the mayor and the president of the city council of the capital, the president of the National University of Buenos Aires, and the dean of the School of Exact, Physical, and Natural Sciences.

ART. 4. The congress shall be composed of full and associate members. The following shall be entitled to be full members:

The official delegates of governments, institutions of learning, and professional associations; members of previous congresses; graduate architects requesting membership; and persons especially invited.

Full members of the congress shall pay a minimum fee of 20 pesos,¹ Argentine paper currency.

The following may be associate members: Professional architects, students, and persons interested in the congress, any of whom may become members by paying a minimum fee of 10 pesos, Argentine paper currency.

ART. 5. Persons desiring to become either full or associate members should send a written request for membership to the executive committee or to the national committee in their respective countries, inclosing the proper membership fee.

Checks or drafts sent to the executive committee should be drawn to the order of Señor Raúl J. Álvarez, treasurer, Calle Piedras No. 80, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

ART. 6. Full members shall have the right to present papers, attend the meetings of the congress, take part in the discussions, vote, and receive all publications issued by the congress.

Associate members shall have the right to present papers and will also receive all publications.

ART. 7. The organization of the congress is in charge of the executive committee, the committee on the Pan American Exposition of Architecture, and the national committees of the other American nations.

ART. 8. The executive committee shall have charge of the organization and direction of the congress until its close. It shall receive all communications and publish the proceedings and transactions of the congress. It shall have the power to appoint special committees and shall keep in close touch with the national committees of the various countries.

ART. 9. The national committees shall have charge of organizing the attendance from their respective countries, acting as intermediaries between the members of the congress resident in the other American nations and the executive committee. These committees shall have charge of receiving the adhesions, papers, and fees of members of the congress.

ART. 10. The congress shall take up the following subjects:

Reports on topics included in the official program of the congress.

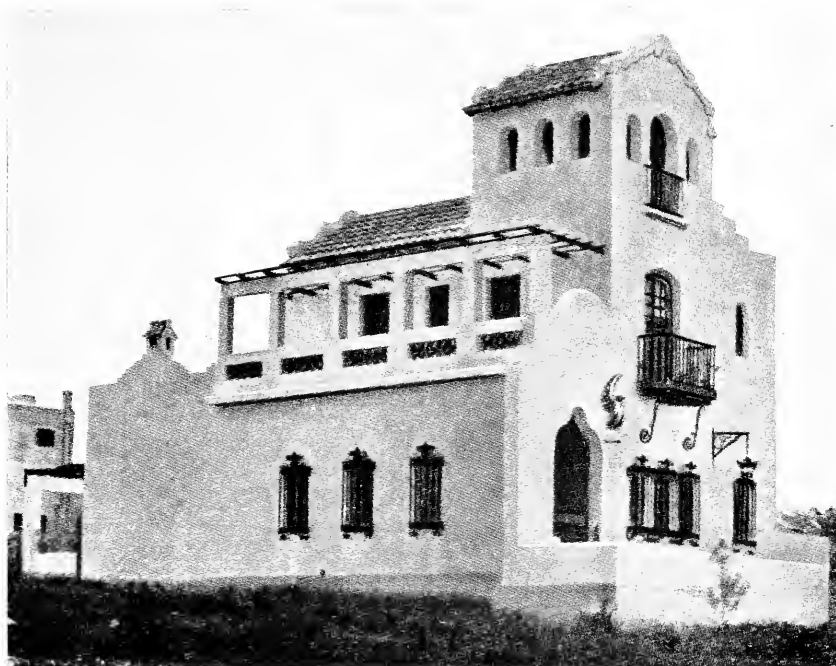
Subjects recommended to the consideration of special committees or of the executive committee.

Personal communications and papers.

ART. 11. The official program for the congress, approved by the permanent committee of the Pan American Association of Architects, includes the following topics:

1. The architect in America, and his professional activities.

¹The Argentine paper peso equals \$.4245.



Courtesy of "Arquitectura," Montevideo

A NEW RESIDENCE IN MONTEVIDEO

This modern home of Spanish type was designed by a Uruguayan architect. Upper: Exterior. Lower: Entrance hall, at the right, and one end of the living room

2. Adoption of minimum course of study for degree of architect in the universities of America, so that such a degree conferred by any university may be recognized in all other countries of the American Continent.

3. Association of architects for the protection of their profession; best methods to be employed.

4. Spiritual orientation of architecture in America.

5. Amendment of laws and regulations in consonance with the technical, advance and requirements of present-day architecture.

6. Orientations for instruction in the science of construction in American schools of architecture.

7. City planning in its relation to architecture.

8. Public and private competitions in American countries.

9. Social problems to be considered in the exercise of the profession; the architect's work in the light of modern legislation.

10. Various subjects. (Under this heading will fall all papers of a technical, artistic, legal, and social character.)

ART. 12. The congress shall hold public plenary sessions.

The chairman of the preliminary session of the congress shall be the chairman of the executive committee. At this session the honorary committee and the presidents and vice presidents of the congress shall be elected.

At the closing session the congress shall designate the place and date for its next meeting.

The program for the labors of the congress shall be formulated by the executive committee.

ART. 13. Persons charged with presenting reports on subjects in the official programs shall send their papers to the executive committee before May 15, 1927, addressed to Señor Francisco Squirru, secretary general, Calle Piedras No. 80, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

ART. 14. The maximum time permitted to each speaker shall be as follows: Reports, 20 minutes; communications, 10 minutes; and discussion of reports and communications, 5 minutes.

Each speaker shall have the floor only once. A speaker shall be allowed 10 minutes at the close of a discussion to sustain his conclusions.

The time permitted to a speaker may be increased only by special vote of the congress.

ART. 15. The written text of reports, communications, and résumés of debates should be delivered to the office of the secretary general the day following the respective session.

ART. 16. The national committees of the American nations shall have the right to propose to the executive committee members to report on official subjects.

ART. 17. The official languages of the congress shall be Spanish, Portuguese, English, and French.

ART. 18. Any question not covered by these regulations which may come up during the sessions shall be settled by the congress.

IV

PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION OF ARCHITECTURE

Simultaneously with the congress there shall be held a Pan American Exposition of Architecture, the program for which, prepared by the respective committee and approved by the executive committee, is as follows:



CUBAN ARCHITECTURE

One of the newer apartment houses in Habana, Cuba

PROGRAM OF THE THIRD PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION OF ARCHITECTURE

The organizing committee of the Third Pan American Exposition of Architecture has the honor of inviting the architects of the American nations to take part in the aforesaid exposition, which will take place in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, concurrently with the Third Pan American Congress of Architects to be held July 1-10, 1927.

The objectives of professional dignity and solidarity and of intellectual interchange set forth in the declaration of principles of the third congress will be complemented by this exposition, which will be the best means of forming lasting technical and artistic contacts between the architects of America, thus continuing the effective action of the two preceding congresses.



AN EXAMPLE OF CUBAN ARCHITECTURE

A recently built home in a suburb of Habana

The Third Pan American Exposition of Architecture will, it is hoped, be the most complete demonstration of the architectural attainment of all the countries of America, one which clearly shows the tendencies of their respective schools and of other professional efforts toward the improvement of architecture.

Considering the great importance of this exposition as a demonstration of professional progress, the organizing committee does not doubt that all architects and deans and professors of schools of architecture, as well as chiefs of public and private bureaus, will cooperate toward its success by using their prestige and influence to secure the contribution of drawings and plans to be there exhibited.

The exposition will consist of three sections, for architects, institutions, and students, respectively, which will be subdivided as follows:

I. Section for architects:

- Class 1—Designs for public buildings and monuments.
- Class 2—Designs for private buildings.
- Class 3—Private monuments.
- Class 4—Decorative designs.
- Class 5—Architectural details and motives.
- Class 6—City planning; landscape architecture.
- Class 7—Work in American archaeology.
- Class 8—Photographs of buildings already erected or of designs.

II. Section for public and private institutions:

- Class 1—Ministries and bureaus of public works and offices of national, provincial, and municipal architects.
- Class 2—Private architectural or construction offices, companies, or societies.
(These designs should bear the signature of the respective architects).

III. Section for students:

- Class 1—School work.

Class 2—Designs presented for degrees. Designs in this class must have been executed in faculties or schools conferring the degree of architect in accordance with programs authorized by such institutions and under the immediate supervision of their professors. In addition to the signatures of the student and professor concerned, the name of the faculty or school and the city and nation where it is located must appear in a prominent place.

SELECTION OF THE EXHIBITS

The exhibits of residents of Argentina should be sent directly to the committee of the Third Pan American Exposition of Architecture, which is empowered to make a choice of those submitted.

The exhibits of residents of other countries should be delivered to the national committees of their respective nations, which committees are empowered to make a choice of exhibits submitted, sending those accepted to the committee of the Third Pan American Exposition of Architecture.



A TYPE OF CENTRAL AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE
The Estrada Cabrera Practical School for Young Women in Guatemala City

All customhouse permits, bills of lading, or freight notifications should be sent to Señor Arnoldo Albertolli, chairman of the exposition committee, Calle Piedras No. 80, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

These provisions apply to exhibits in all classes, without exception.

SELECTION OF THE JURIES

The executive committee of the third congress shall appoint in due season two juries: The jury of award, composed of at least 15 members, representing all countries participating in the congress, which jury shall award the prizes in Sections I and II; and the university jury, composed of professors of architecture of the countries participating in the congress, which jury shall award the prizes in Section III.

The juries may annul any of the prizes.

PRIZES

In Sections I and II of the exposition the following prizes shall be awarded to each nation participating:

- (a) A prize of honor and diploma.
- (b) Gold medals and diplomas.
- (c) Silver medals and diplomas.
- (d) The honorable mentions which the jury may deem proper.

In Section III the following prizes shall be awarded for each course of each school participating:

- (a) A gold medal and diploma.
- (b) A silver medal and diploma.
- (c) The honorable mentions which the jury may deem proper.

“MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION” GRAND PRIZE

In each section there shall be awarded to the best exhibit a special prize consisting of a grand gold medal, offered by His Excellency the Minister of Public Instruction of Argentina. This prize shall be awarded by the respective jury, augmented by a representative of the minister mentioned.

GRAND PRIZE OF HONOR

The two juries united may by a majority of votes award a single grand prize of honor to the best exhibit in the exposition.

DATE OF DELIVERY

All exhibits should be received in Buenos Aires before June 15, 1927.

By the exposition committee:

ARNOLDO ALBERTOLLI, *Chairman*

ANGEL CROCE MUJICA.

JOSÉ A. HORTAL.

HUGO GARBARINI.

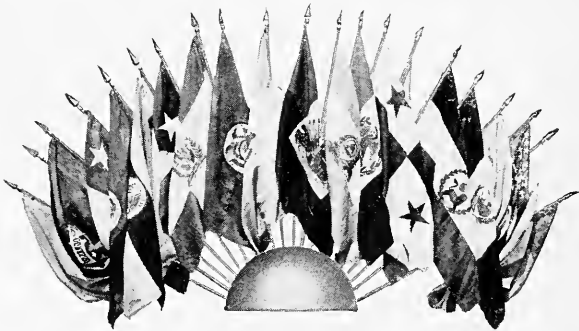
LUIS J. MORENO DE MESA.

OSCAR GONZÁLEZ.

RAFAEL ORLANDI.

ISIDORO GUREVITZ.

ENRIQUE G. QUINCKE.



MEXICO'S PRE-COLUMBIAN REMAINS ∴ ∴ ∴

By FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN

Consulting Statistician, The Prudential Insurance Company of America

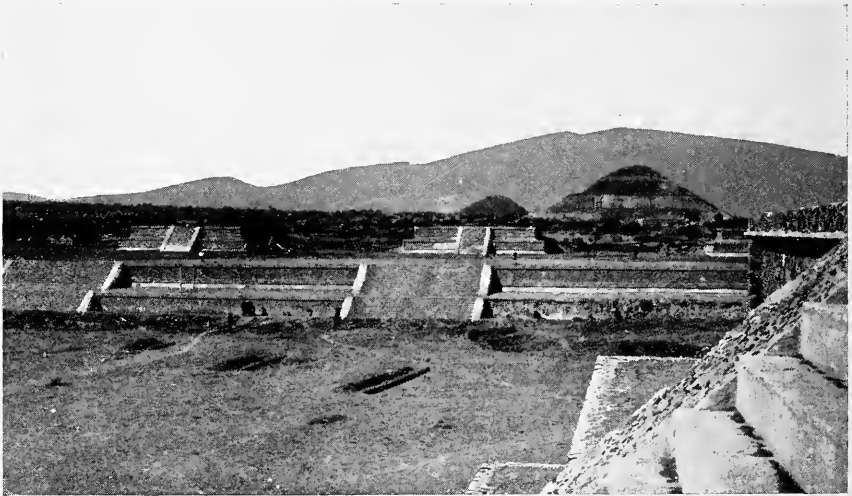
I.—THE VALLEY OF MEXICO

ABOUT 10 miles from the heart of the City of Mexico lies the beautiful suburb of Tacubaya, famous the scientific world over for its meteorological observatory, which reflects the higher aspirations of the educated Mexican, anxious to see his country in the forefront of nations aiming at exactitude and continuity of weather observations. Hidden away in the rambling buildings of archaic construction, two obscure natives of the rarest skill have been at work for five or six years on the construction of an extraordinary relief model of the Valley of Mexico, possibly 20 by 30 feet in size. When finished, it will be possible to grasp at a glance the true significance of one of nature's most impressive productions, modified through the centuries by the patience and determination of the human mind. For what is now largely a fertile plain some 70 miles in length and 40 miles wide was, ages ago, a shallow lake, the draining of which constitutes one of the greatest of engineering achievements.

No visitor to the City of Mexico is likely to miss a journey to the pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacán, the most impressive memorials of the Aztec and pre-Aztec civilizations. The effect upon the mind is overpowering. How did any people without the modern instrumental aids to architectural design and building construction succeed in evolving this magnificent conception of a group of structures serving, probably, chiefly ceremonial purposes? To me the *Ciudadela* or citadel was even more impressive than the Pyramid of the Sun, marvelous as it is. Of gruesome interest is the small pyramid in the center of the Ciudadela, supposed to have contained at its summit the sacrificial stone which is now on exhibition in the National Museum. Far away stretches the highway of the dead, the lane of sorrow where thousands of victims had their last glimpse of the great valley and its fringe of towering mountain heights. Much of all this has been restored, and more is being restored. With truly

commendable enterprise the Mexican Government has set itself the task of reconstructing, as far as this is possible, the monumental remains of its prehistoric people. Slowly the evidence is increasing along many important lines of research. A massive three-volume work by Doctor Gamio, has been published on the population of Teotihuacán, which surpasses anything that has been written or published regarding any particular tribe of North American Indians.

It would be utterly futile on my part to attempt a description of this amazing reminder of the height of the pre-Aztec civilization. Many interesting works have been written regarding the then known remains, but more is being discovered almost from day to day. There is a gem of a museum at the "archeological reservation" where one



THE CIUDADELA, SAN JUAN, TEOTIHUACÁN

may see a finely made model of the pyramids and the Ciudadela, but no stretch of the imagination can construct an adequate picture of life as it must have been lived here for generations.

Nor is a visit to the City of Mexico complete without a trip, if possible on a Sunday, to the Floating Gardens of Xochimilco. The scene is a never-to-be-forgotten experience. Hundreds of little boats mingle with gayly decorated barges in a joyous throng of idlers out for a holiday. Flower boats jostle boats laden with fruits and a wide range of Mexican eatables, which the stranger, with some regard for his digestion, would better let alone. Other little boats are miniature cookshops, where stately Indian women may be seen frying chicken or making tortillas, while the inevitable pot of beans is never absent. But it is the flower boats, with their eager maids and misses, that appeal most to the eye hungry for the picturesque. Slowly

amid this teeming mass the pleasure barges make their way up the long canal to the head of navigation, where at a good restaurant one may eat and dance in comfort and at leisure. The crowds represent all strata of society mingling in democratic fashion, with never a harsh word or offensive gesture. There is no drunkenness, no pushing nor crowding for some point of vantage. It is like a magic lantern show of an impossible fantastic dream.

Where all the flowers come from is a riddle, but so is the barge journey past numerous laterals of the canal system which all seem to end in a mysterious cul-de-sac. One would like to go on and on, but the return journey to the city consumes much time and a short stop-over must be made at San Ángel, a lovely suburb of Mexico



XOCHIMILCO CANAL

No visit to the Mexican capital is complete without a trip to the floating gardens of Xochimilco in one of the small flower decorated boats

City with an ancient church and the remains of a convent containing many interesting relics. . . .

II. MÉRIDA-UXMAL

Of all the countless many who visit Yucatan, few indeed go to Uxmal. Even among the natives it is rare to find one who has taken the trouble to make the journey. For several days I tried to find a person who could give me exact information, but my quest was unsuccessful. After diligent inquiry I learned of two alternative routes and I chose the one by way of Muna, a station on the Yucatan railway about 15 miles more or less, from Mérida. The train leaves at 4 p. m. and arrives about two hours later. I had been told that there would be a motor car at the station, but there was none in sight. Making inquiry

in broken Spanish, I was addressed by a gentleman who proved to be the director of schools, Señor Telesforo Paros, a native of British Honduras but a resident of the Maya country since he was 4 years of age. He proved a veritable godsend, for he at once agreed to give me lodgment in his home for the two nights of my stay, find the motor car owner to take me to the ruins in the morning, and directed me to the Fonda where I could obtain plain but substantial food. Intending visitors to Uxmal should not fail to look up Señor Paros at Muna, who will be glad to introduce them to the president of the municipality, Señor Máximo Ferrara, a most amiable gentleman, anxious to do his part in behalf of his community. Muna may not easily be found on the map, but it has a lasting place in a corner of my heart, for it is a lovely Maya village, typical of the peaceful, industrious life of its people.

I left for Uxmal at 6 in the morning. It takes about two hours by motor car over roads which are occasionally so rough as to make walking necessary. The country passed through is rather monotonous, but with here and there a *henequen* field or a patch of corn. Near to the ruins is the historic hacienda, now almost in ruins. Looking back from near this point one has a wonderful panoramic view of the Maya country, a vast plain covered with a low, stunted growth like a western prairie, with a haze on the horizon resembling the sea. Once upon a time, perhaps a thousand years ago or more, there may have lived nearly 2,000,000 Mayas in this area whose social and economic organization must have been of a high order, for the ruins at Uxmal indicate that only a vast population could have brought these colossal monumental remains into existence and to their high order of architectural perfection. The first effect of the ruins is one of stupendous confusion. There is nothing in our modern building methods that affords a basis of comparison. There are several outstanding features, however, which at once attract one's attention. The first is the Pyramid Temple, a huge structure resembling the structure at San Juan Teotihuacán in the valley of Mexico. Holmes gives the height of this pyramid as 80 feet, but the ascent by a flight of rude stone steps is so steep that I did not dare risk it. On the summit is a plateau of about 22 by 80 feet which contains a remarkable structure clearly visible, in outline, from the ground. Back of the pyramid is the Governor's Palace, considered by Holmes, than whom there is no better authority, as "justly regarded as the most important single structure of its class in Yucatan and for that matter, in America." I wandered for an hour through its deserted halls and rooms, admiring the half-obliterated frescoes, so admirably drawn by Catherton for the classic report on the ruins by Stevens, published in 1843. Modern investigators have an easier time of it, nor need anyone now apprehend the "dire results" of even a single night's exposure to the "deadly

miasma" of the locality since the risk of contracting malaria, except by utterly reckless exposure, is practically nil.

It would be utterly beyond my feeble powers of description to do justice to the majestic beauty and classic grandeur of these and other buildings at Uxmal. I climbed the steep sides of the Nunnery in the boiling sun, aided by some native-made ladders more or less in decay. But I did not have the courage to brave the noonday sun for a walk to the House of the Pigeons, an extraordinary structure, clearly visible perhaps a third of a mile away. There are as yet few roadways or easy trails which would make a short visit as profitable as it might easily be made. No one intending to go to Uxmal should omit taking



Photograph by Ernest L. Crandall

RUINS OF UXMAL, YUCATÁN

These colossal remains could only have been brought into existence by a vast population of a high order of social and economic organization. The great pyramid appears at the right, with the ruins of the Ball Court in the foreground and the Nunnery in the distance

with him a copy of the monograph by Holmes on the ruins of Yucatan, published by the Field Columbian Museum in 1895. More thorough students should, of course, read the two-volume report by Stevens, which can not be matched by anything of more recent date.

It was my good fortune at Muna to meet the Government inspector of ruins, whose name unfortunately I failed to get. He was extremely helpful and provided for my care at the keeper's lodge, where I obtained a simple repast and a room to swing my hammock for a siesta. Provided with a Yucatan hammock, a sheet, perhaps a blanket, one is practically independent, for almost any house contains some extra hooks and one may rest in peace and at almost nominal expense. The country is perfectly safe and women may feel secure anywhere,

especially if they take the precaution to pay a courtesy call upon the President at Muna, for which Señor Paros will gladly arrange. The motor-car ride to the ruins for a party of three costs only \$10. Meals cost next to nothing, albeit there is not much to eat. But at the *fonda*, the *senora* will broil or fry a chicken, furnish *tortillas* and some spaghetti, finishing with coffee and cakes, all for the sum of 75 cents for a party of three.

I shall always recall my two evenings in Muna as one of the most delightful experiences of my life, near to the edge of the primitive. One could not wish for a more peaceful pastoral scene than this settlement at eventide when the men come home from the fields, when the women go to the town well for water, when the children play ball, and the faithful return from evening service. The sunset was glorious and the cloud effects just before a storm superb. It did not take much to transform the whole into a New England hillside, for here in the Maya country practically every house has its stone fence which is whitewashed, and everything about the premises is scrupulously clean. The men and women are well dressed to suit the climate. There is neither riches nor poverty, no crime nor disorder. But it was in a subdued voice that some one related to me the tale of the late revolution, when every tree around the pleasant plaza served the hangman's purpose.

The director of the schools kindly saw me to the train in the early hours of the morning. The *fonda* was open at 5.30 and as I entered, a turkey, a pig, a chicken, a dog, and a duck took their leave. Yet here, if anywhere in Mexico, I would like to have lingered, for to gain a real glimpse into the life and soul of primitive man gives one in very truth a touch of the Infinite. As I sat on the steps of the municipal hall I tried to visualize to myself the long train of population changes that this area must have witnessed during 1,000 years or more, only to realize the utter inadequacy of any mental process by which the great past of the Maya race can be reconstructed, for from whence they came, what gods they worshipped, by what rulers they were governed, and whence they vanished is all an imponderable mystery to which the key has been irretrievably lost.

III. CHICHÉN-ITZÁ

The train for Dzitas, the railway station for Chichén-Itzá on the line to Valladolid, leaves the Union Station of Mérida at 5.30 a. m. It is advisable to go early, for the ticket window is apt to be crowded, since several trains leave at the same time. I had some difficulty in finding out about Dzitas, for few in Mérida with whom I discussed the matter had made the journey to the ruins. The train reaches Dzitas at about 10.30, after making 14 stops of more or less length. The distance is about 135 kilometers. The intervening stops should be care-

fully watched, for stations are not called out and they are seldom properly marked. I had wired in advance to Mr. Palito Pantojas, the representative of Professor Morley, who met me with a car a little later, after I had eaten a simple breakfast in the inn to which a teacher, speaking fairly good English, had directed me. It is amazing how common it is in this country to meet people who have at least some slight knowledge of English.

The distance from Dzitas, a pleasant little Maya town, to the ruins is, I think, 40 kilometers, taking just about one hour's run over a hard though not always very smooth road. The country passed through is uninteresting—a low, level plain covered with underbrush. Everywhere are stone fences and few houses outside of the villages. Suddenly the ruins come into view. The first that met my eyes was the great pyramid, a colossal pile of earth and masonry with more than a hundred steep steps crowned by a temple, which is in course of



Courtesy of "Excelsior," Mexico

THE DZITAS—CHICHÉN-ITZÁ HIGHWAY

The beginning at Dzitas of the road which leads to the ruins of Chichén-Itzá

being restored. In a general way the pyramid is like the one at Uxmal and probably served the same ceremonial or sacrificial purposes. The steps are so narrow and steep that I did not venture to make the ascent. All about the pyramid are other structures, overshadowed by the "Castillo," a truly imperial building worthy of a place among the ruins of ancient Rome. This vast building is also on the crown of a sort of pyramid or earth cone, faced with cut stone in the form of steep steps which lead to the top. In this case I could not resist the temptation, and made the rather difficult climb, being well repaid for my courage and my exertion, for the heat was very trying.

How can one attempt a description of something that is simply indescribable, for all comparisons are wanting unless it be with the remnants of the "Grandeur that was Rome" and the "Glory that was Greece." But in the case of the Maya ruins the task is enormously complicated by the absence of a definite ground plan or sym-

metrical conception of the several leading structures. They seem to have been placed, arbitrarily, without a purposive objective in their relation to each other. The Mayas also seem to have had no clear conception of streets or of roadways and avenues, facilitating approach from one great building to the other. Hence each structure, pyramid, temple, or building stands out by itself and may possibly have served some isolated purposes.

The effect of the first view of the Castillo on the eye is as though some Scottish Rite temple had been bodily transferred to the Maya jungle. Some of the frescos and carvings are well preserved and here and there are still traces of ancient wall paintings in bright colors.



Courtesy of "Excelsior," Mexico

THE GREAT PYRAMID TEMPLE, "EL CASTILLO"

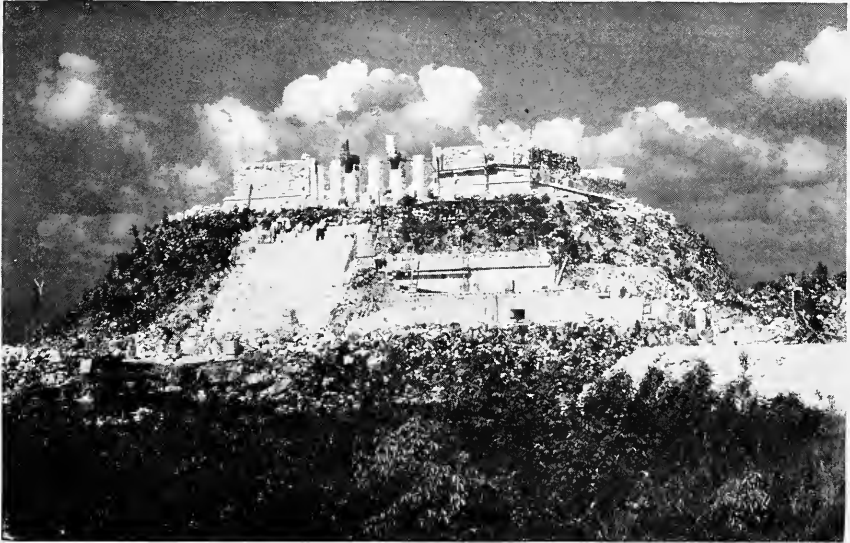
A truly imperial building and the principal temple of the ruins

The height of the structure is about 80 feet, according to Professor Holmes.

My climb of 90 feet in the broiling sun, with the help of my guide, was made with some apprehension, especially as regards the return. It is a dizzy height from which to look down but a scene of matchless grandeur. Structure after structure comes into sight. There is the Temple of the Tigers, the Temple of the Tables, the Temple of the Cones, while in the distance one can see the impressive outlines of the Round Tower or Caracol, and last, not least, the group of buildings known as the Casa de Monjas or the Palace Nunnery. Between these are smaller pyramids and buildings, many not yet covered with

débris or undergrowth. I made my way to the Round Tower, perhaps the most unique structure of its kind in the Maya country. It contains a spiral stairway now partly in ruins. It is located on a mound and is easy of access. Until the tower is reconstructed it is next to impossible to clearly trace its outlines. The best description of the tower is by Professor Holmes.

Wandering among the ruins, filled with awe and admiration for the genius of these ancient builders, there likewise came to me the thought of profound respect for the transcendent ability and daring imagery of Prof. Sylvanus G. Morley who, in behalf of the Carnegie Institution is reconstructing and rebuilding the Chichén-Itzá ruins so as to restore



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institution of Washington

TEMPLE OF THE WARRIORS, CHICHÉN-ITZÁ

The excavation of this temple in 1925, and the subsequent work of reconstruction is one of the most conspicuous achievements of the Carnegie Institution in the Yucatán region

for future generations some clear picture of the greatest achievements of the Maya race. The work of Professor Morley is one of the most audacious and toilsome attempts ever made to rebuild the vanished cities of the past in any part of the world. Sitting in the broiling sun I watched the workmen carrying loads of stone and timber to the top of the great pyramid, reminding me of the toilers of old when these structures were originally built, probably by slave labor. With infinite pains and extraordinary skill the scattered fragments are being put together, and by slow degrees the old structures are being re-created and made comparable with the greatest architectural monuments of European antiquity. When, some years hence, the work of Professor Morley is finished, Yucatan will offer to the western world

the greatest attraction in what is beautiful and eternally impressive as the silent memorial of the genius of a vanished race. The project itself symbolizes America's highest idealism in rendering aid and guidance to another nation not in a position to undertake the work on a scale proportionate to its magnitude. Those who have had the privilege of witnessing what is being done at Chichén-Itzá must needs bow in reverence to the memory of Andrew Carnegie, whose benefaction made this magnificent undertaking a possibility. Likewise, the visitor must feel grateful toward the Carnegie Institution, which is here erecting a monument to its own far-sighted wisdom, for what



THE "CASA DE MONJAS" OR "NUNNERY"

The largest and most imposing residential structure in Chichén-itzá, which was probably the palace of the reigning family, although called a nunnery by the early Spanish conquerors

is being done now at Chichén-Itzá will never be permitted to perish or fall into decay.

I was kindly cared for at the hacienda where a Korean furnished me with my meals, a good bed to sleep in, and a shady veranda for a long siesta. On my return to the station at Dzitas I stopped for a while at a Maya home where I was addressed in fairly fluent English by a young girl who had been for five years a student at the American school in Mérida. The home consisted of one room, two or three hammocks, a table, and a few chairs, but it carried the breath of true culture and of the never-failing grace and courtesy of the Maya people.

INCAN WEAVINGS



I

THE INCAN LOOM¹

By FAUSTO BURGOS

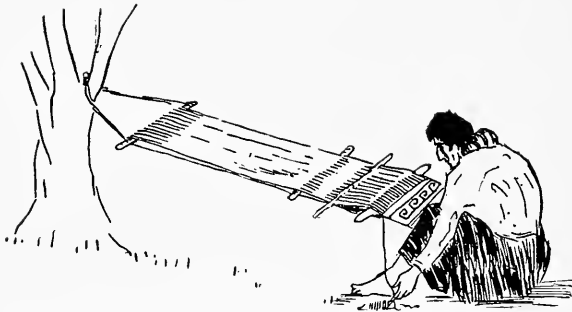
ON AN ancient vase preserved in the Larco Herrera Museum in Lima is depicted the primitive Incan loom, the same very simple loom still used by the Keswas of the Kosko, the regions of Quispi-Kanchis, and in general by the dwellers on the high Peruvian plateau. In the vase representation various women are seen weaving, seated on the ground; each has one of the rollers tied to her waist, while the other is fastened to a stick. On the ground appear wooden blocks employed in making printed textiles, receptacles in which the cochineal dye was kept, and various kinds of adjusting tools, the weft being beaten into place by means of the *huihuina*, the *rokey* used nowadays by the Peruvian Keswas.

No loom could be more simple than this which has been handed down unchanged in Peru. The author himself saw such looms in operation in the Mutu-Chaka prison in the Kosko, where several prisoners were weaving blankets of vicuña and sheep's wool. One roller was bound to the waist, while the other was attached to a tree by a rope. By withdrawing to a convenient distance from the tree the weaver kept the warp threads taut. On these looms can be woven unbleached cloth, double-faced textiles, and knotted materials (*huatay*), and in general anything in which the pattern is formed by the warp (blankets, *licllas*, etc.). The width of the cloth is never

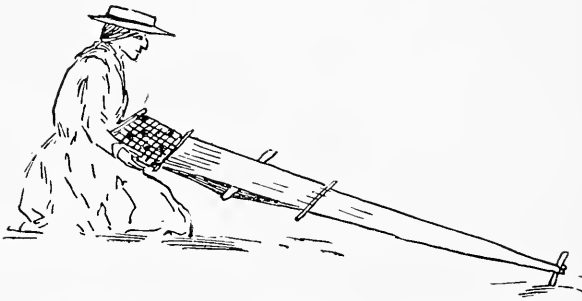


COPY OF AN INCAN VASE

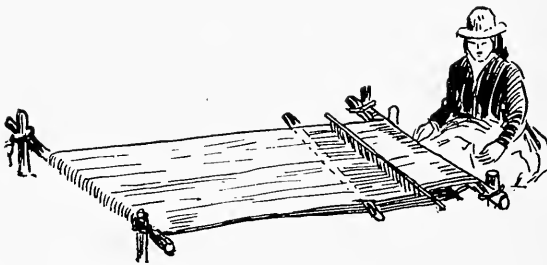
¹ From *Riel y Fomento*, Buenos Aires, December, 1926.



TYPE OF INCAN LOOM IN ACTUAL USE



SMALL HAND LOOM SHOWING NATIVE PATTERN

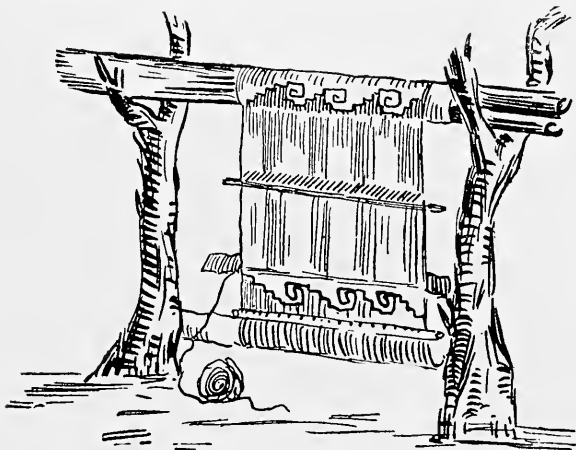


TYPE OF LOOM USED BY AYMARÁ INDIANS

greater than 80 centimeters (32 inches). As the length increases the weaver winds the finished portion upon the nearer roller.

We have also seen on the Bolivian and Argentine high plateau a small loom, a modification of that just described, which is used by the women who weave *chumpis* (double-faced Incan sashes). The weaver works seated on the ground. She fastens the one small roller to her waist; at the other end the warp unwinds from a stake. She also beats the weft into place with the *huihuina*.

The primitive Incan loom did, however, pass through an evolutionary process. The two rollers were retained, but four stakes fixed in the ground were added, the latter being characteristic of the puna and Aymará looms. In this type, the rollers are tied in a parallel position to the fixed stakes. The weaver seats herself on the ground, and as the web grows in length she rolls it up, thus



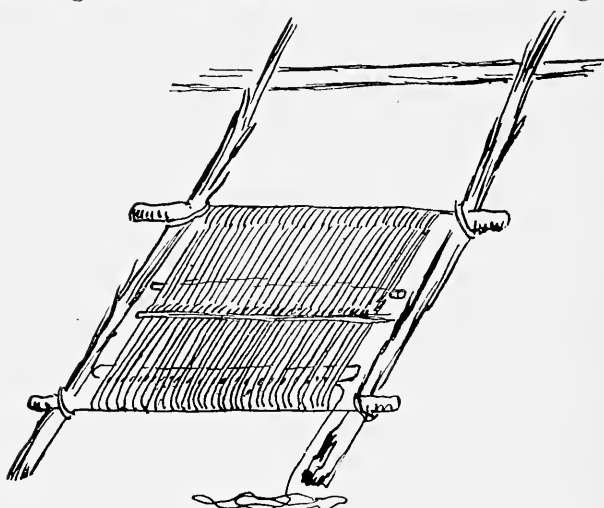
INCAN UPRIGHT LOOM

bringing the front beam nearer the other. Such a loom is described by Padre Cobo in his notable work called *Historia del Nuevo Mundo* (History of the New World):

The looms are so small and so low in cost that one may be set up with two round sticks as thick as the arm and of three or four elbow lengths. On one stick they wind the warp and on the other they roll up the cloth, and in order that this may be firm and well stretched, they fix in the ground four stakes each a palm's width in height, two at one side and two at the other, about a yard and a half apart, and more or less as they wish, according to the cloth to be woven. To two of the stakes they tie one of the two round sticks, and to the other two the second stick, so that the cloth is raised a palm's width from the ground and is kept taut. They set up these looms at the doors of their houses, either in the open air or in their patios. Every time they set themselves to weave, after they cease work they carry away the cloth, rolling up on one stick the warp which has been unwound, but always leaving the four stakes set in the ground.

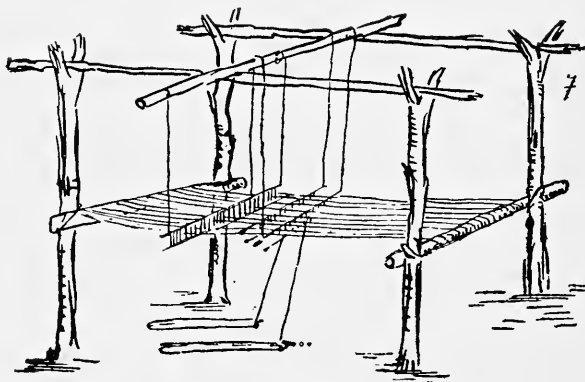
Garcilaso de la Vega, the Inca, also describes upright looms. This type is no longer used on the Peruvian, Bolivian and Argentine

high plateau, but is still found in southern Chile, in the Argentine Provinces of San Juan and Mendoza, and in Patagonia. The weaver seats herself on the ground, attaching the rollers to two fixed stakes and withdrawing the former as the cloth increases in length.



OBLIQUE LOOM

A variation of this type is the slanting loom, common in Mendoza and Neuquén (Argentina). The rollers are tied to two large beams, the latter being firmly propped against an adobe wall or the eaves of the house.



CREOLE LOOM

The Argentine native loom is the last word in hand looms for use at home. It consists of four firmly set forked poles, two lengthwise pieces resting upon them, a crosspiece supporting the reed and heddles, two or more treadles, and two rollers. Such native looms we have seen in Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja, San Luis, Córdoba, and San Juan.

II

ARAUCANIAN TEXTILES¹

By GUALTERIO LOOSER

*Assistant, Anthropological Section, National Museum of Chile; Associate Member,
Chilean Academy of Natural Sciences, Santiago*

One of the most marked characteristics of our times is the interest shown in the peoples of remote ages and their cultures. The modern world glances backward. To prove this it will be enough to remember the expectations aroused by the discovery of the tomb of Pharaoh Tut-ankh-amen. An omnivorous public devours the books on ethnology and archæology; and the arts engendered by ancient civilizations, which we might have given up as dead, are coming back to life. Exotic things have become the fashion; Buddha statues are displayed everywhere (as well as objects imitated from the Egyptian), together with African sculpture, Inca ceramics, and so on.

A world whose creative powers are tired or exhausted is copying the old. Now it has turned to erudition. All of which may be taken as a natural consequence of the too rapid pace of present-day civilization.

Our age of science goes in for complicated, even if wonderful, machinery, or chemical products that would greatly astound the ancient alchemist. It does not know, however, how to achieve the simple, the humble, the spontaneous thing. And this is why it has come to appreciate anything that shows those qualities.

Among such things we find Araucanian rugs and blankets, currently known in Chile as Choapinos, which we wish to make the subject of this study.

Of the several native peoples populating Chile at the time of the Spanish conquest, back in the first half of the fifteenth century, one alone was able to ward off the invaders. The others were either destroyed or absorbed by the whites. But when the Spaniards, made overconfident by their thus far success, attempted to penetrate the Araucanian country, they found a formidable resistance.

This people, whose home spreads from the Bio-Bio River to Reloncavi Sound, and from the Cordilleras to the Pacific, over a territory 100 miles wide by 500 miles long, with a considerable overflow on the Argentine pampas, lived the most simple life, without a central government, yet they knew how to organize for war. Led by energetic and heroic chieftains, such as Caupolican, Lautaro, and Galvarino, they defeated the Spaniards and finally captured their commander, Valdivia, and put him to death. It was of no avail that

¹ *Chile*, New York, January-February, 1927.

Spain sent considerable reinforcements to Chile, veteran troops that had covered themselves with glory in Flanders, in France, and Italy. They succeeded occasionally in subjugating a more or less large portion of the Araucanian territory, building there fortresses and mapping out towns; nevertheless as soon as they grew overconfident an Indian uprising would come to destroy in a few hours all that their patient effort had built theretofore.

At last Spain had to admit the uselessness of its campaign and leave the Araucanians practically independent during the whole of the colonial period. Not until well past the war of Independence, toward the middle of the last century, did the Chilean Army put an end for good to the Araucanian resistance. Their land, formerly covered

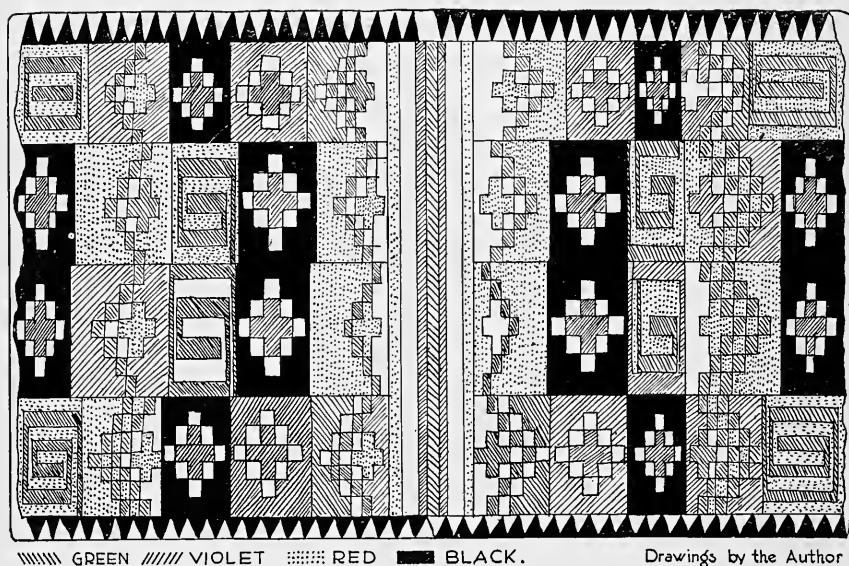


FIG. 1.—AN ARAUCANIAN BLANKET

by impassable forests, is to-day dotted with prosperous fast-growing cities, and the fields are everywhere cultivated by modern methods. The land of Arauco is at present one of the largest production centers of Chile, and the one with the greatest future.

Unfortunately, the Araucanians, as other primitive races, are incapable of assimilating a sudden inrush of foreign ways. Their present condition is one of utter decadence, with very few individual exceptions.

Let us now plunge into our particular subject. The taste for the handicraft of our Indians, and especially for their hand-woven blankets, is in full vogue. One seldom visits any Chilean town without meeting in the street the peddlers of Araucanian Choapinos with a



FIG. 2.—A TRARIHUE WITH THE CONVENTIONALIZED HUMAN FORM

load of bright-colored rugs on their backs. Some of their best customers are the foreign tourists, and especially the ever-increasing number of American visitors to Chile.

Genuine Araucanian weavings are made in and around the town of Temuco, in southern Chile, where there is a dense Indian population, and numerous families earn a livelihood from this industry.

But it is only fair to warn that not every blanket that is sold as an Araucanian product is made by the Indians. A number of factories have sprung up in Santiago, Concepcion, and other Chilean cities where the imitation article is manufactured on a large scale. I am sorry to say that the products of this industry are marred by serious defects. Their ornamental motives are, as a rule, entirely alien to the Araucanian patterns. It is only charitable to add that the merchant has been handicapped in this enterprise by the lack of knowledge of the Indian arts, since no systematical study has been published about them, although several monographs have been written by Chilean and foreign specialists on some branch of the subject. But a popular book embracing the whole matter is still to be written.

It is rather a curious fact that although the art of weaving is the sole artistic manifestation of the Araucanian race, not a single scientific work on this important subject has yet been written. Only incidentally can there be found in miscellaneous books some reference to and graphic reproductions of "ponchos" and other Araucanian fabrics. Besides the loom output only their silver ornaments are worth mentioning as products of an original Araucanian art. Basket making and pottery never attained anything like perfection among them.

HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS

It is no easy matter to ascertain the true cultural state of the Araucanian people at the arrival of the Spaniard. Colonial chroniclers, always taken up by other preoccupations, seldom deigned to pick up the threads of scarce and contradictory data relating to archæological and ethnological matters. Now the Araucanian land is very poor in archæological remains. The cemeteries, which in other climates



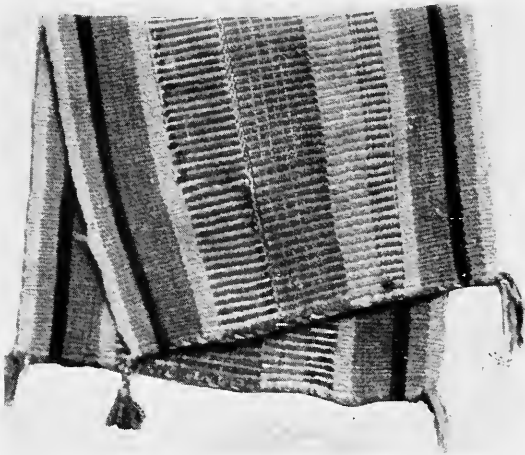
FIG. 3.—DETAIL OF THE TRARIHUE SASHI: A WAIST ORNAMENT

have helped the scientist to reconstruct past cultures and customs, yield a very scanty result in our Indian territories. As rain prevails all the year round, the deeply soaked soil destroys everything put in it, save stone. The Araucanian Indians used to bury their dead together with all sorts of things (pottery, food, weapons, clothing, and the insignia of their rank, as the case might be); but because of the weather, at the end of 30 or 40 years nothing remains with the exception of some stone artefacts.



FIG. 4.—ANOTHER PONCHO BAND

Neither are the stone burial pieces found of much help in increasing our knowledge of the Araucanian lore, as there are no sufficient reasons for connecting these stones with the Araucanians. It is generally admitted to-day that the Araucanians are not Chile's autochthonous people, but that they came from Argentina a few hundred years before the arrival of the Spaniards. The stone imple-



A SADDLE BLANKET OF BRIGHT COLORING

ments thus far found should be rather assigned to another previous occupant, of which there are unmistakable traces.

The social status of the Araucanian early in the fifteenth century may be summed up as follows: They formed a barbarian community; they were tolerably apt in woodcraft and could make some simple vessels in stone or clay. They had perhaps already learned to weave the wool of the guanaco, a wild variety of the llama deer. But from this we can not assume that they knew blanket making to the extent

they do now. Later on they made garments with the wool of the chilihueque, a domestic variety of the huanaco, which was introduced perhaps by the Inca conquerors. In our day they rely entirely on sheep wool for their domestic needs. The bright and fast colors of former times were prepared with vegetable dyes, through ingenious devices now forgotten and which have been replaced by "drugstore dust," as the Indian now calls the chemical stuff.

The real origin of the Araucanian Choapiños must be looked for in old Peru. The Incas conquered Chile toward the end of the fifteenth century, but it seems that their actual dominion did not reach farther



FIG. 5—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLICATED PATTERNS

South than the River Maipo, or the Maule at most. By means of trade intercourse they may have had some influence over the Araucanians, but it must have been negligible.

Odd as it may seem, the real influence of Inca civilization over Chile came with the Spanish Conquistadores. The Spaniards were few, but they brought with them thousands of Peruvian Indians as an auxiliary corps. These poor slaves, called yanacunas, were very adept in the arts of the Incas, and became therefore highly useful. While the Spaniards were busy fighting, the former took care of the

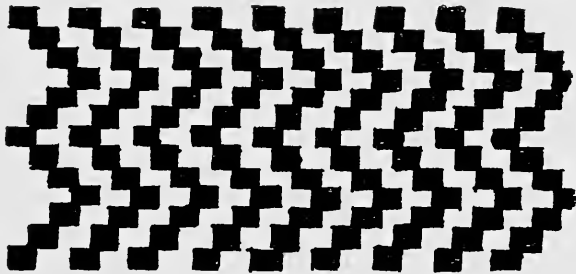


FIG. 6—A CHARACTERISTIC PATTERN: THE "STEPPED" DESIGN

precious seeds brought from Peru, planted the soil, propagated the domestic arts, and taught all they knew to the Chilean native. The large number of Quichua terms in the Spanish spoken in Chile to-day is due more to the yanacunas than to the previous Inca conqueror.

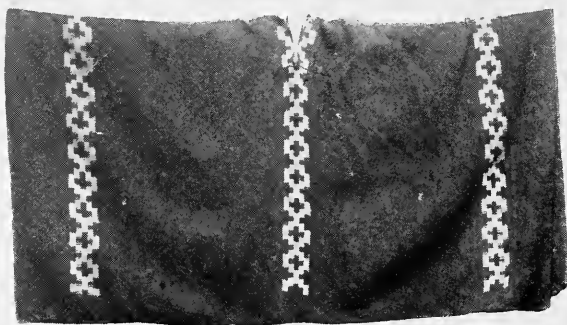
The Spaniards themselves soon realized the impossibility of substituting their language for the tongues then in use among the aborigines of South America, and, bent upon facilitating their intercourse, they helped extend the use of the Quichua language, called "the general tongue" in both Chile and Argentina at that time.

THE INCA INFLUENCE ON THE ARAUCANIANS

The yanaconas were the masters of the Araucanians, and the decorations in their blankets and vessels prove conclusively their Peruvian origin. We can find the corresponding pattern for every one of these in the Inca artefact.

My illustrations have the sole merit of being reproductions of authentic and genuine antiques, belonging for the major part to the National Museum of Santiago. Some of them have been in its possession for 60 years or more. Figures 1 and 2 are reproductions from the collection of the distinguished Chilean anthropologist, Dr. Leotardo Matus.

Araucanian textiles of the design type, the only one I wish to describe, are of several styles and forms: The ponchos, or cloak blankets; some generally beautiful sashes called trarihues, about 2



A BEAUTIFUL PONCHO FOR EVERYDAY WEAR

inches wide and up to 50 inches long, which are used to hold in place the chamanto, or Indian cloak; and the lamas, rectangular pieces of cloth to cover chairs or saddles.

The poncho, called by the Araucanians "nucur macun", is a wool garment some 55 inches long by 50 inches wide, with a slit for the head in the direction of length. The dominating color is, as a rule, black or dark, with three bands of design, one running down the center and one along either side, also following the major dimension of the garment. The decorative design is almost always carried out in white, in the shape of regular crosses in square frames. The crosses are now longer, now wider, and sometimes they form several series of concentric crosses forming steps. . . . Figure 6 represents the band in another poncho with a "stepped" design. Almost identical patterns are found in the palace of Chan-Chan, the capital of the ancient Chimu Indians, near Trujillo, northern Peru.

Figure 1 is notable for the complicated pattern, variety of design, and brightness of color. The cloth of each component rectangle

is woven separately and then sewn together. This is a lama, as explained before, in which we see again the cross pattern in a rectangular frame, and also single step designs.

The frequency of the cross motive in Araucanian cloth might be explained as of Christian influence. This is not the case. In the first place, the Catholic cross, the only one brought by the Spaniards to America, is never square. Moreover, we know that the cross is one of the oldest and most widely used symbols of the pre-Columbian world. We find it not only in Arauco and in Peru, but in Mexico and even farther north. The Spaniards were rightly surprised by the



FIG. 7.—THE ABORIGINAL CROSS IN ARAUCANIAN BLANKETS

coincidence, and in the course of time explained it by different legends of early Christian missionaries in America, before the arrival of Columbus. A well-known tradition is that which identifies the Aztec god Quetzalcoatl with St. Thomas the Apostle.

We have learned, thanks to the indefatigable investigations of the German savant, Dr. Max Uhle, that the origin of the culture of all the American Indians who attained some development, must be looked for in the south of Mexico where can still be found the remains of the Maya people, who are credited with the highest original culture

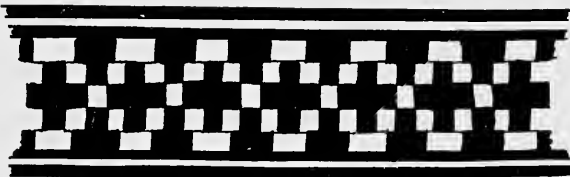


FIG. 8.—ANOTHER CROSS DESIGN OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN

in the New World. This was the only aboriginal race who left written records, together with enduring artistic and material monuments. Successive waves spreading from there carried their civilizing forces farther and farther afield. The oldest vestiges of Maya influence in Peru appear to antedate by a few centuries the Christian era. This is the Proto-Nazca culture, so called from the beautiful samples of clay vessels which came from the Nazca community in southern Peru. They did not know, however, how to weave wool (100 B. C. to 650 A. D.). The Proto-Nazca was followed by the Tiahuanaco civilization (300 to 900 A. D.), which in turn was replaced by the Inca empire which the Spaniard destroyed.

Another interesting motif in this lama is the hooked design, of which there is one at each corner and another at the center of each half (fig. 1). The step and cross designs occur constantly in the Araucanian Choapinos. Hooked fretwork is also frequent and must be traced to pre-Hispanic influences from Peru. Figure 10 is the copy of a design on a beautiful huaco, as the pre-Hispanic burial pottery of Peru is called, this particular piece having been found in Chimbote, northern Peru. It is plain that both are identical. Figures 3, 4, and 5 correspond to different trarihue designs from Arauco. Again we see similar patterns with slight modifications. To furnish a point of comparison with old Peruvian art, I have reproduced a hooked pattern from a very old Peruvian cloth, which corresponds exactly to the design on the Araucanian trarihue marked "Figure 5."

Entirely different and remarkable for its beauty is Figure 2, taken from an ancient trarihue belonging to the Museo Nacional of Santiago. Here the human form has been thoroughly conventionalized. The



AN ORNATE SEAT COVERING

Araucanian seldom draws the human form, and when he does it is always on trarihues.

The geometric, the conventional (cubistic, I should say, applying this modern appellation to a very ancient style), is a characteristic tendency of the Araucanian textile art, and purely of Peruvian origin. Perhaps no other people developed that tendency so thoroughly and attained such remarkable results as the peoples of ancient Peru and Bolivia, as the ruins of Tiahuanaco and Chimu bear witness to this day. An interesting realistic school flourished in Peru also; but the Araucanians received only the influence of the Incas, who belonged to the former school. Moreover, the relative technical shortcomings of the Araucanians forced them to imitate the easiest designs; that is, the geometrical.

There occasionally appear on the market so-called Choapinos bearing designs representing flowers, animals, or the human figure. These are gross frauds. Neither the Araucanians nor their Inca masters ever incorporated such figures in their designs. It is one

of the mysteries of archaeology that, in spite of the fact that flowers are such a decorative motive and one employed so extensively in the Old World, it so seldom appears among the Incas. In the textile handicraft and ceramics of ancient Peru we find the most unexpected forms, such as birds, animals, fishes, crustacea, houses, fruits, men, and women. But I have never seen animal figures in genuine Araucanian patterns, and as to human figures, they are, as already stated, profoundly conventionalized.

Care should be taken not to confuse the Choapiños with the mantas of the huaso, the Chilean peasant and cowboy, as these latter



FIG. 9.—A POPULAR, SIMPLE PATTERN

are of evident European origin. As to these people, we find them to be only partly of Araucanian descent, with an increasing proportion of Spanish blood as we travel northward.

One of the most insistent questions is how it happens that these designs have remained practically the same through the centuries, despite the destruction of the civilization that gave them birth. I believe the answer to this question is easily found. Among primitive peoples their habits and customs often attain a ritualistic character which makes any attempt to change a punishable deed. Araucanian weavings are made by the women, and they repeat during a whole lifetime the same few designs which thus pass from one generation to another.



FIG. 10.—ONE OF THE PRIMITIVE DESIGNS

Moreover, in the people of central Chile there are observable certain habits redolent of the Incan civilization which can not but surprise the observer. These are even more interesting than the influences still persisting among the Araucanians, for in central Chile modern civilization has steam-rolled everything, and the people themselves have a strong proportion of European blood. Nevertheless, the Chilean people continue to recreate objects and images of Incan origin without the least understanding as to their meaning. How much easier to understand are the survivals of Peruvian influence among the Araucanians, who have come into

full close contact with occidental culture only during the last 50 years. But the conservative spirit dies hard. More than 2,000 years ago Aristotle had already defined man as an animal of settled habits.

For my part, I have tried to give an approximate idea of the Araucanian textile art. It is as ingenious as it is simple. They use no more than 10 colors (white, red, violet, blue, green, etc.), which they never blend. Like all primitive peoples, they have a horror of shades. Neither do the number of their decorative designs run high; but the deft combination of colors achieves pleasing results, thus explaining the present vogue of the Choapiños.

CHURCH AND STATE COOPERATE IN PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN¹ ∴

IN THE nation-wide campaign against disease now being conducted with such vigor by the public-health authorities of Chile with the object of decreasing the alarmingly high rate of infant mortality and raising the health standards of the nation in general, it is extremely gratifying to note that the church is taking a very active part. As a part of this cooperation the archbishop of Chile, Monsignor Crescente Errazuriz who, it will be remembered, made an extended visit to this country some years ago, recently addressed a forceful encyclical letter to the clergy and other spiritual directors and advisors in the archdiocese, a somewhat condensed version of which is as follows:

The church must consider the individual as a whole, just as he is, and if it be true that her mission is chiefly spiritual, it is no less true that she has consistently down the ages collaborated in everything which signified human progress and well-being, more particularly in favor of the needy classes.

We desire, therefore, to cooperate with the Director General of Public Health, and to this end we bespeak the collaboration of our parish priests and of all those beneficent institutions which are so devotedly ministering to the spiritual and physical needs of the poor and helpless.

In order that our people may be educated in the habits and customs of hygienic living, we earnestly desire that full use may be made of every means at our command: Of the catechism classes, the welfare guilds, the St. Vincent lectures, the visitations in the home by the Dolores Sisterhood, and all charitable institutions.

¹ *La Nación*, Santiago de Chile, Jan. 12, 1927.

The child especially must be had constantly in mind, teaching him, and requiring of him in the school, the class, the church, a clean body and a neat and orderly appearance in his clothing and bearing. We all know the force of habit and how difficult it is to lose the good habits firmly established in childhood.

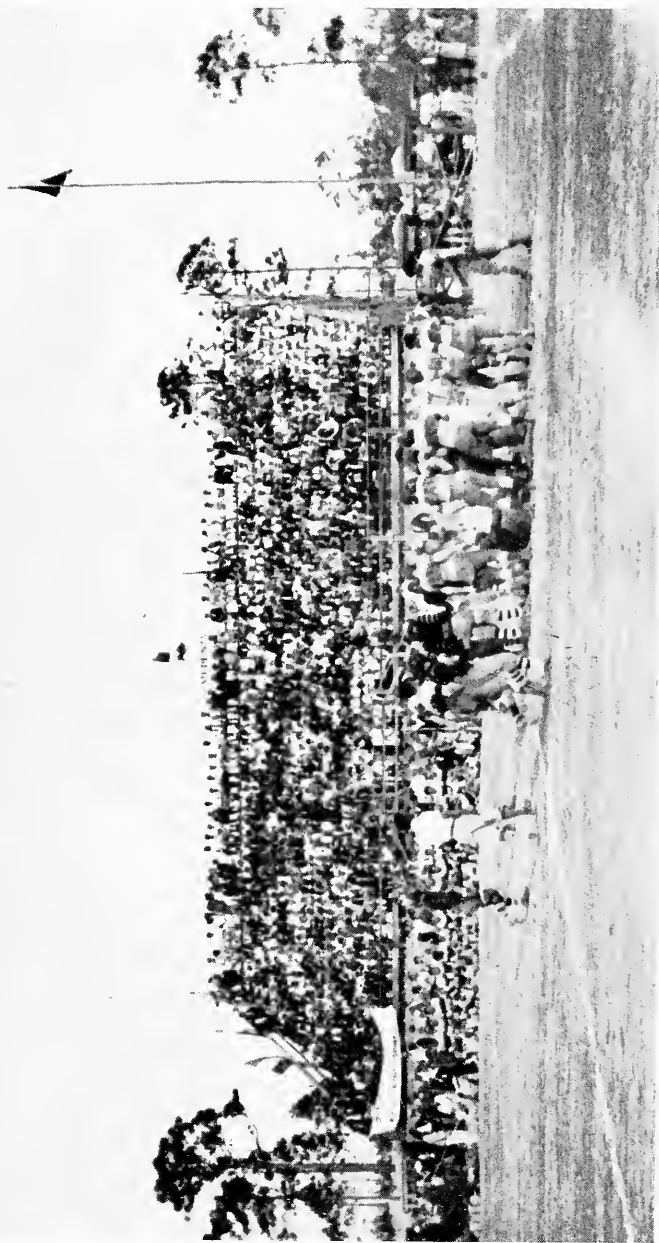
Moreover, to the end that the instruction and example of the school may not be in open contradiction to that in the home, the visiting agencies must endeavor to instruct and help the parents in cleanliness and orderliness of the home. Christian employers, who have done and are doing so much to provide sanitary homes for their workers, can still further collaborate by offering prizes or other stimulus for the cleanest and best-kept homes.

As a practical working plan for the health education of children, we have laid down the following:

1. Careful inspection as to personal cleanliness of hair, hands, finger nails, face, neck, mouth and clothing of each child attending catechism classes.
2. Teaching children the proper care of the teeth.
3. Teaching children to wash their hands and clean their finger nails before eating, and the reasons for doing so.
4. The inculcation in children of a love of fresh air, sunshine, frequent bathing, etc.
5. Teaching children practical and inexpensive means of providing bath-tubs.
6. Inculcating the idea that poverty need not prevent cleanliness. Teaching them how to keep the clothing clean and in order, and to feel ashamed of the disorder and dirt which make them repulsive to others.
7. To note, as this instruction is continued from class to class, whether the pupils have profited by their health training in previous classes.
8. To make the children understand that one of their greatest enemies are flies, which transmit the most dangerous diseases, such as typhoid fever, and to teach them that flies should be exterminated, to this end stressing the necessity of eliminating uncleanness in the home.

We can count with certainty on the cooperation of the Bureau of Public Health with respect to furnishing publicity material to our parish priests and other directors for this work. We are also certain that the cooperation of the Church and the Bureau of Public Health will raise the people of this nation to a higher level of well-being and happiness which can not fail to be conducive to the wider practice of all Christian and civic virtues.

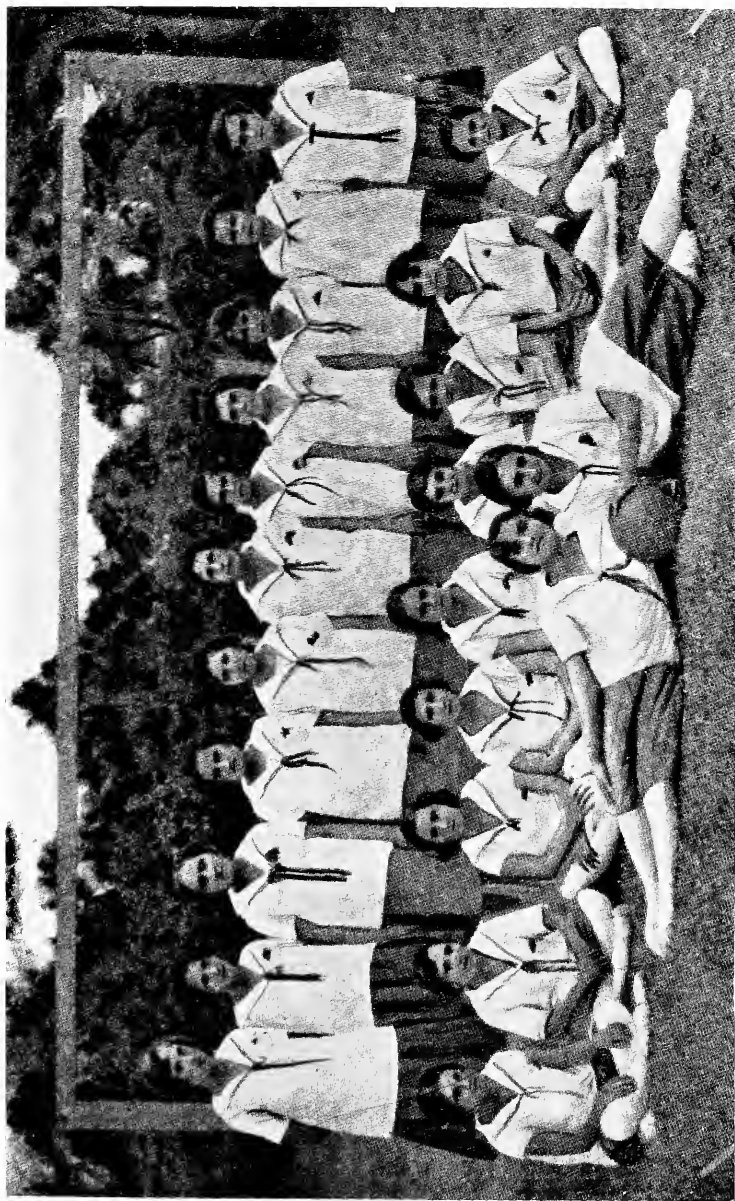




Courtesy of Hamilton M. Wright

PAN AMERICAN FOOTBALL

The recent game by the teams of the University of Miami, Florida, and the University of Habana, Cuba, on the athletic field of the former, is believed to be one of the first, if not the first amateur game of Pan American football played in the United States. The new University of Miami was founded to cultivate intellectual relationships between students in the United States and Latin America, and the encouragement of intercollegiate athletics is naturally a part of this ideal. Latin American sports are to be steadily fostered by the University



Courtesy of "Peru"

THE WOMEN'S ATHLETIC CLUB, IQUITOS, PERU

The members of this club are the initiators of sport for women in that part of Peru. Iquitos, it may be added, is Peru's most eastern port on the Amazon River, 2,300 miles from its mouth

ELEVENTH SESSION OF SUMMER SCHOOL OF UNI- VERSITY OF MEXICO ∴

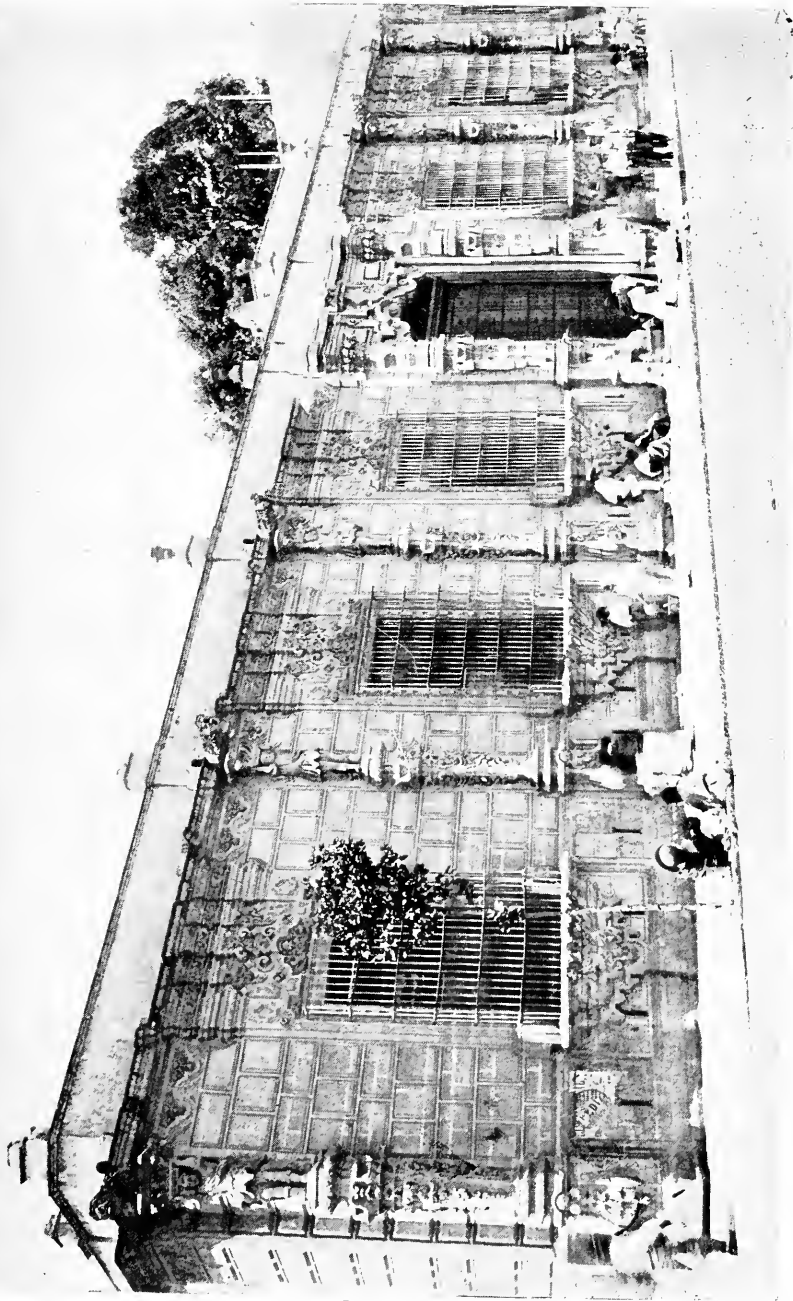
THE summer school of the National University of Mexico was inaugurated in 1921. It is not only an institution where students and teachers of Spanish will find a great variety of courses suited to their needs, but also a laboratory for international friendship. Here the students and teachers from the United States and other countries mingle with Mexican students and educators in a sincere effort to know and understand each other better. During the past five summers there has been a total of 1,600 students from the United States—mostly teachers in secondary schools and colleges—to whom may be applied the title with which Dr. William F. Russell, Dean-elect of Teachers College, Columbia University, has designated the foreign students in the United States: "Merchants of Light." They have brought to us their cultural goods and have taken back ours in exchange.

The principal subjects offered are:

| | |
|--|--|
| Elementary, intermediate, and advanced Spanish. | Methods of teaching modern languages. |
| Commercial Spanish. | History of Mexico. |
| Philology. Phonetics. | Education. Economics. |
| Mexican, Spanish-American, and Spanish literature. | Social and political problems of Mexico. |
| Life in Mexico and Spanish America. | Mexican archaeology. |
| | Mexican and Spanish art. |
| | Mexican Folkways. |

The courses are planned to meet the needs of teachers and students as well as of social workers, artists, business men, and people interested in the study of international affairs. Lecture courses in English are offered for the benefit of those students whose knowledge of Spanish is limited.

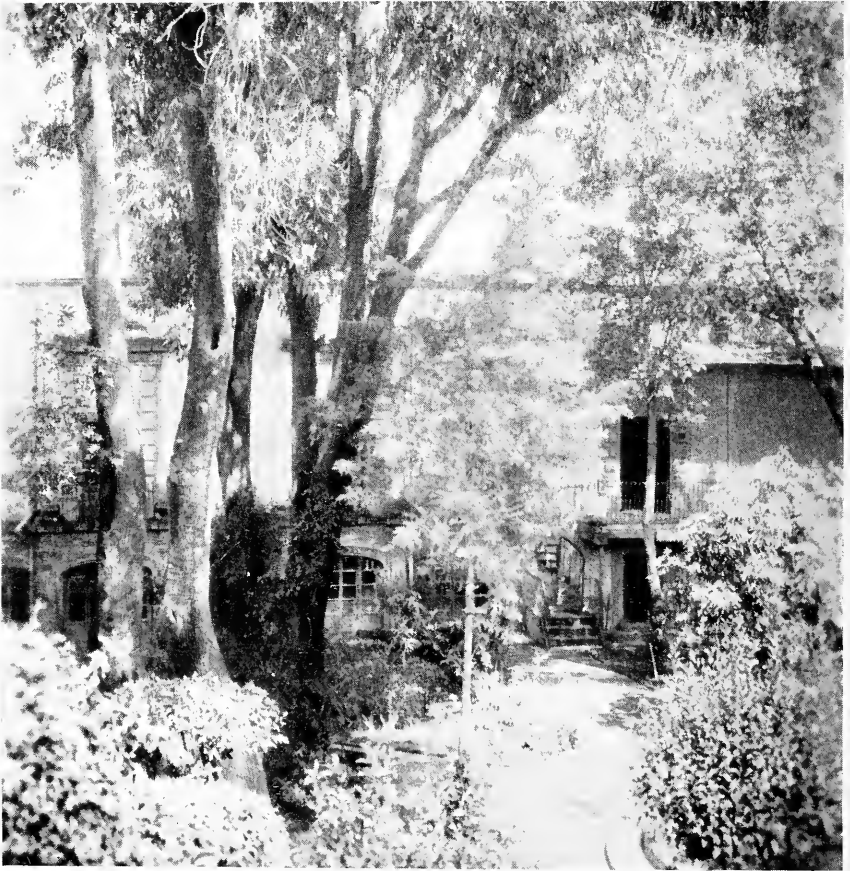
Just as important as the academic work of the school are the social gatherings, the picnic luncheons followed by typical Mexican entertainments held in the patio of the school every Thursday, and the week-end excursions to places of great natural beauty and historic interest. Among the places visited every year are: Puebla, rich in colonial church architecture and noted for its fine pottery; Cuerna-



Courtesy of the Bureau of Fine Arts of Mexico

CASA DE LOS MASCARONES OR "HOUSE OF MASKS," MEXICO CITY

The 1927 session of the summer school of the National University of Mexico will be held here as in the past two years. The building is one of the most notable examples of colonial architecture, and is particularly distinguished for the symmetry and beauty of its façade. For a number of years it was occupied by the Normal School for Women.



A PATIO IN THE SUMMER SCHOOL BUILDING

vaca, where Cortés and Maximilian once rested from the affairs of war and state; San Juan Teotihuacán, where the Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon are the massive remnants of a civilization that was many centuries old before America was discovered, and Xochimilco, fragrant with the flowers of the floating gardens. The school makes arrangements for parties in private homes where the students have an opportunity of meeting distinguished Mexican educators, writers, musicians, and artists. Attention is also given to requests for visits to schools, social service institutions, etc., whenever a group of students is interested in such. In general, an earnest effort is made to adjust this, as well as all the other phases of the work, to the individual needs of the students.

The members of the faculty of the summer school are from the regular staff of the university. In addition, the valuable services of several visiting professors from the sister universities of Europe

and the United States are secured every year. Last summer Dr. John Dewey, of Columbia, who lectured on education and philosophy, was the guest of honor.

Students complying with all requirements are entitled to certificates of credit; others may obtain certificates of attendance only. The leading universities of the United States accept credits from the Mexican summer school; among them Columbia, Harvard, California, and others.



ANOTHER PATIO OF
THE SCHOOL

Mexico City is cool all summer. It is situated in the valley of Mexico, surrounded by beautiful mountains, visible from each and all its streets. It is rich in tradition and legend, and has a greater number of magnificent architectural examples than any other city on the American Continent. The summer school is located in the historic "House of Masks," with its spacious and delightful patios.

The maximum expenses need not be more than \$450 for the students coming from the farthest States. For the students from Texas and other Southwestern States \$350 is a very liberal estimate.

These amounts cover all traveling expenses, room and board in Mexico City, a tuition fee of \$30 and incidentals such as souvenirs, etc. Reduced rates are offered by all railroads and by the Ward Line of steamers. The round-trip ticket by water from New York City costs \$185.

GENERAL INFORMATION

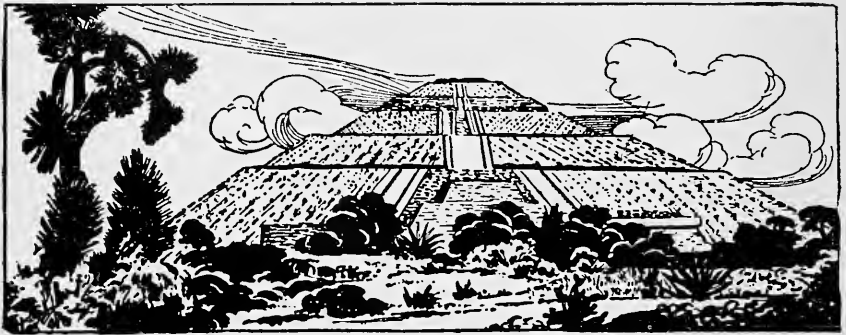
Special advisors who speak English and understand the needs of American students, help in arranging programs and in all matters of research.

The school keeps a directory of approved homes and hotels where summer school students may secure room and board at reduced rates.

Summer sport clothing is recommended as eminently adequate and comfortable for use in Mexico City. One should also come provided for cool evenings. There are excellent opportunities for horseback riding and hiking.

With regard to requirements for crossing the border, it is advisable to consult the nearest Mexican consul.

Requests for further information should be addressed to Prof. Tomás Montaña, Director of the Summer School, Ribera de San Cosme, núm. 71, Mexico City, D. F., or Mrs. Concha Romero James, representative in the United States of the Department of Public Instruction of Mexico, 2585 Sedgwick Avenue, New York City.



PYRAMID OF THE SUN, TEOTIHUACAN, MEXICO.

A COLLECTOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE QUICHUA INDIAN¹

By H. E. ANTHONY

Curator, Mammals of the World, American Museum of Natural History

THE intensive studies of the mammal and bird life of Ecuador carried on by expeditions from the American Museum annually since 1920 have been the means of bringing the field parties into intimate contact with the native peoples. Some of these natives are still savage, such as the Jivaros, an account of whom was given in *Natural History* in 1921 (Vol. XXI, No. 2, pp. 146-159). Others, while primitive when judged by certain modern standards, have developed extensive cultures dating far back, which are to-day only thinly veneered by the aftermath of the Spanish invasion. To this group belong the Quichuas, who live in Ecuador and northern Peru. While the museum expeditions did not undertake to make ethnological studies of the Quichuas, nor was the personnel of the party qualified by experience for such studies, many interesting impressions were obtained from even the casual contacts with the life and customs of these descendants of the Incas.

The historian Prescott tells us of the conditions prevailing in western South America when Pizarro led his conquistadores against the empire of the Incas. This empire had its northern capital at Quito in what is now Ecuador, and a vast dominion stretched southward for hundreds of miles, more or less confined to the Andean region. The most important of the northern tribes which gave allegiance to the empire were the Quichuas. They tilled the soil, tended flocks of llamas, maintained the extensive systems of mountain trails and irrigating ditches, and carried on an industrious livelihood at elevations of 8,000 to 13,000 feet above sea level. The Incan form of government imposed strict obedience to authority and tended to develop a docile and uncomplaining proletariat. This state of affairs made the task of subjugation far easier for the Spaniards than it would otherwise have been, and it is one of the present-day attributes of the Quichua that he accepts his lot as he finds it, and is patient and hard-working in the face of discouraging difficulties.

¹ Copyright. Permission of *Natural History*, November-December, 1926.

The simplicity and trustfulness of the rural Quichua, unsophisticated by contact with cities, was impressed upon me by incidents which took place in the Punin region, where we searched for fossil mammals. When our small pack train filed over the eroded ash beds from Punin and headed up into a wild ravine, the Quebrada Chalán, there was scarcely any sign of human habitation. Here and there in the distance one might see evidence of cultivation, but the general impression was one of barren lifelessness. With the halt of the pack train and the unloading of the mules at our selected camp site, the community began to stir. The unexpected arrival of strangers and the erection of a green tent on the open hillside was too much for the curious Quichuas. Moving figures cropped up on the sky-line ridges and our camp was soon the focus of converging attention. Indians gathered along overlooking crests and a few bolder spirits came directly down to where we were. When nothing happened to



TYPE OF QUICHUA
INDIANS

The Quichua wife is often seen wearing a large silver pin, the "topa," which she will not sell because it is a marriage token

these individuals, others lost their shyness, and very soon we had quite an assemblage of very much interested spectators.

The Quebrada Chalán is open and practically devoid of any vegetation, so we were forced to scheme out some means of erecting our large tent fly with whatever ridgepole the locality afforded. This meant cutting down a small wild cherry tree which grew at the bottom of the quebrada and which seemed to be ownerless so far as we could see. But I felt some of the George Washington complex after the deed was done, and the raw stump and litter of twigs were damning evidence at our very tent door.

It was not long before one of the older Quichuas came up to the bank directly above the tent and noted that a tree had been cut down. He promptly demanded payment for the tree, representing that it belonged to him, but it was evident from the snickering in the crowd that he was simply trying to make the best of the situation. When he

realized that he must prove ownership before he was paid, he lost interest in the episode and we never heard from him again.

Apparently the Quichua believed that our unusual activities indicated that we were skilled in all of the higher branches and could discharge the office of priest or of doctor as well. A young man came up to me where I was excavating fossils and knelt before me, removing his hat as he did so.

"What do you want," I asked, rather impatiently, I suspect.

"Your blessing," was the humble answer that made me ashamed of my impatience.

I was halted on the trail one day by a man and his wife who asked if it were not true that I could heal sickness, if I were not truly a "médico." When I replied that I was truly not a "médico," but would be glad to give whatever assistance the occasion and my limited medical kit indicated, I learned the symptoms. The man had a bad heart, so he thought, but since his troubles apparently could also be due to colitis, which I could treat, I chose that diagnosis rather than heart trouble, for which I could do nothing.

Then I announced that I had a "remedio" for the patient; the man spoke quickly in an aside to the woman and she produced, seemingly from nowhere, two eggs, which the "doctor" gravely accepted as his fee. In the Quebrada Chalán the gift of an egg is a favorite expression of esteem.

Near Molleturo, in southern Ecuador, Mr. Tate, in charge of an expedition, was approached by a Quichua, who asked how long it



AN ANDEAN SPINNER

The native women are seldom seen idle, for when their hands are not otherwise engaged they spin. A loose tuft of the wool is twisted on the end of a stick and then fed out gradually as a coarse strand, which is twirled into thread or yarn and wound on a spindle. Long practice makes the fingers adept, and the yarn is even and free from lumps. The woman's dark skirt is made from homespun woolen

would take him to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. His simple and devout mind grasped something of the desirability of such a journey, but nothing of the physical barriers in the path of a pedestrian. A similar naïve view of the external world was expressed by a native who asked me whether a certain foreign people we were discussing spoke English, and, when I replied in the negative, he said: "Oh, then they speak Chinese."

The only foreign tongues he had ever heard were English and Chinese; hence all foreigners must speak one or the other.

These childlike concepts do not always take a harmless outward manifestation, for on two different occasions Mr. Tate has been the



A QUICHUA BOY

Everything the typical Quichua wears is homemade. This boy has on a heavy wool hat, and his poncho is made of wool, spun, dyed, and woven by his family

target for shots fired by normally well-behaved, but temporarily illusioned, Indians. Some of the Quichuas have a belief that leprosy may be cured by bathing in human blood. When Mr. Tate was collecting near Cuenca, the Indians became alarmed at the strange behavior of a man who did so many things unaccountable to them. They concluded that he was an escaped leper from the leper colony situated between Cuenca and Cinicay, and that he was lurking about to capture a cure for his malady. Fortunately their apprehensions disturbed their aim and no serious results took place.

On another occasion we camped on the basal slopes of Cotopaxi on an ancient lava flow. One night when Mr. Tate went hunting with a headlight several rifle shots were fired at him. The native who did the shooting evidently thought that the spot of light, moving about where no normal-minded native would be at night, was an evil spirit, and he acted accordingly. We showed no more lights about camp that night, and thereafter took particular pains to advertise in advance any night hunting we attempted.

Although I learned very little tradition or legend directly from the Quichuas, I have little doubt that the material is there for the observer who seeks it. Several stories that had gained current belief dealt, respectively, with an enchanted lake, a man who appeared

in the guise of a mountain lion, and a vast treasure buried by the Incas when Atahualpa was killed by the Spaniards and all hope of ransoming that monarch had fled.

I had pointed out to me the site of the enchanted lake, at the top of a nearly inaccessible peak. The lake was surely enchanted, because it always disappeared when anyone climbed up to that spot. An unusually destructive lion could not be killed because he was not an ordinary puma, but in reality a clever man disguised as a lion. Belief in the existence of hidden treasure has led to the formation of an unsuccessful syndicate and to the devotion of years of search on the part of individuals. There is nothing supernatural in the legend of the treasure, and while all such tales are apt to arouse skepticism, it must be confessed that the account of the lost ransom of Atahualpa as it was told to me was a fascinating and plausible story.

The Quichuas are a musical people and have their own instruments for the production of their native airs. One of the commonest instruments is a series of graduated tubes of bamboo, like the pipes of Pan, played by blowing across the open ends, thus producing a flute-like tone. This piping requires a great amount of air, and I wondered how the boy who visited us in camp on Pichincha, 13,000 feet above sea

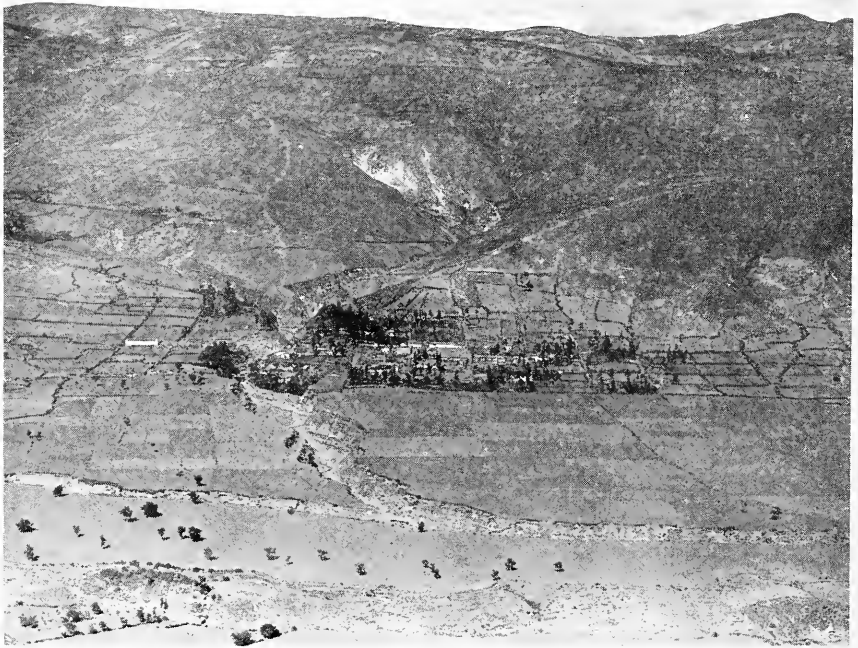
level, could find the breath to lilt his tune as he trudged along the trail. We had no breath to spare at this elevation, and when we walked we kept our mouths shut.

There is a peculiar minor quality to the Quichua music. Just what Quichua airs may be indigenous or to what extent they may have been modified by European influences, I am not competent to judge, but the strains sounded original, and furthermore, seemed to have latent possibilities for adoption into modern scores. I was told by Señor Jijón, of Quito, who has made an exhaustive study of his country's pre-Columbian history, that the Quichuas have had an extensive musical experience.



A FLUTE PLAYER

The clear, flutelike notes of the Quichua pipes carry far on the mountain air



CULTIVATED FIELDS ABOUT PUNIN

A network of cabuya hedges marks off the fields. While the hills beyond look desolate, they are the home of many Quichuas

At a festival in Loja I saw a Quichua orchestra of one musician who played a flute with his right hand and beat a drum with his left, providing music for four young Indians who danced and gestured to the rhythm. During the same fiesta I saw another Indian flute player, who was also a devotee of Bacchus, stop a passer-by and carry on what might be described as a musical monologue. He addressed his flute to his audience of one and with great earnestness and gravity proceeded to search the depths of his repertoire. The incident served to demonstrate to me that love of music was a fundamental instinct with this Quichua, who had reached the state in his celebrations where his very equilibrium was threatened.

The Quichua still does many things in the way of his forefathers. His farming methods are crude in the extreme, from the plowing with a wooden plow to the threshing and winnowing by slow hand processes. While there are many cultivated fields, it is seldom that a

large and bountiful harvest is seen, and the yield is inadequate to the long hours of labor that the Indians spend over the crop.

These farmers are adept at sidehill cultivation, and in a fertile section the fields of grain, peas, alfalfa, etc., are perched on the sides of the mountain slopes with a fine disregard of gravity. In many places one can still see the traces of the old ditches, built by the Incas to irrigate these high Andean fields, at elevations of 12,000 and 13,000 feet.

The landscape in one of the agricultural sections is most interesting and unusual, presenting as it does the aspect of a gigantic patchwork quilt made up of broad, geometrical outlines of brown, green, and



AFTER HARVESTING

Grain is stacked in neat symmetrical piles which look almost as if they were the work of a landscape gardener who trimmed them with shears

yellow, depending upon whether the field is plowed, is growing grain, or is ready for harvest. Add to this the ever-present hedge of green cabuya, related to the century plant, which represents the stitching around each patch, and the simile is complete.

When soil is to be prepared for sowing, the Quichua yokes his oxen, mules, burros, or horses, or any combination of these animals, and they drag a rough wooden plow, sometimes scarcely more than a sharpened stick, over the field, scratching up shallow furrows. In some of the best agricultural sections, where great, level expanses exist, modern plows may be seen; but most of the cultivation done by the Quichua is by the old-time method, and perhaps on certain of the steep slopes it is about the only practical method.

When the crop appears above ground, apparently it is left much to itself, as we saw little to show that nature was being assisted. Some pulling of weeds may take place. After the grain is cut down, the threshing is done by driving horses, mules, or cattle over the stalks which are scattered over a hard, earth threshing floor. Finally the resulting mixture of chaff and grain is winnowed by pouring it from bowls on a day when the wind is strong enough to divert the light chaff, the plump, heavy grain falling at the feet of the harvester.

The Quichua women are inveterate spinners, and one seldom sees a woman without her spindle, which is simply a slender reed or splinter weighted by a small potato or other handy object. The yarn is spun from wool grown on their own sheep. The ponchos and all of the



NATIVE ROPE

All rope used by the Quichua is made from the fiber of the cabuya plant. Great piles of this cordage are brought to the market at Riobamba

woolen fabrics used by the Quichua are hand woven. Cheap cotton fabrics, woven by power mills, are marketed in the towns, but the Quichua of the high Andes places more reliance upon the warm cloth of domestic manufacture.

Other native industries are the making of pottery and the twisting of rope and cordage. Clay suitable for the structure of jars, pots, tiles, etc., is of fairly common occurrence, for all through Ecuador one sees the ever-present, red-tiled roof and the dark-red water jars, cooking pots, and other vessels. The Incas were noted for their achievements in this field, and seemingly the Indian of to-day utilizes the same processes, although by no means with the same degree of artistic skill. In the native markets one sees quantities of such hand-made pottery for sale.

The native rope is made from the cabuya, one of the Agaves, which has a long, strong fiber well suited for cordage. This plant grows everywhere throughout the Andean plateaus, and because of the thick, spiny leaves makes an effective hedge. Most of the fences are simply rows of cabuya plants.

One seldom sees llamas in any number in Ecuador. These "sheep" of the Incas, so called in the early Spanish chronicles, may have been common as far north as Quito in Pizarro's time, as Prescott would lead us to believe; but to-day they are to be found in comparatively small numbers and are more or less restricted to the region about Chimborazo and Riobamba. In their place the Quichuas raise the true, domestic sheep, and rather an unusual feature of these flocks is the high percentage of black animals. The Andean meadows furnish almost exhaustless pastures for livestock, for they are always green and well watered.

Like so many native peoples, the Quichuas love to bargain, and a transaction is spoiled for them unless it passes through a lengthy preliminary. Market day is a big event in their lives, and if anyone offers to buy the entire load of produce that an Indian is carrying along a trail, at a figure above the market price, it will not be surprising if the Indian refuses to sell, because he is then deprived of the joy of bargaining at the market.

The market at Riobamba is especially interesting because it draws a large attendance of Quichua Indians. While the Indians are rather given to wearing black when one finds them about their own terrain, many of them wear brighter-colored ponchos when they come to market, so that in the crowded plaza bright reds, yellows, and browns relieve the somber black homespun. The women have babies slung in cloths over the back, between the shoulders, and if the hands are free they spin as they walk. Women and men alike carry huge bundles on their backs, if they have produce to bring to the market. One quarter of the plaza may be given over to the display of native-made rope which lies about in great piles; another section displays various sizes and shapes of pottery vessels; a native at a sewing machine gathers a crowd about him as he stitches the brims of hats to make them stiffer; here and there, dotted on the ground where space allows, are the open-air cafés: A pot of charcoal and four or five earthen vessels with stews and other concoctions for the hungry passer-by.

The Quichua has a legacy of unsurpassed landscapes and grand mountain scenery. After one has watched the dawn from Pichincha, Antisana, or from any other vantage point on the vast Andean upland, or felt the beneficent effects of the sun's rays after passing through an Andean rain or fog, he finds it not difficult to understand why the Incas were sun worshippers.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

FOREIGN TRADE.—Last December the Bureau of Statistics presented a report on foreign trade for the first half year of 1926 to the Minister of the Treasury, from which the following figures were taken:

The cash value of the foreign trade for the first half of 1926 amounted to \$73,764,449 gold pesos as against 936,058,341 gold pesos in the corresponding period of 1925, or a decrease of 62,293,892 gold pesos, that is, 6.6 per cent. The imports of the first half year of 1926 amounted to 427,299,234 gold pesos against 438,373,857 gold pesos in the first half year of 1925, or 11,074,623 gold pesos less, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. The exports in the first half year of 1926 amounted to 446,465,215 gold pesos against 497,684,484 gold pesos in the first half year of 1925, or a decrease of 51,219,269 gold pesos (10.3 per cent). The favorable trade balance of the first half year of 1926 was 19,165,981 gold pesos, compared with 59,310,627 gold pesos in the first half of 1925, or 40,144,646 gold pesos less.

Imports have increased in almost all classes of articles, with the exception of foodstuffs and hard woods. The decrease in value of exports in the first six months of 1926 is owing to three factors: 1, reduction in meat shipments; 2, decrease in wheat exports; and 3, lower prices on the majority of exported products. Notwithstanding these reductions in meat and wheat, the volume of exports was greater in 1926 than in 1925, due to increases in exports of linseed, maize, barley, oats, rye, and unwashed wool. The 1926 exports for the first half year totaled 6,444,000 tons, as against 5,675,000 tons in the same period of 1925, showing an increase of 13.6 per cent, whereas the values showed a decrease of 10.3 per cent, as stated above.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.—The General Bureau of Petroleum Fields reported on December 20, 1926, the following facts on production in 1926 in the Comodoro Rivadavia and Plaza Huincul Government fields:

| 1926 | Comodoro Rivadavia | Plaza Huincul |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | <i>Cu. meters</i> | <i>Cu. meters</i> |
| January..... | 71,352,290 | 1,864,409 |
| February..... | 59,912,200 | 1,659,758 |
| March..... | 62,985,700 | 2,005,259 |
| April..... | 58,973,020 | 1,730,654 |
| May..... | 58,676,920 | 1,594,389 |
| June..... | 54,351,740 | 1,387,678 |
| July..... | 48,864,140 | 1,378,806 |
| August..... | 56,264,770 | 2,602,635 |
| September..... | 58,576,690 | 1,933,440 |
| October..... | 60,716,600 | 1,866,626 |
| November..... | 57,570,480 | 1,856,008 |
| December..... | 157,728,160 | ¹ 1,856,008 |
| Total..... | 705,972,710 | 21,735,670 |

¹ Estimated.

MACADAM HIGHWAYS OUT OF BUENOS AIRES.—On December 20 the Ministry of Public Works announced that the President had approved the project for seven macadamized highways leading out from the capital, namely:

| | Kilometers | Estimated cost (pesos) |
|---|------------|------------------------|
| Buenos Aires to Escobar..... | 28 | 2, 159, 000 |
| Buenos Aires to Pilar..... | 42 | 3, 042, 000 |
| Buenos Aires to Cañuelas via San Justo..... | 54 | 3, 329, 000 |
| Buenos Aires to Cañuelas via Temperly..... | 50 | 3, 158, 000 |
| Buenos Aires toward Las Flores..... | 30 | 1, 990, 000 |
| Buenos Aires toward San Vicente..... | 18 | 1, 427, 000 |
| Buenos Aires toward Coronel Brandsen..... | 44 | 2, 815, 000 |
| | 266 | 17, 920, 000 |

AGRICULTURAL COSTS.—Last December the Board of Directors of the Argentine Rural Society approved a plan for the establishment of an office to undertake studies of the cost of production and distribution of the principal crops. Though the national and provincial governments and the universities and interested trade associations make some investigations of a similar nature, the Rural Society believes it should offer complete, impartial and truthful data covering ground not shown in the very general or very specific reports.

FRENCH-ARGENTINE SEA AND AIR MAIL.—An Associated Press despatch reports that the French Air Mail and the Argentine Government have completed arrangements for a combination air and sea mail service between the two countries to begin September 1, 1927. Mails will be carried by airplane relays from Toulouse, France, to the Cape Verde Islands, whence fast steamers will take them to the island of Fernando Noronha off the coast of Brazil. Thence they will again be carried by airplane to Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.—The Governments of Peru and Bolivia have entered into an agreement to connect the Peruvian Railroad ending at Puno, on Lake Titicaca, with the Bolivian Railroad starting at Guaqui, on the same lake, thus avoiding the boat trip now necessary between the two terminals. The new line will follow the shores of the lake, shortening the time of transit and contributing to trade exchange between the two countries.

The so-called Yungas railroad, now being built from the city of La Paz to the valley of Yungas, has reached the town of Huichuloma, 50 kilometers distant, and will be continued for another 10 kilometers as far as Yerbani. From this point automobile roads will be built to the two principal sections of the Yungas region, one to Coroico and the other to Chulimani, centers of coca, coffee, and tropical fruit production. It is expected that a loan of 7,000,000 bolivianos will be raised for this purpose.

POTATO GROWING IN THE HIGHLANDS.—In the December, 1926, issue of *Bolivia*, a quarterly review published by the Bolivian Consulate in New York, a very interesting article regarding the varieties of potatoes cultivated on the Bolivian high plateau is published. The list of the Bolivian varieties of potatoes numbers 186 in all, and the fact to be noted is that all of these are actually cultivated in the highlands. The Indian names of these different varieties of potatoes are given together with the English translation, and we find that the names applied to the various varieties of this vegetable represent the activities of the Indian's daily life, his interests and sympathies. One of the staple foods of the Indian in Bolivia is the *Chuño*, made by exposing a sour variety of potato to the sun and frost.

INCREASE IN COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE.—The Government has accepted a proposal presented by the *Compañía Boliviana de Transportes Aéreos* for the installation of four new aerial routes for passengers and mail on the following routes: La Paz-Irupana-Trinidad; Trinidad-Villa Bella or Riberalta; Villa Bella-Cobija or Riberalta-Cobija; and La Paz-Sucre. The contract, signed for a period of six years, calls for a weekly service between the above-mentioned points. The company engages to carry official correspondence free of charge, and to give public officials and members of Congress a rebate of 30 per cent on the regular passenger rate. Furthermore, the company agrees to provide suitable landing fields, hangars, and telephonic and telegraphic communication. One section, at least, of the new route must be opened for public service a year from the date of signing the contract, October 30, 1926, and at the end of two years if the full service is not in operation, the contract becomes void. The Government grants the company a subsidy of 160,000 bolivianos a year, payable every three months, from the time the service is fully established.

TEXTILE FACTORY.—On November 24, 1926, a law was promulgated authorizing the Chief Executive to contract with some responsible firm for the establishment in the Department of La Paz or Cochabamba of a textile factory, said factory to be established not later than two years from the date of signing the agreement. According to the stipulations of the contract, the capital invested in the concern shall be 700,000 bolivianos and may be increased according to the needs of the company. The yearly production of the factory shall represent an average of not less than 3,000,000 meters of cloth. Raw materials needed for the fabrication of the cloth may be imported free of all duties during the first four years of the concession. The concessionaries also undertake to distribute cotton seed to farmers.

WIRELESS STATION.—In the budget for the year 1927 an appropriation of 15,000 bolivianos is made for the construction of a wireless station in the town of San Ignacio, Department of El Beni.

BRAZIL

FOURTH NATIONAL HIGHWAY CONGRESS.—The Fourth National Highway Congress of Brazil was opened in Rio de Janeiro by the President of the Republic on December 26, 1926, under the auspices of the Federal Government and the Automobile Club of Brazil. Among the speakers at the opening session were Dr. Washington Luis, President of Brazil, and Dr. Victor Konder, Minister of Highways.

Among the plans discussed during the Congress was a proposal for a national trunk highway system connecting with the State and municipal highways. A recent decree passed by Congress provides funds for highway construction from certain surtaxes on imports, which revenue is expected to amount to about 15,000 contos the first year. The State of São Paulo has also levied additional taxes for highway construction and established a highway bureau.

BUENOS AIRES-MONTEVIDEO-RIO DE JANEIRO FLIGHT.—A recent trial flight preparatory to the establishment of regular service was made from Buenos Aires via Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro by representatives of the German Junker Airplane Co., in the Junker hydroairplane *G-24*, which left Buenos Aires on Friday, January 14, at 5.35 a. m., arriving at Montevideo at 7 a. m. After a rest of an hour and a half, flight was resumed at 8.30 a. m., the plane arriving at the city of Porto Alegre at 2.55 p. m. The following day at 5.53 a. m. the *G-24* again took the air, reaching Santos at 2.30 p. m. after a stop in Florianopolis. No flight was made on Sunday, the plane leaving Santos at 1.20 p. m. on Monday, January 17, and arriving in Rio de Janeiro at 3.40 p. m. The hydroairplane, which has three propellers, is provided with motors developing 900 horsepower, which give it a speed of from 150 to 170 kilometers an hour. It has, in addition to places for pilot and mechanic, a cabin for passengers. The total distance traversed was approximately 1,500 miles.

BRAZIL IN THE SEVILLE EXPOSITION.—The press reports that a bill has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies granting the Ministry of Agriculture 1,500 contos for Brazil's participation in the Ibero-American Exposition to be held in Seville, Spain, in 1928.

JAPANESE-BRAZILIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro received in December a notification from Kobe, Japan, that a Japanese-Brazilian Association had been formed there to increase trade relations between the two countries. The association has over 3,000 members among leading business men, financiers, and other prominent citizens, including the former Japanese minister to Brazil, Fouma Horiguchi, and the Brazilian consul in Kobe. The association has requested that a case of samples of Brazilian products, with prices attached, be sent to Japan so that Japanese merchants may be interested in these products. It will be recalled that there is considerable Japanese emigration to Brazil.

CHILE

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—A congress of agriculturalists was held recently in Valdivia at which subjects of vital importance for the development of agriculture were discussed. Some of the resolutions referring to the development of roads and other means of transportation in the Provinces of Valdivia and Llanquihue were as follows: The lands in the district traversed by the Central Railroad should be served by a system of transverse highways leading to the railroad. These roads should be constructed with funds provided by the departmental councils and by Government loans, the survey and construction of a road from Temuco via Valdivia to Paso de Pérez Rosales to be given preference. Furthermore, a study of navigable rivers in the Province of Valdivia should be made in order to promote traffic on inland waterways.

NEW AVENUE OUT OF SANTIAGO.—The Board of Public Works has approved the plan for building a concrete boulevard 30 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) in width from Santiago to the suburb of San Bernardo. The estimated cost of this piece of work is 6,372,381 pesos. Construction will commence in April of this year, and the work must be completed within three years.

NEW GAS PLANT.—The Gas Company of Santiago is constructing a new plant in that city, costing approximately 7,500,000 pesos. This new plant, which is provided with up-to-date equipment, has excellent offices, accommodations, and baths for the employees.

COLOMBIA

DEVELOPMENT OF RAILROADS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.—The Minister of Public Works made the following statement regarding the condition of certain public works at the beginning of the present year:

On the Puerto Wilches railroad 80 per cent of the work to Conchal, kilometer 90, is completed. A survey of the section from Conchal to Bucaramanga, a distance of 40 kilometers, is practically finished, so that construction on this part of the road will commence shortly. On the Northern Railroad, it is planned to commence work on a new section, not less than 50 kilometers in length, making Puente Nacional the terminus of the road. It is hoped to have this work completed within four years. In the year 1926 the Pacific railroad yielded a net profit of 1,800,000 pesos, and for this year it is expected the profits will be not less than 2,000,000 pesos. Construction on this road is centered on the section leading to Armenia. Great progress was made on the construction of the pier at Buenaventura, which is of vital importance to the Pacific railroad; the prompt termination of this work is expected. At present the activities on the Pacific railroad are in three sections, from Cartagena and Cáceres northwards and from Bolombolo towards the South. On the Nariño railroad, in the western part of the country, from Aguacalara towards the interior, 33 kilometers have been completed, and the roadbed has been leveled as far as kilometer 45. On the Tolima-Huila-

Caquetá railroad work has been completed as far as Neiva, the roadbed leveled and prepared for laying the rails up to Natagaima.

The Government is taking all necessary steps in order that the great railroad bridges over the Magdalena River, in the Department of Girardot, and over the Saldaña River shall be completed in a few months. Every effort is also being made for the completion this year of the 53 kilometers of aerial cable between Gamarra and Ocaña. Work is being pushed on the dredging of the Bocas de Cenizas at the mouth of the Magdalena near Barranquilla, and construction will be commenced shortly on the sea wall. Improvements will be carried out in the ports of the Magdalena River, and a survey made of the channel at Ciénaga.

Work on the aerial cable from Manizales to Chocó has also progressed; the direct line of this cable, starting from Manizales, goes through La Linda, San Joaquín, Armenia, Belén, Apia, Pueblo Rico, Quibdó, and Utria. Plans were completed for dredging a channel in the port of Buenaventura and constructing a pier. During the present year improvements will be made in the ports of La Dorada, Calamar, and Barranquilla. (*Courtesy of the Legation of Colombia in Washington.*)

PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.—The Agricultural Development law recently enacted by Congress will be carried out by the Government as far as available funds will permit by establishing agricultural training in the primary, secondary, and normal schools, and in the agricultural institutes. The last-named will prepare agricultural experts, who in turn will teach farmers modern methods. Model farms with experiment stations will be established in different sections of the country, covering the cold, temperate, and hot zones; special attention will be given to the cultivation of cotton. The Department of El Valle has taken the lead in this respect, having appropriated 100,000 pesos for the development of the cotton industry, in accordance with Act No. 41 of 1926, which allots an equal sum for the establishment of a model farm in that Department.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STREETS OF BOGOTÁ.—An appropriation of 800,000 pesos has been made by the National Government for repaving the streets of Bogotá. The Municipality of that city has engaged an engineer in the United States to direct and supervise the work.

COSTA RICA

INTRODUCTION OF STOCK.—Consistent with its plan to improve Costa Rican stock, the Department of Agriculture announced the arrival and sale of another shipment of Guernsey bulls from the United States on December 18, 1926. Special breeds of chickens have also been introduced in this manner and a large quantity of rainbow trout eggs were recently imported to stock the rivers with valuable fish.

SUBDIVISION OF LAND.—According to *La Gaceta* of November 16, 1926, *El Salvador*, a large tract of government land, will be subdivided and sold for occupation. Some parcels of 5 hectares (12 acres) will be given outright to deserving poor.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—See page 407.

CUBA

WIRELESS SERVICE BETWEEN CUBA AND MEXICO.—Under the terms of the radiotelegraphic convention recently signed by the Republics of Cuba and Mexico, the Secretary of Communications of Cuba inaugurated radiotelegraphic service between the two countries on January 1, 1927. The first message sent was one of greetings from President Machado to President Calles of Mexico. This new service fills a long-felt need, and will furthermore help to develop still closer relations between these two sister nations. The rate is \$2.50 for the first ten words, and twenty cents for each extra word. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

MEMBERS OF AUTOMOBILE CONGRESS INVITED TO CUBA.—At a banquet given in New York to the members of the Third World Automobile Transportation Congress, which convened recently in that city, a message was received from General Machado, President of Cuba, extending a cordial invitation to the members of that congress, as well as to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to visit Cuba and be present at the opening ceremonies of the Central Highway four years hence. A feature of the inaugural program will be an automobile tour over the entire length of this highway, from one end of the Island to the other. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Dominican Government has planned an extensive program of public works to be carried out during the present year. Of special interest are the projects for the completion of the Central Highway toward the North and South, and of the highways from Puerto Plata to Santiago, from Barahona to Azua, from Sánchez to Matanzas, from Hato Mayor to Sabana de la Mar, and from Arenso to San José de Ocoa. Buildings are also to be erected this year for the Central University, the National Theatre, the Palace of Justice, and a Normal School.

IMMIGRATION.—The arrival in the Dominican Republic during the early part of January of several Spanish families from Cuba draws attention to an interesting experiment in colonization which was undertaken during 1926, under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Much importance is attached to this movement and its possibilities for developing the great tracts of fertile land still available. The first 2 colonies were opened about the middle of last year. At Monte Cristi, where 14 Spanish families were located, each colonist received 10 acres of irrigable land. At the other colony, located in Bonao, and comprising 40 families or about 100 persons in all, the allotment of land was 20 acres for each colonist.

PORT WORKS.—A report of the Department of Promotion and Communications states that special attention is being given to the

program of improvements in the ports of Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata and San Pedro de Macorís. A consulting engineer has been engaged by the Government to study the situation and prepare the necessary plans. Preliminary work has already commenced on the port works at San Pedro de Macorís.

ECUADOR

SERVICE OF THE GUAYAQUIL & QUITO RAILWAY.—It may be of interest for tourists contemplating a visit to Ecuador to know that the trains on the Guayaquil & Quito Railway leave the port of Guayaquil for Quito, and *vice versa*, three times a week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, respectively. Two days are required for the journey, a stop-over for the night being made at the town of Riobamba. The altitude of Quito is 9,348 feet.

IMPROVEMENT IN SALT SHORTAGE.—The extraction of salt from the various deposits is being pushed actively, owing to the acute shortage of this article throughout the country. The director of the Salinas salt deposits, in a recent interview, stated that 3,800 quintals had been shipped to Quito from the Salinas deposits, and that 25,000 more quintals were ready for shipment. Approximately 4,000 quintals are being produced daily and it is hoped the situation will soon be brought back to normal.

PRODUCTION OF CACAO AND EXPORTS OF OTHER COMMODITIES.—Cacao receipts during December last were 57,000 Spanish quintals (approximately 5,780,000 pounds), compared with 3,600,000 pounds reported in November. Exports of cacao totaled 2,629,000 kilos, or 5,783,800 pounds, 35 per cent of which was shipped to the United States. Other exports were: Chinchona, 6,000 kilos; coffee, 97,000 kilos; hides, 28,000 kilos; kapok, 60,000 kilos; rubber, 3,000 kilos; and ivory nuts, 106,000 kilos. Total exports were valued at 4,900,000 sucres. (*Commerce Reports*, Jan. 17, 1927.)

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS OF MANABÍ.—A recent Presidential decree reorganizes the Board of Public Works of Manabí, established by virtue of a decree of October 21, 1919. The board is now composed of five members, namely: The Governor of the Province, acting as chairman, the President of the Municipal Council of Portoviejo, the technical advisor of Public Works, and two delegates to be designated annually by the Assembly of Municipalities.

GUATEMALA

MINING, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE REPORTS.—It was stated in 1925 reports of the Government bureaus of mining, industry, and commerce that:

During the year, 20 claims for mines of various kinds were granted.

A total of 14,575 ounces of gold was produced in Las Quebradas washings, being exported at 10 gold pesos an ounce. The Villa Linda, Felicidad, Argen-

tina, Bol de Oro, and Tres Cerritos mines in Huehuetenango produced 520 quintals of lead, while the marble quarries of Zacapa produced 4,500 tons of marble, of which 2,000 tons are ready for export. Of the 15 tons of mica brought from the Quiché mine, 7 were exported at 500 gold pesos a ton. Other deposits being exploited include amber, talc, sulphur, rock salt, and mineral ochre.

Eleven new industrial concessions were granted during the year. Among the products to be manufactured were matches, paper, nails, and rubber articles, while other plants were designed to prepare cellulose for commercial uses, and extract coconut oil and other vegetable fats for soap.

EXTENSION OF RADIO-TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.—On December 4, 1926, a contract providing for the connection of the Government radio station with the system of the Tropical Telegraph Co. was signed by the President of Guatemala. The station at Tegucigalpa has been designated as a connecting link with the various other Central American countries, and the one of the company in New Orleans will perform the same service with the rest of the world. Not only will press notices be transmitted at a discount not to exceed 50 per cent of the actual rates, but by a decision of the Minister of Promotion, announced on December 18, 1926, all messages of general interest up to 300 words from the press of Guatemala City to Salvador will be transmitted free of charge.

TOURING CLUB.—At the initiative of the Rotary Club of Guatemala, a touring club has been inaugurated in that country. The object of the latter will be to promote the construction, extension, and conservation of roads and highways not only for recreational purposes, but also for the commercial advantages derived therefrom.

HAITI

PUBLIC WORKS.—Considerable activity was shown in this field during the last months of the past year, a number of important projects being completed, among them two rural agricultural schools, accommodating approximately 260 students, three additional ones being commenced. Very satisfactory progress was also made on the construction of the new medical school at Port-au-Prince. Another project of prime importance, on which active work was begun during this same period, was the construction of a permanent highway from Trouin to Jacmel. The foundations were also begun for the first steel bridge over the river near Jacmel. This structure will be a standard span of 91 feet. A feature of public building construction worthy of note is the class of workmanship which is now obtained from the building trades. Plasterers, carpenters, and builders in general are not only becoming more plentiful, but are turning out far better work than that accomplished a few years ago. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-Receiver General.*)

PRODUCTS OF EXPERIMENT STATION.—During the past fiscal year 12,385 quarts of milk were produced at the Damien Experimental

Farm, the gross receipts from these sales amounting to 6,192.50 gourdes. During the month of November 1,134.5 quarts were delivered to 38 customers. During the past season a total of 1,690 eggs of pure-bred white Leghorn and Rhode Island Reds were sold for hatching to 48 different customers. The livestock on the Central Farm consumed during the year 416 tons of forage, all of which was produced on the farm. Pure-bred Duroc hogs raised at Damien are being distributed throughout the country for breeding purposes, being placed in various breeding posts. The offspring of the animals at the breeding posts will be sold locally to improve the native stock owned by Haitian farmers. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-Receiver General.*)

HONDURAS

TWO NEW FRUIT COMPANIES.—The *Gaceta Oficial* publishes in its issues of December 21 and 29, 1926, the approved statutes of two fruit companies, granting them incorporation with the right to operate in Honduras. Both are capitalized at 50,000 silver pesos, and are to produce fruit and agricultural products for sale in the Department of Cortés with headquarters in San Pedro Sula.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—The *United States Commerce Reports* for January 10, 1927, give the following information on highway construction:

Funds collected for highway construction are being used on the main highway between San Lorenzo and Pespire where 200 men are working now that the rainy season is over. A bridge is being built on the Olancho road out of Tegucigalpa, a necessary link with the rich mining and cattle districts around Juticalpa. Contracts for another important bridge and a short stretch of road have been arranged for. The contractor is an American engineer and all the steel bridge material has been ordered from the United States.

MEXICO

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.—It is reported that slow but steady progress is being made in the construction of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad northeast from Márquez, Mexico, to Ojinaga, the crossing point on the Rio Grande opposite Presidio, Tex., 75 miles distant. The first 25 miles of this extension will soon be opened to traffic and work will be continued on the remainder. This section traverses the fertile Conchos Valley, where cotton growing is carried on. There is a further gap of 75 miles between Presidio and Alpine, Texas, but it is predicted that construction will begin on this portion during 1927. As the line is now in operation from Márquez to Chihuahua, the completion of the two sections mentioned would provide a shorter route to the latter city from the northeast than now exists.

It was expected that the last link on the Mexican Southern Pacific, from Tepic to La Quemada, a distance of 100 miles, would be opened

to traffic in March. This gives a through route from Nogales, Ariz., along the west coast to Guadalajara, and thence to Mexico City, as has several times been described in the BULLETIN.

PORT WORKS AT MAZATLÁN.—Extensive port works, to cost 10,000,000 pesos, are being carried out at the Pacific port of Mazatlán which, by the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad, mentioned above, will now be joined by rail to the interior of the Republic, thus affording an opportunity for commercial interchange between the west coast and other sections of the nation. Construction includes two large breakwaters of solid stone, topped by concrete, with an entrance between them 250 meters wide and 14 meters deep (1 meter equals 3.28 feet). The wharves will be constructed for a distance of somewhat more than 2 kilometers (1 kilometer equals 0.62 mile) along a channel dredged to the depth of 10 meters at low tide. They will be provided with six concrete warehouses, in a direct line with and very near the railway terminal. Secondary breakwaters will protect the port from fresh deposits of sand. When the port works are finished, which it is expected will be at the close of 1928, the port will have an area 1 kilometer wide by 5 kilometers long.

PAVING IN MEXICO CITY.—During the first eleven months of 1926 the sum of 1,673,159 pesos was expended on sidewalks and paving in Mexico City, as follows:

| | Pesos |
|---|-------------|
| Asphalt, new pavement (187,889 sq. meters) and repairs..... | 1, 436, 433 |
| Sidewalks..... | 145, 037 |
| Cobblestone pavements..... | 62, 245 |
| Stone sidewalks and macadam pavements..... | 24, 278 |
| Incidental expenses..... | 5, 166 |

THE CALLES DAM.—A preliminary project has been completed for the construction of a great dam over the Santiago River canyon, not far from the city of Aguascalientes, which will store the immense quantity of 320,000,000 cubic meters of water in a natural basin. The Calles Dam, as it proposed to call the structure in honor of the President because of his interest in irrigation, will be approximately 73 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) in height and 380 meters across, measured in a straight line. At the foot of the dam it is planned to build an electric plant capable of developing 3,000 kilowatts, to be supplied to the city of Aguascalientes and the mines of that region, while a secondary dam, 35 meters high, at the further end of the canyon, will be the point of departure for the irrigation canals. These will serve an area of about 20,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres), whose climate is temperate. The elevation of the river bed at the dam site is 1,960 meters above sea level.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE.—A Bureau of Agricultural Defense has been created in the Department of Agriculture and

Promotion to take over the duties of the national committee in charge of fighting the locust plague and to have charge of measures directed against other agricultural pests.

NICARAGUA

RUBBER PLANTATION CONCESSION.—A 50-year contract has been signed by the Government and a concessionary for the right to cultivate and exploit rubber of one or several kinds over an extension of 100,000 hectares of land in the Rio Grande section of the Department of Bluefields. For the land the concessionary is to pay the Government a rental of 5 per cent of the product of the rubber for the first 25 years of the concession, and 10 per cent during the second 25 years. The concessionary has the right to import, duty free, machinery and equipment and is to be free of taxes during the term of the contract; he also has the right to construct railroads, docks, and other necessary improvements. At the termination of the contract the rubber trees, the improvements, and the land return to the ownership of the Government. The concessionary is also required to deposit a bond of 5,000 córdobas to the order of the Government for the beginning of operations within six months after approval of the contract by Congress.

PANAMA

LARGE BANANA PLANTATION.—The press gives the following report of a banana plantation development, the contract for which has been submitted to Congress:

The United Fruit Company is planning to invest from \$9,000,000 to \$12,000,000 in banana cultivation in the Tonosí Valley, Province of Los Santos, which should be of great importance to Panama, since no development on any such scale has previously taken place on the Pacific coast of the Central American Republics. The plan involves the following improvements: A concrete wharf to accommodate steamers of 26-foot draft; oil-storage tanks for 50,000 or 60,000 barrels of fuel oil; 60 to 70 kilometers of first-class railroad line including a steel bridge across the Tonosí River; village dwellings for 4,000 to 5,000 employees; irrigation works, including a dam on the upper Tonosí River and canals leading to the village and cultivated areas. The cultivated areas will eventually amount to 15,000 or 16,000 hectares with an annual production of 4,000,000 stems of bananas. Irrigation is necessary, since the Pacific side of Panama has a longer dry season than the Atlantic side.

NEW INDUSTRIES.—Early in December the first national shoe factory was opened for business in Panama City, and a little later a national whisky distillery started operations. Its production, owing to the scarcity of corn in the Republic, will be limited at present to 600,000 liters a year. (*Courtesy of Panaman Legation, Washington, D. C.*)

PARAGUAY

IMPORTATION OF PLOWS.—A graphic picture of the results achieved by the Agricultural Bank in its work for the further development

of the agricultural regions of Paraguay is given in the figures showing the importation of plows from 1915 to June, 1925. An average of 437 plows was imported yearly up until 1924; in that year, however, 2,928 were imported, almost as many as the total for the previous 9 years. Furthermore, 2,189 plows were imported during the first six months of 1925.

PARAGUAYAN MEDICINAL PLANTS.—Interesting both from a botanical and medical viewpoint was the announcement that Sr. Jenaro Romero has prepared a book on the medicinal plants of Paraguay. According to the author, the abundance of various species of these plants and the ease with which they can be grown and sold point to a considerable source of national wealth.

HIGHWAY REPAIR.—By an executive decree of December 2, 1926, the repair of the Luque-Areguá, San Lorenzo-Capiatá, and Capiatá-Itaugua highways was authorized at a cost of 150,000 pesos.

PERU

COASTWISE TRADE NATIONALIZED.—On October 20, 1926, the Peruvian Senate passed a bill authorizing the Government, through a National Council of Navigation, to limit coastwise and inter-coastal trade to Peruvian vessels. The foreign carrying trade remains unrestricted, but the new law provides that merchandise imported or exported in Peruvian vessels shall receive a discount of 2 to 5 per cent of the respective customs duties. The Government is also authorized, in its discretion, to permit vessels of foreign register to engage in Peruvian coastwise traffic, provided reciprocal rights are extended to Peruvian vessels in the countries of registry. Another feature of the new law is the provision for subsidies to be paid to persons building or purchasing foreign vessels of over 500 tons register, to be used under the Peruvian flag. (*Commerce Reports*, January 10, 1927.)

STATISTICS OF SUGAR PRODUCTION.—Sugar planters in Peru are now obliged to keep a daily record of the output of their mills, specifying the quantity and quality of the sugar produced. This regulation was made for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of statistics on the production and consumption of sugar.

RAILWAY FROM YURIMAGUAS TO THE PACIFIC.—A concession for the construction of a railway from Yurimaguas to a point on the Pacific coast between the towns of Paita and Pacasmayo was signed by President Leguía on December 1, 1926, following approval by Congress. The concession provides that construction work on this railway shall commence within one year, the line to be completed within eight years, computed from the date of approval by Congress (November 26, 1926). Construction work shall proceed at the rate

of not less than 70 kilometers per year. The concessionary receives grants of 5,000,000 hectares of Government lands together with certain mineral and other rights. During a period of 30 years the concessionary has the privilege of importing free of duty materials required for the construction and upkeep of the railway.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE SERVICE.—The Peruvian Telephone Company recently opened for public use a new long-distance toll service between Lima and its suburbs, extending to the towns of Ancón and Chosica. Any telephone subscriber can now talk with persons in those towns by simply asking for "long distance." This is the first system of toll calls established in the Republic. (*Commerce Reports*, January 24, 1927.)

MARKING OF HIGHWAYS.—The Touring Club of Peru has commenced the important work, heretofore neglected, of placing road signs along the highways in order to insure greater safety in road travel.

FILMS OF PERUVIAN CITIES.—Under Government supervision, Inca Film, a Peruvian motion-picture company, is preparing a film featuring 12 different Peruvian cities, and also certain historical and picturesque places, particularly those relating to Incan civilization. This film will be sent to Spain for exhibition at the Ibero-American Exposition to be held next year in Seville.

SALVADOR

ELECTRIC-LIGHT CONTRACTS.—Two electric-light contracts, one for the municipality of Chinameca, Department of San Miguel, and the other for the municipality of Jujutla, Department of Ahuachapán, were approved by the Government and published in the *Diario Oficial* for December 13 and 18, 1926, respectively.

REGULATIONS FOR HIGHWAY LAW.—See page 404.

URUGUAY

RURAL HOUSING.—The patriotic initiative of the Rural Association of Uruguay in opening an architectural competition on plans for low-cost rural dwellings found a sympathetic response among the architects of that country, 24 of whom participated in the competition. Indeed, so successful was the competition considered that the association has decided to hold future competitions on similar subjects with the object of bettering rural living conditions. The plan by Alberto Muñoz del Campo was adjudged the best, while that by Mauricio Cravotto received the second prize. Both were planned for a family of five or six, are simple in design, and entirely in harmony with the Uruguayan landscape, and possess the advantages of economical construction and all possible hygienic comforts. The former, a

one-story dwelling of five rooms, is as pleasing in arrangement as exterior, the three bedrooms forming what might be termed the central portion of the house with the kitchen and dining room built as a wing with inviting porches on either side. Constructed of materials easily obtained, the walls being of brick covered with clay and the roof thatched, and requiring but little skilled labor, this house was estimated to cost but 1,199 pesos; the other, however, which has a corrugated-iron roof, would cost 1,676 pesos.

ITALIAN SETTLERS.—Fifteen Italian families, totaling 80 persons, arrived in Montevideo on January 6, 1927, to take up agricultural pursuits, especially truck gardening, on land in Itapebí near Salto. Other Italian immigrants having already settled there, the colony will now number 1,000 persons in all.

AUTOMOBILE PLANT.—A large assembling plant with spacious offices and salesrooms was recently inaugurated in Montevideo by a prominent American motor corporation.

CREATION OF DAIRY COURSES.—According to the *Diario Oficial* of November 9, 1926, the expenditure of a sum of 30,000 pesos was authorized on November 4, 1926, for the installation of a course in dairying, cheese and casein making in the Paysandú School of Agriculture. The course, which will be independent of the regular curriculum, will be carried on under a cooperative plan with the farmers of the region, 20 per cent of the profits, however, being retained by the school for a reserve fund, the payment of expenses, and the improvement of facilities.

VENEZUELA

FOREIGN TRADE OF VENEZUELA.—The following is a portion of a report by the Minister of Finance showing the value of Venezuelan exports and imports during representative years. The figures include all trade through the ordinary channels and the mails, but do not take into account importations of specie.

| Year | Exports | Imports | Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Bolívars</i> | <i>Bolívars</i> | <i>Bolívars</i> |
| 1913-14..... | 136, 392, 867 | 83, 905, 713 | 220, 298, 581 |
| 1920-21..... | 117, 724, 028 | 189, 002, 020 | 306, 726, 048 |
| 1921-22..... | 148, 280, 727 | 89, 392, 924 | 237, 673, 651 |
| 1922-23..... | 144, 498, 032 | 124, 596, 130 | 269, 094, 162 |
| 1923-24..... | 183, 304, 261 | 171, 668, 718 | 354, 972, 979 |
| 1924-25..... | 281, 939, 089 | 226, 901, 747 | 508, 840, 836 |

INAUGURATION OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The international bridge spanning the Táchira River between Venezuela and Colombia was formally

opened to public traffic on December 19, 1926. The construction of this bridge, linking as it does the cart roads running from San Antonio, Venezuela, to Cúcuta, Colombia, is considered an important step significant of the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

Likewise in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the battle of La Puerta on December 19, 1926, a monumental stone arch 19 meters (63 feet) high was dedicated at La Puerta and numerous public works inaugurated throughout the country. These included public buildings, extension of telephone and electric light lines, highways, and bridges, one of which, erected in the State of Carabobo, is 60 meters (approximately 197 feet) long and 10 meters (33 feet) wide.

HERBARIUM OF VENEZUELAN PLANTS.—In a study on Forest Products of Venezuela, Dr. H. Pittier, the distinguished botanist of the Government Commercial Museum in Caracas, states that the present valuable collection of that herbarium contains about 10,000 specimens, representing 6,996 distinct species of woody plants known in Venezuela. The creation of this museum was decreed in 1912; however, it was not until 1924 that the inauguration of the first exhibit took place. To-day another hall devoted solely to forest products is about to be opened.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

PROVINCIAL LOANS.—A loan for \$24,121,000 at 7 per cent sold at 94 $\frac{3}{4}$, maturing in 30 years, was offered for the Province of Buenos Aires in New York City and Europe in December, 1926, and another 25-year loan for \$6,500,000 bonds of the Province of Mendoza dated December 1, 1926, due June 1, 1951, selling at 98.75 and bearing 7.50 per cent interest, was placed in January in New York.

INTERNAL LOAN BOND ISSUE.—The President in the latter part of December, 1926, authorized the Treasury to issue a second series of bonds of the Argentine internal credit of 1925, the issue to amount to 14,000,000 pesos in bonds bearing 6 per cent interest and 1 per cent annual accumulative amortization. The bonds are to be called by lot at par or when above par, and will be amortized by purchase or bids when they are below par. The bonds will be dated as of November 1, 1926.

BRAZIL

CHANGE IN MONETARY SYSTEM.—See page 402.

CHILE

BANKS SHOW EXCELLENT CONDITION.—Recently reported annual balances show that the banks of the country are in excellent condition, the reserves of all financial and savings institutions being shown as 73,000,000 pesos over the legal requirements. Reserves for January were smaller, owing to an increasing demand for loans, which has strengthened the money rates somewhat. Private bank discount rates are now on a par with those of the Central Bank.

The Government has discontinued minting gold pesos and has commenced coining silver subsidiary coins. The note circulation as of January 21, 1927, was: Government issues, 124,952,260 pesos, and Central Bank notes, 239,417,655 pesos. (*Commerce Reports*, February 7, 1927.)

LOAN FOR CHILE.—Early in February the Chilean Government completed negotiations with a group of bankers in the United States for a loan of \$27,500,000, due February 1, 1961. The bonds, which bear 6 per cent interest, were sold at 93¼. Part of the bonds have been placed in Europe, while the remaining bonds were sold in the United States.

COLOMBIA

LOAN FOR THE MORTGAGE BANK.—The Mortgage Bank of Colombia has placed with certain New York bankers an issue of bonds for \$3,000,000 at 7 per cent interest, with an amortization fund of 1¼ per cent. The issue is for 20 years. The bankers took the bonds at 88 per cent, with the obligation of dividing equally with the Mortgage Bank anything over and above the price of 94 per cent obtained in the market.

BUDGET FOR 1927.—Under date of December 28, 1926, the President signed Decree No. 2152 estimating national receipts for the year 1927 at 44,896,434.25 pesos, and providing for the following expenditures:

| Ministry of Foreign Relations..... | Pesos | Ministry of Public Works..... | Pesos |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 618, 443. 40 | | 15, 881, 182. 57 |
| Ministry of the Treasury..... | 8, 797, 997. 50 | Controller of the Currency..... | 349, 922. 48 |
| Ministry of War..... | 3, 631, 091. 56 | Bureau of Supplies.... | 209, 922. 80 |
| Ministry of Industries.. | 424, 564. 06 | Ministry of the Interior..... | 6, 902, 665. 64 |
| Ministry of Instruction and Public Health.. | 3, 862, 677. 18 | | <hr style="width: 100%;"/> |
| Post and Telegraph Department..... | 4, 217, 967. 60 | | 44, 896, 434. 25 |

The appropriation for the Ministry of the Treasury includes 3,861,234.90 pesos for public debt service, and that for the Ministry of Public Works 6,950,000 pesos for construction authorized by Law No. 102 of 1922 and acts amendatory thereof.

NATIONAL REVENUES FOR 1926.—During 11 months of the year 1926 receipts from national revenues amounted to 59,360,859.96 pesos. It is estimated receipts for the entire year will reach the sum of 64,000,000 pesos.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BUDGET FOR 1927.—The budget for the year 1927 published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 1, places the revenues at \$11,700,250, to be distributed in the following manner:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Legislative Power..... | \$287, 960. 00 | Ministry of Agriculture | |
| Executive Power..... | 149, 300. 00 | and Immigration.... | \$257, 902. 00 |
| Ministry of Police, War | | Ministry of Promotion.. | 1, 698, 376. 00 |
| and Navy | 1, 472, 642. 00 | Ministry of Sanita- | |
| Ministry of Foreign | | tion and Charities..._ | 149, 425. 00 |
| Relations..... | 391, 245. 85 | Special expenditures | |
| Ministry of the Treas- | | (debt service, etc.).. | 4, 408, 610. 00 |
| ury and Commerce.. | 849, 170. 00 | Obligations pending | |
| Ministry of Justice.... | 786, 957. 88 | from 1926..... | 110, 908. 23 |
| Ministry of Public In- | | Total..... | 11, 700, 250. 00 |
| struction..... | 1, 137, 753. 04 | | |

MEXICO

DEBT PAYMENTS.—Sums due for 1926 from the Mexican Government according to its agreement with the International Committee of Bankers were fully met, payment having been made of \$11,021,999 on the "direct debt," resulting from unpaid bonds and interest, and of \$2,029,943 on the debt of the National Railways, which the latter were themselves unable to meet.

BUDGET.—Budget receipts for 1927, based on the revenue act of January 4 of this year, are expected to reach 329, 687,907 pesos, while expenditures are estimated at 295,997,449 pesos, thus giving a favorable balance of 33,690,458 pesos. It is planned to devote 20,000,000 pesos of this surplus to irrigation works, 10,000,000 pesos to highway construction, and the balance probably to the reduction of stamp taxes.

PANAMA

LOAN FOR RAILROAD AND ROADS.—On December 16, 1926, the President signed a contract with 2 New York banking firms for a loan of \$2,200,000 for 30 years at 6½ per cent with an initial discount of \$4.90 per \$100. The loan, which is guaranteed by the liquor revenues, will be used to extend the Chiriquí Railroad, to build a sewer and water system in Bocas del Toro, to retire bonds of the Government debt and to construct highways in the interior of the Republic. (*Courtesy of Panaman Legation, Washington, D. C.*)

SALVADOR

PEOPLE'S BANK REGULATIONS.—New regulations for the People's Banks were approved by the President on December 16, 1926. These regulations were made to conform with the present legal requirements for establishments lending money on personal property and therefore annul the previous regulations approved in October, 1925.

URUGUAY

LOAN.—The city of Montevideo recently accepted the bid of a trust company in the United States for a loan of \$5,000,000 at 89.95 with interest at 6 per cent. This money will be used to finance the construction of a boulevard along the southern water front, known as the Rambla Sur. (*Commerce Reports*, January 17, 1927.)

VENEZUELA

VENEZUELAN REVENUES.—The following figures, taken from the special number of the Bulletin of the Minister of Finance for December, 1926, show a gradual increase of Government revenue during normal representative years:

| Year | Customs duties and consular fees | Internal revenue | Money coined | Total |
|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Bolivars</i> | <i>Bolivars</i> | <i>Bolivars</i> | <i>Bolivars</i> |
| 1913-14..... | 44, 349, 469 | 16, 021, 524 | ----- | 60, 370, 993 |
| 1920-21..... | 44, 162, 483 | 37, 298, 233 | 100, 000 | 81, 560, 716 |
| 1921-22..... | 28, 262, 711 | 36, 664, 239 | 6, 000, 000 | 70, 926, 950 |
| 1922-23..... | 43, 219, 480 | 44, 471, 839 | ----- | 87, 691, 319 |
| 1923-24..... | 52, 205, 323 | 43, 043, 728 | 7, 000, 000 | 102, 249, 051 |
| 1924-25..... | 70, 164, 683 | 49, 800, 456 | 200, 000 | 120, 165, 139 |



LEGISLATION

BRAZIL

CHANGE OF MONETARY SYSTEM.—Decree No. 5108 of December 18, 1926, providing for a new monetary system with the *cruzeiro* as the gold-standard unit, was published in the *Diario Oficial* of December

23, 1926, and its regulations (Decree No. 17618 of January 5, 1927) in the *Diario Oficial* of January 9, 1927. The *cruzeiro* will be divided into centimos, and will be nine-tenths fine. (Its value is not given.) The paper money now in circulation, amounting to 2,569,304,351 milreis, is to be converted into gold on the basis of 200 milligrams per milreis, the method and date of conversion to be determined by an executive decree six months in advance of such conversion. The law also provides for the establishment of a stabilization bureau, with New York and London branches, which will issue bills and have charge of the gold deposits guaranteeing the bills. The law specifies the sources of the gold reserves to be devoted to stabilization.

According to these decrees the milreis will have a value of \$0.11963 in United States currency.

HIGHWAY FUND SURTAX ON IMPORTS.—Legislative Decree No. 5141 of January 5, 1927, provides a surtax on imported gasoline, automobiles, motor busses, automotive trucks, chassis for automobiles, pneumatic tires, solid tires, bicycles, side cars, and other articles as the source of a fund to be used for constructing the roads of the Federal highway system. The full text of the decree is published in the *Diario Oficial* of January 8, 1927.

HONDURAS

PARCEL POST.—Last December the Treasury Department issued a notice that parcel-post packages arriving after January 1, 1927, without a consular invoice would be examined and the corresponding fees collected. Consignees who can not present a consular invoice when the package is examined will pay in addition to the consular fees a fine of 10 per cent. Packages sent from points where there is no Honduran consul are liable to only 3 per cent fees, being exempt from the aforementioned fine.

MEXICO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—Subject to ratification by the majority of State legislatures, Congress, by act of January 15, 1927, amended articles 82 and 83 of the Federal Constitution, regarding the qualifications necessary for candidates for the presidency of the Republic. According to the amendments, an ex-president may be elected for a second term, although not to succeed himself, thereafter becoming ineligible for the office. By the original terms of the constitution only one term was permitted. It is now required also that a candidate, if he belongs to the Army, should not have been in active service for a year prior to the election, and that he should not have acted as secretary or assistant secretary of any executive department, governor of any State, Territory, or the Federal District for one year prior to election day. In these cases the length of time has been

increased from 90 days to one year, and governors have been added to the list.

PANAMA

REGULATIONS FOR SALE OF PATENT MEDICINES.—On December 28, 1926, President Chiari signed a decree approving the regulations drawn up by the National Pharmacy Commission for the importation and sale of patent and proprietary medicines. To comply with the regulations, all such medicines must state their principal ingredients on a label, and no such medicine not now imported can be brought into the country hereafter without a permit. Those already on sale may later be prohibited, if they are found to be dangerous to health. Patent or proprietary medicines may be manufactured in Panama only in regularly established pharmacies or in laboratories licensed for the purpose.

PARAGUAY

CONSULATE IN THE PHILIPPINES.—On November 18, 1926, President Ayala issued a decree establishing a Paraguayan consulate in the city of Manila.

PERU

PENSIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIARY.—Law No. 5524, published in *El Peruano* of December 21, 1926, states that members of the judiciary who have given 30 years' service or more and are therefore obliged to retire by virtue of the law of October 24, 1899, are entitled to a pension computed in accordance with the salary received by them during the last year of their employment.

SALVADOR

REGULATIONS OF HIGHWAY LAW.—The President issued regulations on December 27, 1926, for the application of the Highway Law of May 31, 1926, which provides for a highway tax as the basis of the fund to be used for the national highway system. Roads are to be divided into three classes, national, regional, and municipal. The funds are to be collected by a Highway Section of the General Bureau of Direct Taxes, and the road construction and repairs undertaken by the Departmental Highway Commissions. The full text of the regulations was published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 28, 1926.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BRAZIL-URUGUAY

SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL.—The supplementary protocol of the Extradition Treaty signed by Brazil and Uruguay in Montevideo on December 7, 1921, and approved by Brazil on February 4, 1922, and Uruguay on September 13, 1926, was formally promulgated by Uruguay on November 12, 1926. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, November 22, 1926.)

CUBA-UNITED STATES

CONSULAR CONVENTION.—The consular convention signed by the Republic of Cuba and the United States on April 22, 1926, the ratifications of which were exchanged on December 1, 1926, was published in full in the *Gaceta Oficial* of Cuba of January 19, 1927, thus becoming effective in Cuba. This treaty was proclaimed by the President of the United States on December 2, 1926, as No. 750 of the Treaty Series of the United States Department of State. Said treaty determines the rights, immunities, and prerogatives which consuls of either of the contracting States shall enjoy in the other.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

CORNER STONE OF TEACHERS' HOUSE.—On December 29, 1926, the corner stone was laid by President Alvear for the Teachers' House to be built by the teachers themselves with the help of the Municipality of Buenos Aires and the National Government. The house will not only contain comfortable rooms where retired teachers may live but will also serve as a center of educational interest and study for members of the profession.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The figures given below are taken from a publication of the Statistics and Personnel Bureau of the Argentine Republic:

Primary schools of all classes functioning in the Federal Capital, 855; average daily attendance, 237,450; primary schools in the Provinces, 8,697; average

daily attendance, 724,822; primary schools in the Territories, 806; average daily attendance, 56,547.

Attendance at the 84 normal schools of the country averaged 12,650 students during 1925, and in the practice-teaching schools, 27,312.

The average daily attendance in the 44 national preparatory schools of the country was 13,437 students.

The University of Buenos Aires and its annexes had an enrollment of 10,433 students; the University of La Plata and its annexes, 3,126; the University of Córdoba, with annexes, 2,551; the University of the Litoral, with annexes, 3,954; the University of Tucumán, with annexes, 682.

SOCIAL SERVICE INSTITUTE.—An institute has been formed to conduct the social-service work of the University of Buenos Aires, to study present-day problems, and to coordinate the services rendered by the University Extension Division.

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT RESTRICTED.—In order that the students of the University of Buenos Aires may conduct their studies, observation and research work under the most favorable conditions, the enrollment in university schools will be restricted as follows after January 1, 1928: 400 students in the School of Medicine; 100 students in the School of Dentistry; and 100 students in the School of Pharmacy. Admission requirements will be very strict. No entrance examinations will be required of graduates of the National Preparatory School of Buenos Aires or of the Institute of Secondary Education, provided their average grade in all of their studies is 70 per cent or higher.

THE LAMBERTI BEQUEST.—The late Antonino Lamberti, an eminent Argentine poet, has bequeathed 20,000 pesos to the School of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires for the endowment of two prizes, one to be awarded to the student holding the highest scholastic record in that school, and the other to the student presenting the best essay on subjects of Argentine literature. He also instructed his executor to use the returns from his hitherto unpublished poems to pay for the education of poor but deserving students in that school.

BRAZIL

NEW MEMBER OF ACADEMY OF LETTERS.—On January 9, 1927, the Brazilian Academy of Letters elected Dom Aquino Corrêa, Archbishop of Cuyabá, to fill the vacancy caused in that body by the death of the late Lauro Müller. The new academician is a profound student of the classics, the author of prose writings and of two volumes of sonnets and regional poetry, and a celebrated orator.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—The post of rector (president) of the University of Rio de Janeiro, left vacant by the resignation of Sr. Conde de Affonso Celso, has now been filled by the appointment of Dr. Manuel Cicero Peregrino da Silva, Director of the Patent Office and acting Dean of the Law

School. Dr. da Silva has also been Director of the National Library, and has held other important public posts.

CHILE

NEW EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION.—National education in Chile has recently been greatly enriched by the endowment of a great educational foundation, the gift of Dr. Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Ambassador of Chile in the United States. This foundation, which will bear the name of the Elvira Matte de Cruchaga Seminary for Advanced Study, will be organized along the lines of the Rockefeller Foundation. As its name indicates, the seminary is a memorial to the late wife of Dr. Cruchaga Tocornal, known and beloved for her contribution to social service not only in her own country but in other nations where she resided during the course of her husband's distinguished diplomatic career.

The seminary is an independent institution, but may be affiliated later with any other center of learning if such a relation appears conducive to its best development. It will comprise a school of foreign service for men and women, a social service school, and a school for librarians and secretaries.

Preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the seminary have been placed in the hands of an administrative council which hopes to open the three schools in March, 1928.

COLOMBIA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY.—The Director of Public Instruction of Cundinamarca has issued a decree promoting a campaign against illiteracy and establishing prizes. One prize, to be awarded on October 12 every year, will be given to the director of any primary school who on that date can present the largest number of adults who have been taught to read and write by him, or who has performed some special service in benefit of his respective school. Other prizes will be awarded to pupils who during the school year have taught some person to read and write.

COSTA RICA

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—It was announced in the *Diario de Costa Rica* of January 4, 1926, that a public library had been opened in the city of Liberia.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—According to a decree published in *La Gaceta* of December 18, 1926, a national school of agriculture will be established by the Department of Promotion, a sum of 100,000 colones having been authorized for its installation and maintenance

during the first year. Courses of study in the theory and practice of agriculture as well as related sciences will be given and experimental farms established as soon as Government finances permit.

VACATION COURSES.—The *Gaceta Oficial* of January 8, 1927, published an executive decree establishing normal courses in San José, Cartago, Heredia, Alajuela, and Liberia for six weeks of the annual school vacation period. The courses, which will be both elementary and advanced, will lead to certificates.

CUBA

DOMESTIC TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Senate has approved a bill establishing a vocational training and domestic science school for girls in Habana. The curriculum includes (a) practical care of the home; (b) domestic arts and science; (c) commercial training; (d) artistic and industrial training; and (e) other subjects especially appropriate to women.

The course in domestic arts and science comprises elementary natural and physical science, arithmetic, bookkeeping, drawing, dietetics, biology, physical culture, gardening, home hygiene, and care of the child. Applicants for this course must be at least 14 years of age and not over 25 years and have passed the primary grades. For admission to all other courses the applicant must be at least 16 years old. The commercial training course includes bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography, and the study of English. The artistic and industrial training course comprises drawing and subjects such as dressmaking, lace making, embroidery and telegraphy. These courses are all given free; the pupils must, however, pay a small fee, determined by the school regulations, for food and books or materials required in any particular course.

ECUADOR

IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL METHODS.—On December 18 last a group of functionaries connected with various educational institutions held a meeting in Quito, at the suggestion of President Ayora and the Minister of Public Instruction, for the purpose of discussing means for developing and improving the system of public instruction throughout the Republic.

EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS.—Under the auspices of the Society *Amigos del Arte*, an exhibition of drawings and paintings by school children was held in Guayaquil. About 2,000 subjects were shown, some of them giving much promise of future artistic achievement.

GUATEMALA

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TEACHING PROFESSION.—By the new law regarding the teaching body of the Republic of Guatemala, all

persons desiring to devote themselves to that profession must meet the following requirements: They must be at least 18 years of age, suffer from no contagious disease, be of good character, enjoy full civil rights, and hold a certificate as primary teacher, normal teacher, or a certificate of competence for the exercise of the teaching profession.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY.—On December 1, 1926, following an investigation made by the Secretary of Public Education, an institute to combat illiteracy was started in Guatemala City. Don Francisco Javier Carranza was chosen principal.

HAITI

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—According to the Report of the Director General of the Technical Agricultural Service and of Professional Education, the work conducted on the experimental farms has been very satisfactory. The number of students attending the Central School of Agriculture has increased considerably and the school continues to function successfully. The industrial schools are also well filled, the one called the "Maison Centrale" boasting a maximum enrollment of 300 students.

HONDURAS

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—In his message read before Congress on January 1, 1927, the President spoke in part as follows:

It is to be desired that our system of education, now too theoretical and pedantic, should be replaced by one more fitted to the necessities and ideals of the time, a system which may better prepare our younger generation for an honorable means of livelihood. Plans for a vocational school for women are now being considered.

During 1926, 863 public and 34 private schools were open, making a total of 897, in which 28,048 pupils were enrolled. Agricultural training has been given to boys, while the special instruction given to girls showed good results in the recent exposition of feminine handiwork.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY.—On November 8, 1926, President Paz Barahona signed an order authorizing the institution of vacation classes to be taught by the students of the secondary and professional schools and of the upper grades of the elementary schools all over the country. The courses are to be given for the benefit of illiterate persons and the general population, and will also be of no small benefit to the students acting as teachers.

MEXICO

SCHOOL YEAR.—During 1927 the school year in the primary, secondary, and normal schools under the jurisdiction of the Federal Department of Education will consist of 193 days, and the university

year of approximately the same number. For comparison it may be stated that the school year in New York State is 180 days.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—Readers of the BULLETIN will recall the account last month of the opening of one of the four new elementary agricultural boarding schools which have been so admirably equipped for the instruction of farm youth in different parts of the Republic. It is now announced that three more such schools will be established this year, one each in the States of Puebla, Chihuahua, and Mexico.

PANAMA

MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BOLIVARIAN UNIVERSITY.—By Decree 109 of December 17, 1926, the President authorized the establishment of the medical school which is to be opened in the grounds of Santo Tomás Hospital in Panama City as part of the Bolivarian University. The medical school will also include the school of pharmacy in the National Institute, and the School of Nursing in the Santo Tomás Hospital. (*Courtesy of Panaman Legation, Washington, D. C.*)

REPUBLIC OF CUBA SCHOOL.—On December 28, 1926, a school named in honor of the sister Republic of Cuba was opened in the capital of Panama. The program included an address by the Secretary of Foreign Relations and the presentation of the Cuban flag to the school by the wife of the Cuban Minister in Panama. The exercises closed with the singing of the Cuban national anthem.

PARAGUAY

VACATION CLASSES.—At the request of the pupils, classes in the prison school were continued throughout the vacation period under the direction of one of the prisoners who had previously shown special ability in his studies.

NORMAL COURSE.—On December 1, 1926, the first classes of the vacation normal courses given annually by the Regional Teachers Association of Asunción were held in the President Franco Normal School.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—The building for the vocational school erected with funds raised by charitable women of Asunción for girls of destitute parents is reported to be finished, and will be inaugurated upon the installation of necessary equipment.

SALVADOR

RURAL SCHOOL OPENED.—On December 26, 1926, President Quiñónez Molina motored to the town of El Rosario in the Department of La Paz to be present at the opening of the new rural school in that place. The President has done much to improve the public-school system, as he has been fulfilling his ante-electoral promise to further education by the building of new schools.

SCHOOL VACATION CAMPS.—On December 1, 1926, the third group of children started for the school vacation farm at Planes de Rendero which is maintained by the Salvadorean School Protective Association. At this farm successive groups of children from the capital spend short vacations in the mountain air.

SALVADOREAN ATHENEUM.—On January 2, 1927, the Salvadorean Atheneum held a meeting in the capital to honor Gen. José María Peralta L. in recognition of distinguished literary productions, and also to install the new executive committee, of which Dr. Lázaro Mendoza is president.

SCHOOL GARDENS.—In order to spread more widely a knowledge of the modern methods employed in agricultural education, it has been agreed that all Government schools shall add school gardens to their plants.



ARGENTINA

NIGHT BAKING.—On November 29, 1926, the President of Argentina signed a decree whereby the National Labor Department of Buenos Aires is empowered to grant exemptions from the act prohibiting night work in bakeries, in specified circumstances, to establishments for the manufacture of machine-made bread.

For the purposes of the decree all establishments in which only mechanical processes are used are considered as establishments for the manufacture of machine-made bread. They may be granted exemptions from the prohibition of night work:

- (1) When, by reason of *force majeure*, a decrease in production occurs which hinders the regular working of the industry.
- (2) In order to meet national needs.
- (3) In order to satisfy urgent requirements for public institutions such as almshouses, hospitals, or schools.
- (4) When by accident the working of the machinery is interrupted during the daytime. (*Industrial and Labour Information*, Jan. 10, 1927.)

SALVADOR

COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES' UNION.—A commercial employees' union was founded in San Salvador in December. The union, which has appointed committees on publicity, membership, and constitution, hopes to have a membership of 1,000.

LABOR ASSOCIATION.—The newly formed Artisans' Cultural Association of Cojutepeque proposes to start a library, lecture courses, and a school for adults with a section for illiterates.



SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

VACATION CAMPS FOR CHILDREN BELOW NORMAL IN HEALTH.—Three vacation camps for public school children of Buenos Aires below normal in health were opened for the season on December 6, 1926, and two more later in the month. They were located in five of the public parks, accommodating respectively 1,000, 450, 1,500, 1,200, and 1,100 children at once. Each group of children is allotted a certain length of time, so that usually three successive groups during the season enjoy swimming and other recreations in the fresh air, benefiting also by the good meals furnished. This is the eighth year that the city has made this provision for safeguarding the health of its children in the summer.

LEPER COLONY.—A leper colony is to be built by the Government on Cerrito Island at the juncture of the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers.

FIRST PAN AMERICAN TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.—The organization committee of the First Pan American Tuberculosis Congress has set the meeting of that body for October 10 to 15, 1927, in the city of Córdoba. During the Congress members will visit hospitals and other medical establishments. The president of the organization committee is Dr. Juan F. Cafferata, who has appointed Dr. Carlos Bonorino Udaondo to constitute a committee to handle matters connected with the Congress in Buenos Aires.

SOCIAL SERVICE INSTITUTE.—See page 406.

BRAZIL

TWELFTH CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.—The twelfth child welfare clinic of the Public Health Service was opened last December in the Inhaúma section of Rio de Janeiro for the benefit of expectant mothers and children under school age. Dental service for the children of the same neighborhood is soon to be established.

RED CROSS NEWS.—In December Senhora Washington Luis, wife of the President of Brazil, was made president of the women's section of the Brazilian Red Cross. She was installed in office on January 6, 1927, that date being made also the occasion of the opening of the Paulo de Frontin mouth, nose, and throat clinic of the Red Cross.

FIRST BRAZILIAN TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTORIUM.—The Brazilian League against Tuberculosis planned to open in the latter part of January, 1927, the first tuberculosis preventorium in Brazil. The

institution, which is to be in Paquetá, is called the Dona Amelia Sanitorium. It will furnish a home for about 100 children predisposed to tuberculosis, giving them proper food, clothing, medical care, and education in hygiene. After the children have reached a good physical condition they will be sent home, while others will come to be made strong and well. The institution will be under the care of Sisters of Charity and the first six patients will be daughters of poor tubercular families of Paquetá parish.

CHILE

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—The Manuel Arriarán hospital for children in Santiago offers some interesting features in construction and management. Each of the separate pavilions which make up the plant is under the direction of a Sister of Charity and a head nurse assisted by a corps of student nurses from the training school connected with the hospital. At present there are 50 student nurses, 4 of whom are sisters of charity connected with the institution. The hospital service is divided into medical, surgical, and laboratory sections, each division being under the direction of a special physician. The site for the hospital was purchased from the proceeds of a legacy left by Señor Manuel Arriarán, for whom the institution is named. Large sums have also been donated by other persons, while the Government made several appropriations for construction purposes, the total cost of building and grounds amounting to 5,246,433 pesos. Every ward has a sun parlor, and for the convalescent children kindergarten classes are held in the garden, where they are entertained and taught to play games, and to care for and protect flowers and plants.

ATHLETIC CLUBS.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the University Athletic Federation in Santiago a committee was appointed to organize university athletic clubs, with swimming pools, tennis courts and all other arrangements necessary for sports.

DENTAL SERVICE FOR SCHOOLS.—The administration of the School Dental Service for primary grades carried out a very active campaign last year for the promotion of dental hygiene among the pupils. For this purpose corps of dentists, nurses, and inspectors were organized to visit cities and schools where a dental service had not yet been installed. These dental inspectors also gave lectures on pathology and dental hygiene in the normal schools of the cities visited.

COLOMBIA

IMPROVEMENTS IN LEPER HOSPITAL.—In the Agua de Dios Leper Hospital new water pipes and a tank holding 1,000,000 liters of water have been installed. Another improvement in this hospital is the

construction of a new pavilion, costing 120,000 pesos, which will contain all modern comforts and improvements.

SUBSIDY FOR CHILD HEALTH CENTER.—The Ministry of Instruction and Public Health has passed a resolution providing a subsidy of 5,000 pesos a year for a charity association of Barranquilla, entitled *Estrella de Caridad*, this sum to be used for the child health center which functions under the direction of that society.

ACTIVITIES OF THE RED CROSS COMMITTEE OF MANIZALES.—The Red Cross Departmental Committee of Caldas has purchased, for the sum of 12,000 pesos, a building in which to establish the Red Cross offices, a maternity center and bathing facilities for children. The public dispensary which has been functioning in that city with great success for some time past will also be installed in the new building.

COSTA RICA

NEW LABORATORY.—A new laboratory for the study of parasitical diseases will be placed at the disposal of the Charity League of Heredia during the early part of 1927. The sum of 5,000 colones has been given for the purpose by the Government.

CUBA

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.—On January 18, 1927, the President signed a decree by virtue of which an institute for the blind was created in Habana under the name of Juan Santos Fernández Institute. The primary purpose of this organization is to study the various diseases and accidents producing blindness and to suggest measures for their prevention. The institute will also disseminate information relating to the prophylaxis of blindness, organizing for this purpose lectures in public and private schools and in workshops and factories, particularly in those where certain materials are used which are likely to injure the eyes. This institute will also prepare a census of all the blind in the Republic, according to age, sex, race, and if possible, nationalities, naming the cause of the affliction in each case. Every year the institute shall present a report to the Secretary of Sanitation and Public Charities on the work accomplished, recommending any measures deemed necessary for further developing the usefulness of this organization.

PUBLIC BENEFITS.—Dr. Francisco M. Fernández, Secretary of Sanitation and Public Charities, made a statement at the end of the year 1926 regarding the work accomplished by his office during that year. Among the serious problems which were successfully handled were outbreaks of typhoid fever in Colón, Tapaste, and Marianao which were quickly gotten under control. Prompt and effective action was taken in reconstruction work following the

cyclone of October last, while valuable aid was also rendered in Miami after the similar disaster in that city. An important campaign against malaria was commenced in Camagüey and Oriente. Work was likewise started on a large national asylum for aged and destitute survivors of the cyclone at Tricornia encampment. During the present year the Secretary of Sanitation expects to complete the program of repairing and renewing the equipment of all the various hospitals and asylums of the Republic, having already ordered 4,000 complete outfits. The Child Welfare Service will be reorganized, and every effort will be made to relieve the congestion at the hospital for the insane at Mazorra. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CHILD WELFARE.—Plans are now being worked out, under the patronage of the Secretary of Sanitation and Public Charities, for the organization of a better baby contest and a maternity contest to be held during the present year, probably in the month of July.

NEW HOSPITAL IN AZUA.—Last December a new municipal hospital was inaugurated in the city of Azua. It has been named in honor of Doctor Vásquez, President of the Republic.

ECUADOR

BEQUEST FOR NEEDY CHILDREN.—Don Francisco Fernández Madrid, a native of Quito, was decorated by the Ecuadorean Government shortly before his recent death for his many deeds of charity. By his will he left practically all his fortune to the city of Quito to be employed in caring for needy children.

GUATEMALA

REPORT OF THE CHILD WELFARE INSTITUTE.—*El Niño*, the bulletin of the Child Welfare Society, reports that 130 consultations were given by the Child Welfare Institute during September, 1926, 37 of the children being vaccinated against whooping-cough. Besides this, 35 articles of clothing were distributed and 67 liters (approximately 71 quarts) of milk were given outside that used in the institute itself. The total expenditures for the month were 46,329 pesos. Funds were also sent to the branch institutions in Quezaltenango and Antigua.

HAITI

SANITATION.—Sanitary measures taken in the Cap-Haitien district for mosquito control have proved satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that this whole area is of a marshy nature and rather difficult of control. Considerable work has been accomplished, however, in ditching, filling, cutting vegetation, and oiling. In this district 19 clinics

have been held at 18 different places in the last few months, with a very good attendance. Work has been commenced on the rural dispensary at Marmelade, also on the dispensary building at the hospital. In the Marmelade section 20 clinics were held during the month of November at 7 different places, with a very gratifying attendance. New clinics were started at L'Attalaye Plantation and at La Brande. The clinic at the latter place commenced on November 16, the attendance increasing from 49 on the opening morning to 162 on November 30. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-Receiver General.*)

HONDURAS

BABY CLINIC AND MILK STATION.—The *Gota de Leche*, or free milk station and baby clinic of Tegucigalpa, is now under the administration of a new board of directors, as follows: President, Señora Camila Midence de Soto; honorary president, Señora Emma viuda de Bonilla; vice president, Señorita Sofía Vega; treasurer, Señorita Rosinda Fiallos Z.; and secretary, Señorita Amalia Lanza y Lanza.

This *Gota de Leche* in the Honduran capital conducted its annual better baby show at Christmas time, giving a prize to the baby whose weight curve was most regular over a period of six months; and another prize to the mother whose personal cleanliness and that of her child showed that she had most faithfully followed the rules for child care. Toys and clothing were distributed to the other children in the clinic.

The General Bureau of Health, in connection with the Child Welfare Section and the *Gota de Leche*, conducts free health examinations for wet nurses every business day.

MEXICO

CAMPAIGN AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASE.—The Federal Bureau of Public Health has taken as one of its major activities for this year the waging of a national campaign against venereal disease. This campaign was opened on January 16 by Dr. Bernardo J. Gastélum, chief of that bureau, who, with other officials and a large corps of physicians, nurses, and other assistants, visited the city of Toluca, capital of the State of Mexico. Large posters with health admonitions were distributed broadcast; talks were given by the bureau physicians on street corners, in theaters, labor centers, and places of popular amusement; nurses went from house to house; and at nightfall three motion picture outfits showed instructive films. The corps of experts, after remaining several weeks more in the State, was to move on to another center, there to repeat its good work.

CHARITIES BUILDING.—A splendid new building for the general offices of the Public Charities was recently opened in Mexico City.

It also contains laboratories, bakeshops to prepare the bread for all hospitals, asylums, and other institutions under the jurisdiction of the Public Charities, and storerooms for clothing, linen, and other supplies.

PANAMA

HEALTH CERTIFICATES FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PREPARING OR SERVING FOODS.—On January 10, 1927, the mayor of Colón issued a decree appointing two physicians to examine and issue health certificates to all persons employed in establishments serving foods or beverages, such as hotels, cook shops, ice cream parlors, fruit stands, and canteens. A term of 20 days from January 10 was given for the persons so engaged to be examined and secure a certificate of good health to permit them to continue in the same occupation.

PARAGUAY

HOOKWORM CAMPAIGN.—Following an intensive and successful antihookworm campaign in Acahay, Ubycuí, and Quyquyó, Dr. Pedro López, representing the Rockefeller Foundation in Paraguay, has begun a similar sanitary work in the cordillera region.

CHILD HEALTH STATION.—A contribution of 950 pesos has been made by the teachers of the Normal School of Asunción for giving a daily glass of milk to pupils in the practice school suffering from deficient nutrition.

HEALTH PUBLICATION.—A *Handbook of Practical Rural Information* was recently issued by the Department of Land and Colonies; its contents include a description of and possible precautions to be taken against some of the most common diseases, first aid treatments, and information on medicinal plants, their properties, and use.

PERU

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.—A report prepared by the Pedagogical Committee of the National Board of Education on the creation of a school medical service recommends that a preparatory course for school nurses and physicians be established and that a school medical service be created, beginning with the schools in the capital city of Lima.

URUGUAY

SERIES OF MEDICAL LECTURES.—Two lectures of a series on problems of public hygiene given recently under the auspices of the Medical Association were entitled "Typhoid Fever in Uruguay" and "The Uruguayan Fight Against Cancer in Women," presented by Dr. Justo F. González and Prof. Enrique Pouey, respectively.

VENEZUELA

FIFTH VENEZUELAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The opening session of the Fifth Venezuelan Medical Congress was held in Maracay on December 20, 1926. Important works presented were those of Dr. Peter Mühlens, an especially invited guest of the Institute of Tropical Diseases of Hamburg, on the treatment of malaria and other tropical diseases, and that of Señor Luis R. Oramas, "Gums and Resins of the Venezuelan flora," the latter receiving an award of 5,000 bolivars as being the best paper presented to the congress. Among important resolutions adopted were the following to be presented as petitions to the Government:

A provision for a complete record of climatic and demographic conditions in each section of the Republic, including a description of geographical, geological, and ethnological characteristics, and the establishment of a meteorological station with an observer in each State, district or territory, so that the above data may be presented to the next medical congress.

The creation of a botanical garden in which native plants may be grown for study.

The creation of a chair of orthodontia in the dental school of the Central University with provisions for study for the said chair by a Venezuelan graduate dentist in a Philadelphia dental college, and the appointment of school dentists.

The congress adjourned on December 25, 1926, to meet in Caracas on December 13, 1929.

BETTER BABIES COMPETITION.—On December 30, 1926, following a six months' competition conducted by the Simón Rodríguez Institute in Caracas for children reared by breast feeding, a prize of 500 bolivars was awarded the baby who had made the greatest gain in weight and general good health during that time. A second prize of 100 bolivars was also awarded, and as a result of gifts made by interested persons, all seven babies who had taken part in the competition received some award. This was the first better babies competition in Venezuela.



GENERAL NOTES

COSTA RICA

SYMPHONY CONCERT.—Great interest was shown in the farewell concert given in San José on January 15, 1927, by the Costa Rican symphony orchestra on the eve of its departure for a tour of the Central American countries and Mexico.

CUBA

GIFT OF CUBA TO THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—At a recent Cabinet meeting it was agreed to adopt the suggestion made by the Secretary of State, Dr. Rafael Martínez Ortíz, that the Cuban pavilion at the recent Sesquicentennial Exposition be donated to the city of Philadelphia.

HONDURAS

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT BOGRÁN.—The Government of Honduras declared three days of official mourning in memory of Dr. Francisco Bográn, a former President who died in New Orleans on December 7, 1926, giving him a funeral with presidential honors, Doctor Bográn was a distinguished Honduran physician and surgeon who filled numerous public offices, including that of the National Presidency for a period of six months. His loss is deeply felt in his own country and among those who knew him elsewhere.

URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO'S TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY.—On December 24, 1926, the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Montevideo was celebrated by that city. Congratulatory notes were received from Buenos Aires and Madrid, and patriotic and historical programs made up the events of the day, among which perhaps the most important was the laying of the first stone in the Rambla Sur, a boulevard which is being constructed along the southern water front.

ART EXHIBIT.—It was announced on January 7, 1927, that the First Annual Photographic Art Exhibition would be held in Montevideo from February 16 to 22, 1927, under the auspices of the Uruguayan Photographic Association.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 15, 1927

| Subject | Date | Author |
|---|----------------|---|
| BRAZIL | | |
| Privileges for colonization of Amazonas government lands. | 1926 Dec. 1 | George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manáos. |
| Livestock improvement in district | Dec. '4 | Do. |
| Mining laws of the State of Amazonas, Law No. 1297 | do. | Do. |
| Cattle fair for Manáos, regional livestock exposition to be held at Manáos, Sept. 5-7, 1927. | do. | Do. |
| November review of commerce and industries of Brazil | Dec. 12 | Digby A. Willson, consul in charge, Rio de Janeiro. |
| October imports at Bahia | Dec. 16 | Allan Dawson, vice consul in charge, Bahia. |
| Loan for Parahyba do Norte | Dec. 17 | Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco. |
| Proposed new geographical division of Brazil | Dec. 23 | Digby A. Willson. |
| The Rio de Janeiro financial and commercial market during November, 1926. | Dec. 24 | Do. |
| Loans to municipalities and for construction and extension of municipal water supply systems in State of Rio Grande do Sul. | Dec. 27 | Fred E. Huhlein, vice consul in charge, Porto Alegre. |
| 1927 | | |
| Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for December, 1926. | Jan. 12 | Digby A. Willson. |
| Project for a special fund for the construction and conservation of federal roads. | Jan. 14 | Fred C. Eastin, jr., consul at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Review of commerce and industries at Bahia for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926. | do. | Allan Dawson. |
| Brazilian budget for 1927 | Jan. 17 | Digby A. Willson. |
| Bank of Brazil balance-sheet for December, 1926 | Jan. 18 | Do. |
| COLOMBIA | | |
| Dredging the entrance of Cartagena Bay | Jan. 12 | Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena. |
| Review of the commerce and industries for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926. | Jan. 15 | Do. |
| Annual report of the Cartagena district, for the year 1926 | Jan. 17 | Do. |
| COSTA RICA | | |
| Executive decree providing for the construction of a new pier at Puntarenas, and other public works. | Jan. 20 | Legation, San José. |
| Law establishing "Credito Hipotecario de Costa Rica," La Gaceta, San José, Jan. 19, 1927. | Jan. 21 | Do. |
| CUBA | | |
| 1926 | | |
| Prospects for 1926-1927 sugar crop of the district | Dec. 18 | Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba. |
| Review of commerce and industries for November, 1926 | Dec. 21 | Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana. |
| Disastrous fire in Santiago de Cuba | Dec. 27 | Francis R. Stewart. |
| Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926. | Dec. 31 | Do. |
| Crop movement through ports of Nuevitas and Tarafa, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926. | do. | Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas. |
| 1927 | | |
| Report on commerce and industries for Matanzas district for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926. | Jan. 5 | Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Matanzas. |
| Review of commerce and industries of Isle of Pines, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926. | Jan. 14 | Sheridan Talbott, vice consul at Nueva Gerona. |
| December review of commerce and industries, 1926 | Jan. 18 | Edward Caffery, consul in charge, Habana. |
| Proposed municipal improvements at Antilla | Feb. 1 | Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla. |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | |
| Immigration and labor, general conditions | Jan. 4 | Legation, Santo Domingo. |
| Summary of important laws enacted during recent session of Congress. | Jan. 11 | Do. |
| Customs and internal revenue collections of the Republic for December, 1926. | Jan. 14 | Do. |
| National exposition at Santiago, Mar. 30, and the succeeding days (agriculture, industries, and arts). | Jan. 18 | W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata. |
| Review of commerce and industries of district for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926. | do. | Do. |

Reports received to February 15, 1927—Continued

| Subject | Date | Author |
|---|-----------------|--|
| ECUADOR | | |
| November, 1926, report on commerce and industries | 1926 Dec. 12 | Harold D. Clum, consul in charge at Guayaquil. |
| Vegetable ivory crop and prices | 1927 Jan. 15 | Legation, Quito. |
| GUATEMALA | | |
| Opening of American Academy in Guatemala | Jan. 11 | Legation. |
| PANAMA | | |
| November, 1926, report on commerce and industries | 1926 Dec. 9 | H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City. |
| Loan for construction of new branch of Chiriqui Railroad, and for the extension of the national highway system. | Dec. 13 | Legation, Panama City. |
| Contract for establishment of whale fishery | Dec. 14 | Do. |
| 1927 | | |
| Law 60 promulgated Dec. 17, 1926—Construction of roads.. | Jan. 11 | Do. |
| December report on commerce and industries | Jan. 14 | H. D. Myers. |
| Contract for exploration for "hidden treasure" | Jan. 24 | Do. |
| Annual report of commerce and industries for 1926 | Jan. 25 | Do. |
| PARAGUAY | | |
| Banco Agricola calls economic conference, immigration and labor matters. | Jan. 8 | Legation, Asuncion. |
| URUGUAY | | |
| Report on general financial and economic conditions—Wool market; crop conditions; livestock; debt, exchange, etc. | Jan. 13 | Legation, Montevideo. |
| VENEZUELA | | |
| Annual report on commerce and industries for 1925 | 1926 Dec. 29 | George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello. |
| 1927 | | |
| The Maracaibo aqueduct | Jan. 4 | A. K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo. |
| Oil report from Maracaibo district for month of December, 1926. | Jan. 19 | Do. |
| Statement of "Banco de Maracaibo," Dec. 31, 1926 | Jan. 25 | Do. |
| Statement of "Banco Comercial de Maracaibo," for Dec. 31, 1926. | do. | Do. |



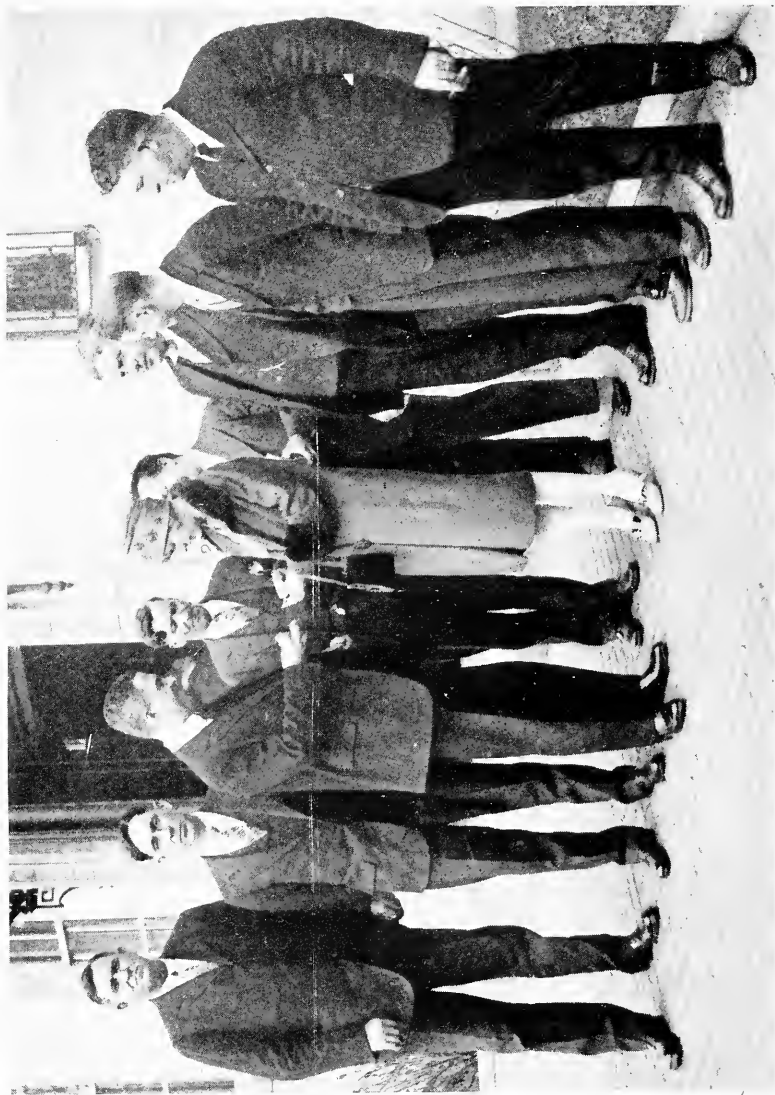


TABLE OF CONTENTS

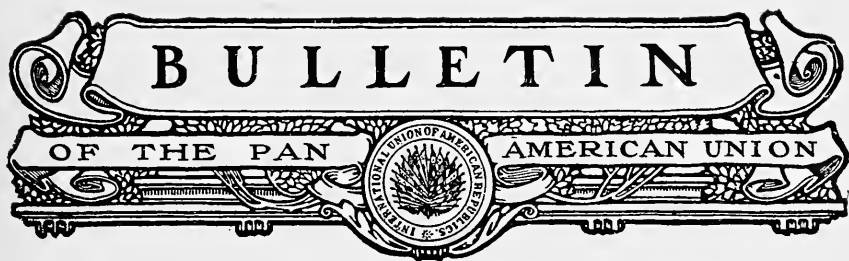
| | Page |
|---|------|
| Coming Pan American Conferences | 423 |
| The Great Mennonite Migration to Paraguay | 432 |
| By John W. White, Editor and Publisher of "The American Weekly," Buenos Aires. | |
| A Pan American Friendship Pilgrimage | 443 |
| Lima's Half Million Dollar Country Club | 447 |
| The Construction of Long-distance Lines in Mexico | 455 |
| By P. M. McCollough, Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co. | |
| "If" | 460 |
| By Rudyard Kipling. Spanish version by Efrén Rebolledo (Mexico). | |
| Brazil Fosters Pan American Spirit in Her Public Schools | 462 |
| Chile: A Land of Industrial Opportunity | 466 |
| By F. de la Parra, Commissioned by the Chilean Government for the Study of Industries. | |
| Fifth Pan American Labor Congress | 473 |
| The Cultivation of Phormium in the Paraná Delta | 476 |
| Argentina To-day | 481 |
| By The Export Committee, Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the Argentine Republic. | |
| Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce | 488 |
| Argentina — Bolivia — Brazil — Chile — Colombia — Costa Rica — Cuba — Dominican Republic — Ecuador — Guatemala — Haiti — Honduras — Mexico — Nicaragua — Panama — Paraguay — Peru — Salvador — Uruguay — Venezuela. | |
| Economic and Financial Affairs | 502 |
| Argentina — Bolivia — Brazil — Chile — Colombia — Dominican Republic — Haiti — Mexico — Uruguay. | |
| Legislation | 507 |
| Argentina — Brazil — Dominican Republic — Guatemala — Mexico — Panama — Peru. | |
| International Treaties | 510 |
| Brazil-Uruguay—Great Britain-Mexico—Mexico. | |
| Public Instruction and Education | 510 |
| Argentina — Bolivia — Brazil — Chile — Colombia — Costa Rica — Cuba — Dominican Republic — Guatemala — Honduras — Mexico — Panama — Paraguay — Peru — Uruguay — Venezuela. | |
| Labor | 517 |
| Argentina—Chile—Colombia. | |
| Social Progress | 518 |
| Argentina — Bolivia — Brazil — Chile—Costa Rica — Cuba — Haiti — Honduras — Mexico — Nicaragua—Panama—Peru—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| General Notes | 524 |
| Argentina — Bolivia — Colombia — Cuba — Ecuador — Peru — Salvador — Venezuela. | |
| Subject Matter of Consular Reports | 527 |

AMBASSADOR OF CHILE TO THE UNITED STATES PRESENTS PRIZES TO WINNERS IN COTTON GROWING CONTEST

His Excellency Dr. Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Ambassador of Chile in Washington, presents gold watches to the prize winners in the 1926 cotton growers' contest in the United States. By following first-class methods of cultivation and fertilization, these farmers made money on their crops, even in the face of low prices, raising much more lint to the acre than the average. Because the prize winners had relied largely upon Chilean nitrate of soda for the nitrogen element in fertilization, the Chilean Ambassador tendered them a luncheon at the Chilean Embassy, presenting each with a gold watch, the gift of the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau. The young woman seen in the photograph, a member of a Texas Boys' and Girls' 4-H, Agricultural Club, grew $2\frac{1}{2}$ bales of cotton on 1 acre, a greater yield than was produced by any other member of such a club in the State.



Courtesy of "The Grace Log"



Vol. LXI

MAY, 1927

No. 5

COMING PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

I

THIRD PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

MAY 2 TO 5, 1927, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GOVERNMENTS of the 21 American Republics, commercial organizations, and other associations interested in inter-American commerce have been invited by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to send representatives to the Third Pan American Commercial Conference, which will meet in Washington on May 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1927, under the auspices of the aforesaid Union.

At the same time, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union designated the first days of May, 1927, as the date for the convening of the Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission, provided for in a resolution adopted at the Fifth Pan American Conference at Santiago, Chile, in 1923. This will be a meeting of technical experts for the purpose of considering aviation routes, landing stations, customs regulations, etc. It was thought desirable to have the two conferences meet at the same time in order that the delegates might consult together relative to the best means of accomplishing the purposes of the meetings.

It will be remembered that the First Pan American Commercial Conference was held in 1911, the principal question then under discussion being the probable effect of the opening of the Panama Canal

on inter-American commerce. In 1919 the second meeting was called to consider the commercial problems which had developed as a result of the World War. And now a majority of the nations of the world having readjusted themselves to postwar economic conditions, the time is deemed opportune for a Third Pan American Commercial Conference to study not only questions arising out of these newly created conditions but, also, the extension of the commerce of the American Republics in the years to come, as well as all matters tending to develop more intimate commercial relations between the American nations. With such antecedents, it is evident that a great number of business men, including bankers and other financiers, large-scale importers and exporters, railway and highway officials, agents of the principal steamship lines, purchasing agents, and many other commercial and industrial leaders of the Americas will attend.

There is also no question as to the favorable outcome of these conferences. Many manufacturers, particularly those of the United States, will recall the great increase in number as well as in the importance of orders placed with them as a result of the conference of 1919, at a time when the nations had scarcely begun to reestablish themselves after the abnormal conditions resulting from the World War. The forthcoming conference, however, occurs at a more auspicious time when positive and notable progress is widespread in the Americas, at a time which is in general one of peace and prosperity, and for this reason the Third Pan American Conference will, without doubt, be the most important and successful of its kind held up to the present time.

Opportunity will be offered during the sessions of the conference for the presentation of the outstanding trade problems of each of the American Republics; and through such frank discussion of the existing situation affecting the trade between the countries of the American Continent it is believed that many of the obstacles that now retard the normal development of inter-American commerce will be removed.

At the same time provision has been made in the program of the conference for round table meetings between representative groups of the nations participating in the conference, and manufacturers, exporters, and importers of the United States, sessions at which inter-American trade problems will be considered and discussed. These group meetings will not be open to the public; nor, unless the members of the group so desire, will the proceedings be reported. The delegates will, therefore, be at entire liberty to express themselves freely on the questions that now confront their respective countries.

While the conference is in session the delegates will be guests at the series of luncheons, dinners, and receptions which have been arranged in their honor. Among these functions will be a luncheon by the members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union;

a reception by the Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg; a dinner by the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce; a luncheon by the honorary chairman of the Inter-American High Commission, Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and a dinner by Mr. John H. Merrill, President of *All America Cables*.

On the closing day of the sessions and the two succeeding days the delegates will visit the public buildings of the Capital, Mount Vernon, and those Government departments which may be of special interest to those engaged in the import and export trade, including the Department of Agriculture and the United States Bureau of Standards.

It will be noted that the annual sessions of the United States Chamber of Commerce, at which representatives of all the various commercial associations of the country will be in attendance, are to be held in Washington at the same time as those of the Third Pan American Commercial Conference, also that at a joint session to take place on Tuesday evening, May 3, President Coolidge will deliver an address of welcome to the delegates of both conferences.

PROGRAM OF THE THIRD PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

I. TRANSPORTATION AND INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCE

1. The need of adequate means of transportation to facilitate commercial development.
2. Transportation facilities in inter-American commerce.

II. FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND INTER-AMERICAN TRADE

1. Foreign investment as a factor in the development of inter-American commerce.
2. Principles that should govern the foreign investment of capital.

III. CONSULAR PROCEDURE

1. Simplification of consular procedure in inter-American commerce.
2. Consular documents essential in inter-American trade.
3. Possibility of securing uniformity in consular documentation and procedure.

IV. CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

The purpose of customs regulations and the minimum regulations required to secure their purpose.

V. BARRIERS TO INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCE

1. Barriers to the development of inter-American commerce.
2. Consideration of measures for the elimination of inter-American trade barriers.

VI. ARBITRATION OF COMMERCIAL DISPUTES

Measures for the extension of the principle of the arbitral settlement of commercial disputes.

VII. INTER-AMERICAN TRADE PROBLEMS

(During the conference there will be a joint meeting with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, which will be in annual session at the same time as the Pan American Commercial Conference. At this joint meeting consideration will be given to the outstanding commercial problems of the American Republics, as presented by leading commercial representatives of the respective countries.)

VIII. ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCES

(On the final day of the conference round-table meetings will be held between representatives of the nations participating in the conference and manufacturers, exporters, and importers of the United States, at which inter-American trade problems will be considered and discussed.)

IX. PERMANENT COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

(During the conference a meeting of presidents of commercial organizations of the American Republics will be held for the purpose of considering means of establishing permanent cooperative relations between these associations.)

II

FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF COMMERCIAL AVIATION

TO CONVENE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ON MAY 2, 1927

Another inter-American conference to be held in Washington under the auspices of the Pan American Union is the first aviation conference, called by the Governing Board of the aforesaid Union by virtue of a resolution approved by the Fifth International Conference of American States in 1923.

Since commercial aviation, under the subject of transportation, constitutes one of the principal topics for discussion by the Third Pan American Commercial Conference, there will be a close relation between the two assemblies, above all now that they are to meet more or less simultaneously.

Two new means of transportation have become important factors during recent years—the automobile and the airplane—and notwithstanding the fact that the latter is so recent, it will in time come to be a most important element of world progress, above all in the transportation of certain kinds of commodities. Therefore, special attention is being given this subject. The underlying object of the Commercial Aviation Conference should be to study the best manner of removing every obstacle to the normal development of this branch of inter-American commerce.

The extraordinary compass of the topics under consideration by the Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission may be appreciated on reading the program, which follows:

The program of the Inter-American Commercial Aviation Conference will be divided into two sections, one devoted to juridical problems which must

be studied for the purpose of formulating the convention; the other covering technical problems which must be studied in order to draft the service regulations for commercial aviation which will be annexed to the convention.

The topics contained in the following list are merely suggestions of a project of program for submission to the consideration of the respective Governments. The final program will be formulated in accordance with the points of view and suggestions made by the Governments.

FIRST SECTION

TOPICS RELATIVE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AVIATION CONVENTION

I. (a) Aerial space; sovereignty over aerial space. (b) Passage through aerial space. (c) Territorial zones excluded from aerial navigation.

II. Nationality of aircraft.

III. Conditions of navigability of aircraft.

IV. Wireless telegraphy on board aircraft.

V. Certificate of capacity and licenses of members of the crew of aircraft.

VI. (a) Rules for the admission and navigation of foreign aircraft in the aerial space of another State. (b) Aerial traffic between two points in the territory of a State.

VII. Rules governing the departure, flight and landing of aircraft.

VIII. Prohibited transport by aircraft.

IX. Juridical relations arising on board aircraft.

X. Rules governing civil or criminal responsibility for damage caused by aircraft, their crew and passengers.

XI. Customs regulations for commercial¹ aircraft.

XII. Insurance of cargo, passengers, and aircraft.

XIII. Inter-American Office of Aerial Navigation.

XIV. General provisions.

XV. Provisions relative to the exchange of ratifications, adhesions, duration of the convention, revision of the convention and regulations, denunciation, etc.

The bases of a protocol for the regulation of aircraft engaged in postal transport will also be studied.

SECOND SECTION

TOPICS RELATIVE TO THE SERVICE REGULATIONS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AVIATION CONVENTION

A. *Airdromes, airways, traffic rules, and signals.*—(1) Recognition ground marks for landing fields and seaplane stations by day and night. (2) Landing direction indications at airdromes. (3) The identification of airways by ground marks, lights, and names of places. (4) The identification of radiobeacons and beacon lights along airways. (5) Rules for the use of airways and rules to minimize collision hazards along them. (6) Rules as to rights of way both in the air and on the surface. (7) Public safety provisions; altitudes over inhabited districts; ballast to be unloaded by aircraft in flight. (8) Landing; taking-off maneuvers; regulations as to flight in close proximity to airdromes to minimize collision hazards. (9) Navigation lights and signals for aircraft when moored, taxiing, and in flight. (10) Course and landing signals at airdromes. (11) Warning signals at airdromes. (12) Storm and fog warning signals. (13) Distress signals.

B. *Customs.*—(1) Provisions for "customs airdromes"; limitations as to international flights leaving from and arriving at such airdromes. (2) Agreement as to manifests, declarations, and other documents concerning cargoes in international aerial navigation. (3) Agreement as to through transit across a State. (4) Agreement as to rights of visit, search, verification, etc., of aircraft.

C. *Maps for use in aerial navigation.*—(1) The correlation of national or local airway maps with international general maps. (2) The indication on maps of information and details of the physical aspects and particularly the topographic features of the land necessary or advisable to be shown on maps for aerial navigation to facilitate their use. (3) Agreement as to conventional symbols and other cartographic details, including projections and scales, conventional signs and colors, abbreviations, spelling, and translation of names, etc.

D. *Maintenance and operation of aircraft.*—(1) The determination of nationality and registration marks identifying aircraft; methods of displaying these marks on aircraft. (2) Uniformity in the use of log books; record of the journeys of aircraft and their engineering history. (3) Necessary instruments required on all aircraft for the safety of flight. (4) Safety equipment on aircraft; emergency devices on board aircraft in transit. (5) Engineering regulations as to routine maintenance and inspections of aircraft in service; recording of inspections and repairs.

E. *Medical Section.*—(1) The specification of general physical qualifications and examinations for airmen, such as pilots, engineers, etc. (2) Specifications as to skill, training, and experience of pilots, navigators, engineers, etc. (3) Quarantine and public-health rules in international aerial navigation.

F. *Meteorological information.*—(1) Nature and object of meteorological information to be furnished or disseminated by contracting States; analysis and summaries of past records, current observations, and forecasts. (2) The information necessary and desirable to be included in individual and collective station reports. (3) The information to be included in, and the periods to be covered by, forecasts. (4) Methods of transmitting reports; codes; abbreviations.

G. *Radiotelegraphy, radiotelephony.*—(1) Requirements for radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic equipment for aircraft and airdromes. (2) Agreement as to radio communication for the safety of aircraft, and distress messages. (3) Correlation of radio-frequencies assigned and available for aircraft. (4) Agreement as to means for identification of radiobeacons and for the elimination of interference between beacon signals.

H. *Structure and materials of aircraft.*—(1) Determination of airworthiness of aircraft. (2) General features of design of aircraft bearing on their conditions of navigability, safety, stability, and controllability; structural analysis, including materials of construction and factors of safety. (3) Comparative tests and requirements for aircraft power plants.

III

SECOND PAN AMERICAN STANDARDIZATION CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 6-14, 1927

Invitations for participation in the Second Pan American Standardization Conference were sent to the respective national sections of the Inter-American High Commission by Hon. Herbert Hoover, in fulfillment of his duties as president of the said commission. It will be remembered that this conference will be celebrated in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Fifth International Conference of American States, the First Pan American Standardization Conference having been held in Lima, Peru, at the end of 1924.

The object of the conference as expressed in that resolution is the reduction to "standardization and uniform nomenclature of specifications on raw materials, supplies, tools, machinery, equipment, and other merchandise, with a view to reaching agreements which may be embodied in inter-American conventions on this subject."

Therefore, in accordance with the above, delegates of all Republics of the Western Hemisphere will confer with representative American importers and consumers of products such as cacao, coffee, hides, wool, and vegetable oilseeds, in an effort to come to some mutually beneficial and practical agreement as to the proper grading of such commodities to facilitate national commerce.

There is a consensus of opinion among experts in this field that standards fixed for the principal products of Latin America will bring international recognition, resulting in a consequent increase in the amounts of such products sold and better prices, a condition which would be beneficial not only to the producer in Latin America but also to those in the United States and Europe who buy and use such commodities, through the reliance that could be placed on them as standard grades.

The meetings of the Second Pan American Standardization Conference will be held under the joint auspices of the Inter-American High Commission and the Pan American Union, being under the direction of a general committee, the membership of which was recently announced by the Hon. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Executive Council of the Inter-American High Commission, as follows:

President: DR. DEXTER S. KIMBALL, dean of the Engineering College of Cornell University and president of the American Engineering Council, chairman of this committee.

Secretary: WALLACE THOMPSON, editor of *Ingeniería Internacional*.

Members: E. A. CANALIZO, president of New York Cocoa Exchange; F. ABBOTT GOODHUE, president of International Acceptance Bank; FRANKLIN HOBBS, president of National Association of Wool Manufacturers; FRASER M. MOFFAT, president of Tanners Council of America; C. R. PARKER, president of American Importers & Exporters Association; CALVIN W. RICE, secretary of American Society of Mechanical Engineers and United States delegate to the International Congress of Engineering at Brazil; ARTHUR R. RULE, general manager of Federated Fruit & Vegetable Growers (Inc.); F. G. RUSSELL, president of National Coffee Trade Council; C. E. SKINNER, chairman of American Engineering Standards Committee; C. D. SNOW, Chamber of Commerce of the United States; JAMES C. STONE, president of the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association; DAVID WESSON, Cotton Seed Crushers Association; and A. F. WHITNEY, president of the United States delegation to the First Pan American Standardization Conference at Lima, Peru, 1924-25.



SEÑOR DR. RICARDO JAIMES FREYRE

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia to the United States from October 8, 1923, who left Washington March 31, 1927, to represent his country in the International Congress of Jurists meeting in Rio de Janeiro in April, 1927



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SEÑOR DR. HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO

Chargé d' Affaires ad interim of El Salvador in the United States from December 16, 1922, who left Washington April 15, 1927, to occupy the position of Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations and Justice of his country. The numerous Washington friends of this young and distinguished diplomat are a unit in wishing him the fullest measure of success in the new mission intrusted to him by the Government of Salvador

THE GREAT MENNONITE MIGRATION TO PARAGUAY¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By JOHN W. WHITE

Editor and Publisher of "The American Weekly," Buenos Aires

AS THIS is being written on a quiet, sunny afternoon, the little paddle-wheel steamboat *Apipé* is chugging its way slowly up the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers. Close at hand on either side of it are the high jungle-clad shores of the Argentine Chaco. Occasionally a jaguar comes down to the water's edge to drink. Perhaps once or twice in the day an Indian appears from the brush and watches the steamer pass. Overhead is a clear, blue sky. It is rare that any sound is heard. Everywhere is quiet and peace. For those on board, the *Apipé* is bound for the Promised Land. Its destination is a point 1,700 miles above Buenos Aires on the River Paraguay, and history may look back on this voyage as being every bit as important as the famous voyage of the *Mayflower*, for the 309 passengers on the *Apipé* form the vanguard of the great Mennonite migration to Paraguay; and, ever since the Pilgrims boarded the *Mayflower* at Delft Haven and started their search for new homes where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own hearts has there been an ideal-impelled migration of people such as this Mennonite migration to Paraguay.

Another 400 Mennonites are arriving at Buenos Aires next week by the steamship *Western World*, and by the end of April 2,009 of them will have been settled in Paraguay. After that they will continue to migrate as rapidly as arrangements can be made for their transportation, so that within a very few years it is expected that more than a hundred thousand of these new colonists will come to Paraguay.

But the Mennonite migration is more important even than these figures indicate, for it is being watched by 42 sects of noncombatant peoples in all parts of the world, and several of these sects have already made plans to join the migration.

What is it that is impelling these people to break up their homes in all parts of the world to seek new homes in Paraguay? What great force is it that is inducing this land-loving people to abandon

¹ *The American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 1, 1927.

their lands and to face a voyage of five weeks to follow an ideal into a region that has never been explored by the white man?

For 400 years the Mennonites have been wandering over the face of the globe in search of a place where they may shut themselves in from the rest of the world and live in peace. They desire no intercourse with the rest of the world; they merely ask to be let alone. While several countries have made them welcome and guaranteed them the right to keep to themselves, sooner or later the outside world comes to them, as it went to Japan, demanding that they mix in world affairs, and especially in the world's wars. Now the Mennonites are, above everything else, noncombatants; they believe that warfare is un-Christian, and this belief is part of their religion. The



THE PARAGUAYAN CHACO

A typical view of the land to be settled by the Mennonites

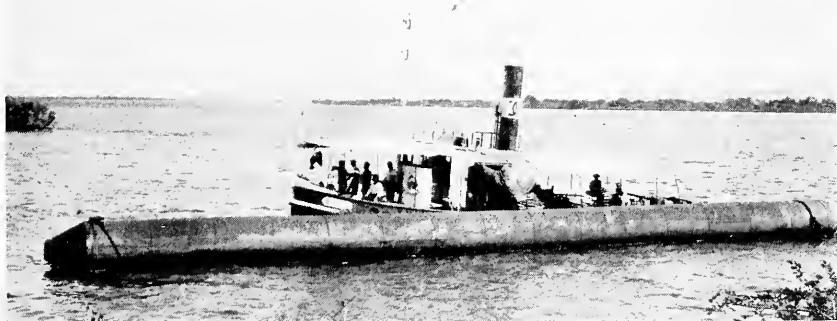
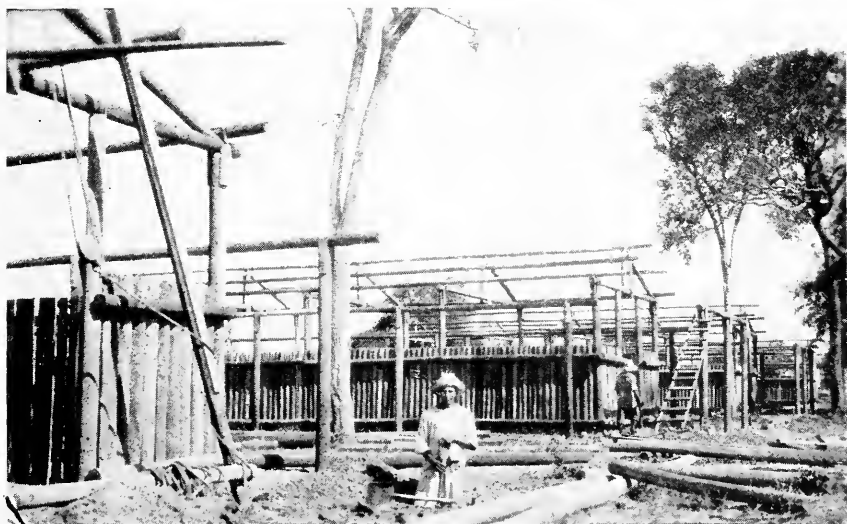
present migration is an outcome of the World War, as will be explained later, and the progressive and far-seeing Government of Paraguay has granted to the Mennonites the charter they have been seeking in many climes for four centuries.

The Mennonites take their name from Menno Simons, a contemporary of Luther who, like Luther, was a Catholic priest and who drifted out of the Catholic Church about the same time as he. Menno Simons was born in the year Columbus discovered the Americas, and although he was not the originator, he was the chief exponent of the views which afterwards became known as Mennonite. The original home of these views was in Zurich, where, as early as 1525, Grebel and Manz founded a community having for its most dis-

inctive mark baptism upon confession of faith. The main interest of the sect, however, lay not in dogma but in discipline. Within the community evangelical life was reduced to a law of separation from the world, and this separation—enforced by a stringent use of excommunication and the prohibition of marriage beyond the brotherhood—involved not only abstinence from worldly vanities but refusal of certain civic duties (the state being held to be un-Christian): refusal to take the oath or to use the sword.

The Mennonites soon became the objects of far from kindly attentions from both Protestants and Catholics. But they had no desire to found a new theocracy in opposition to the anti-Christian State; they sought only to withdraw from what their conscience condemned, content to live as strangers upon earth and to devote all their energy to preserving the purity of their own communities. Under continued persecution, the Mennonites began wandering over the civilized world. Large numbers of them migrated into southern Russia upon the invitation of Catherine the Great in 1783, and these communities in Russia later sent many emigrants to North America. To-day there are 175,000 Mennonites in the United States and 25,000 in Canada, but there are hundreds of thousands of other noncombatant peoples in all parts of the world who have branched out from the original Zurich community and who are practicing under various other names the same principles as the Mennonites. The one outstanding principle that marks these 42 sects of noncombatant peoples is their belief that war is against the will of God and the teachings of Christ. And it is the common practice of that religious belief that has caused these 42 sects to turn their eyes toward Paraguay. For Paraguay has granted them and their descendants, for all time, complete immunity from military duty both in times of peace and in war, as well as exemption from participation in warfare, even as noncombatants.

As already stated, the present migration of the Mennonites is an outgrowth of the World War. Noncombatant peoples were persecuted in all the belligerent countries, but the persecution became particularly active in Canada after the armistice, when the returning soldiers found large communities of these noncombatant people speaking German. So nine years ago agents started out again to tour the world in search of new homes for the Canadian Mennonites. Seven years ago one of these agents went into Paraguay, and there on the eastern Andean slope he discovered a natural paradise. Negotiations were begun with the Paraguayan Government and five years ago that Government granted a charter such as no government has ever issued to a foreign people. The charter and the glowing reports of the territory that have been made by investigating committees which were sent there from Canada have made Paraguay the Land of Promise for all the noncombatant people of the world.



MENNONITE ACTIVITIES AT PUERTO CASADO

A base of operations for the colonists has been established at Puerto Casado on the Paraguay River. Upper: The hotel built for the newcomers. Center: Construction of community houses, which will be occupied by the colonists until they have built their own homes. Lower: Transporting intake to the middle of the river, in connection with the installation of the water system

The Mennonites who arrived at Buenos Aires last week by the Steamship *Vasari* and who are now on board the *Apipé* were from Canada, as are those who are arriving next week; but many members of the Mennonite communities in the United States are already planning to join the migration and are expected to begin moving next year.

The Mennonites are to be settled on 3,000,000 acres of fertile land in the upper Paraguayan Chaco, and five years of preliminary work has been done in preparing the way for them. There are many things about this migration which parallel the colonization of the United States by the Puritans and those who followed them. Like the American colonists, they will build their first town on the shore and, like the colonists, they will work westward into an unknown land; but, unlike the American pioneers, they will not have to fight the

PUMPING STATION AND
WATER TANK FOR
IRRIGATION PUR-
POSES



Indians as they move westward, for the Paraguayan Government has sent troops into the territory ahead of them to build fortifications and do their fighting for them.

When the passengers of the *Apipé* reach their destination they will not find "a stern and rock-bound coast." They will find three of the four essentials to their success—a wonderfully fertile soil, plentiful sunshine, and abundant water. Only one essential is wanting and that one they will supply, for it is labor. Think it over. What is necessary for the success of any colonization project? Fertile land, sunshine, water, and labor. Transportation suggests itself as a desirable adjunct, and it has been included in the carefully laid plans on which the preparatory work has been done. But this work can not be described until Mr. Fred Engen has been introduced. It was he who found this paradise in the Paraguayan Chaco 1,700

miles above Buenos Aires, and it is he who is leading the Mennonites into the Promised Land. It was he who negotiated the Great Charter with the Paraguayan Government, and it has been he who has made all the preparations for the reception of the first Mennonites. He came down to Buenos Aires to meet them and accompany them on their trip up the river, and the last thing he did before leaving Paraguay was to call on President Ayala and obtain his promise to board the *Apipé* at Asuncion and welcome the Mennonites in their own language—German.

Mr. Engen came to South America seven years ago with the idea of looking for colonization lands in Bolivia, but the conditions in Bolivia at that time were not favorable for the initiation of such negotiations. Mr. Engen had heard of the great Paraguayan Chaco, so he decided to have a look at it. He entered the Chaco at Puerto Casado and crossed a territory that had never before been visited by the



PARAGUAYAN TROOPS

The government dispatched troops to the Chaco for the protection of the colonists

white man. When he returned to Puerto Casado he declared the land to be the most beautiful he had seen anywhere in the world—and he has spent his entire life seeking out new lands for colonization.

The territory in which the Mennonites are settling belongs to the Carlos Casado family. They own 7,000,000 acres of this wonderfully fertile land between the River Paraguay and the eastern range of the Andes. Of this they have set aside 4,000,000 acres, of which the company financing the migration of the Mennonites is to purchase 3,000,000 acres.

Having found this land, Mr. Engen cabled to Canada for authorized representatives of the Mennonites to come to Paraguay to inspect it. They were as well pleased with it as was Mr. Engen and negotiations were begun with the Paraguayan Government for a charter. This charter was eventually granted, and it virtually gives the Men-

nonites the privilege of creating a State within a State. The charter grants them everything demanded by their religious beliefs—freedom from military service, exemption from the oath, the privilege of conducting their own churches and schools—and places the administration of the communities in the committees of trustees under which Mennonite communities are administered. Mennonite leaders say the charter granted to them by the Government of Paraguay is the sort of charter they have been seeking for 400 years. The following is an English translation of it:

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Paraguayan nation, assembled in Congress, sanction with the force of

LAW

ART. I. Members of the community known as Mennonites who come to the country as components of a colonization enterprise, and their descendants, shall enjoy the following rights and privileges:

1. To practice their religion and to worship with absolute and unrestricted liberty, to make affirmations by simple “yes” or “no” in courts of justice instead of by oath; and to be exempt from obligatory military service either as combatants or noncombatants both in times of peace and during war;

2. To establish, maintain, and administrate schools and establishments of learning, and to teach and learn their religion and their language, which is German, without restriction;

3. To administrate inheritances and especially the properties of widows and orphans by means of their special system of trust committees known as *Waisenami* and in accordance with the particular rules of the community without restriction of any kind;

4. To administrate the mutual insurance against fire established in the colonies.

ART. II. The sale of alcoholic or intoxicating beverages is prohibited within a zone of 5 kilometers from the properties belonging to the Mennonite colonies unless the competent authorities of those colonies request the Government to permit such sale and the Government accedes to the request.

ART. III. The following concessions are granted to the Mennonite colonies for a period of ten years from the arrival of the first colonist:

1. The free entry of furniture, machinery, utensils, drugs, seeds, animals, implements and, in general, everything that may be necessary for the installation and development of the colonies;

2. Exemption from all classes of national and municipal taxes.

ART. IV. No immigration law, or law of any other character, existing or that may be passed in future, shall impede entrance of Mennonite immigrants into the country because of age, physical or mental incapacity.

ART. V. The concession referred to in paragraph 3 of Article I is to be understood as not affecting the rights of persons capable of administering their own property. In the case of those incapable of administering their own property, the judges, as soon as it is proved that the person or persons involved belong to one of the Mennonite communities, shall appoint the trust committee of the respective community to act as guardian. Such guardianship shall be exercised in accordance with the rules of the trust committees.

ART. VI. The company in charge of the Mennonite colonization or the recognized authorities of the colonists must inform the Executive power of:

1. The lands to be colonized by the Mennonites;

2. The persons or corporations which represent the colonists;

3. The names, authorities, and regulations of the trust committees (*Waisenamt*) in order that these may be approved by Congress.

ART. VII. The privileges and concessions granted by this law shall extend also to individuals of the Mennonite community who may enter the country singly, after their identity as Mennonites is certified by the competent authorities of the community.

ART. VIII. Notify the executive power.

Given in the Hall of Sessions of the honorable Legislative Congress this twenty-second day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

FELIX PAIVA,

President of the Senate.

JUAN DE D. ARÉVALO,

Secretary.

ENRIQUE BORDENAVE,

President of the Chamber of Deputies.

MANUEL GIMÉNEZ,

Secretary.

ASUNCIÓN, July 26, 1921.

Be it enacted, enforced, published, and filed with the official registrar.

GONDRA,

JOSÉ P. GUGGIARI,

Minister of the Interior.

RAMÓN LARA CASTRO,

Minister of Foreign Relations.

ELIGIO AYALA,

Minister of Finance.

ROGELIO IBARRA,

Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction.

ADOLFO CHIRIFE,

Minister of War and Marine.

(This is a certified copy of the original which is filed in the Secretariat General of the Government, Section "Registro Oficial.")

The charter, as enacted into Paraguayan law, extends the foregoing privileges only to the Mennonites, but in view of the interest that is being taken in the movement by all other noncombatant peoples, the Paraguayan Congress now has before it an amendment to the charter which will extend these privileges to all the noncombatant peoples of the world. The people of these 42 sects are to be welcomed to Paraguay and guaranteed full liberty to practice their religious beliefs in their own way, with the added guaranty that they and their children may live in peace during all coming generations without having to participate in warfare of any kind.

As soon as the charter was granted, arrangements were begun for getting things into shape for the colonists. A base has been established at Puerto Casado, on the Paraguay River, where a hotel and several substantial community houses have been built for the housing of the first colonists. A pumping station has been installed to provide all the fresh, potable water the colonists can use. The two parties of

colonists now en route will be temporarily housed in the community buildings, lands will be allotted to them, fences built, and agriculture begun. As soon as they have built their own houses they will vacate the community houses to make room for other newcomers. With the preparations that have been made, it is expected that the first arrivals will become self-supporting within eight months. By that time enough colonists will have been settled at Puerto Casado to make a sizable base for future operations. About a year after the first landing it is planned to send a hundred families about 100 kilometers inland to explore the country and pick out the best locality for another colony. Transport communication between this party and the base will be maintained with motor trucks and bullock carts which will carry them supplies and bring back their produce for sale



AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION INTO THE INTERIOR

at the port. After this second colony has been firmly established, the colonists will work farther inland, establishing still newer communities. The plan calls for practically a repetition of the westward movement of the American pioneers into Ohio, Illinois, and Kansas, with the very material difference that those pioneers had to fight their way as they went, whereas the Mennonites are migrating under the paternal care of a Government that not only is welcoming them into the territory but is using the national army to push back the Indians and protect the colonists from marauders.

As already stated, other noncombatant peoples are interested in this Mennonite migration, and last year one of these sects sent four delegates to go over the territory which has been set aside for the Mennonites. Mr. Engen organized an expedition of 6 bullock carts with 24 men and 100 oxen, and they spent three weeks exploring

the territory. Their report to headquarters states that the land looks like an immense park, that the soil consists of alluvial and humus deposits 12 feet deep, and that they found oranges, lemons, bananas, and cotton growing wild, in addition to many other valuable trees. The land, they reported, "is covered with grass."

This Promised Land of the world's noncombatant people is described as follows in the official report which this delegation submitted to the authorities of their sect:

Large, beautiful trees of great value and of various kinds, such as quebracho and other wood, are luxuriously scattered over the extensive openings of the Upper Chaco, giving the appearance of an extremely large and beautiful park, with green and bushy leaves of all colors and shades. Looking at all this with a sense of admiration, one seems to realize that he at last has found the land of his dreams, and not being able to keep from expressing his thoughts, murmurs to himself with a sigh of relief: "This is beautiful; this is wonderful."

The many valuable trees can be turned into a source of wealth production, and much more so when utilized for manufacturing purposes, for the making of all sorts of furniture, wagons, and many other useful articles for husbandry.

We saw bushes of wild cotton growing on the prairies of the Chaco.

There are endless opportunities awaiting the skillful and industrious man, and there is not a place on earth except Paraguay that offers such attractions with so few obstacles to overcome. Beautiful nature in the Chaco seems to say to those endowed with vision and foresight: "I am yours; come and exploit me; take all that you are capable of taking, as I am inexhaustible in resources."

Riches lie dormant awaiting men of energy, thrift, and skill to turn the immense, wild, uncultured prairies and meadows into a paradise. There are all resources for the creation of wealth, coupled with the most wonderful climate which can be found anywhere on the globe. The sacred silence in the Chaco inspires one to high and noble aims, and the solitude and the atmosphere purifies the soul, filling it with wonderful dreams of a life sublime and beautiful. I do not wish to convey that paradise is already there; it has to be made from the material which lies dormant awaiting men with brains and muscle.

Not all are endowed with the gift of perceiving and envisaging the practical ideals which are close at hand. The world to-day begins to question the usefulness of institutions long deemed wise, and more and more voices are heard proclaiming truths spoken by sages of all times—that happiness is not to be found in the turmoil of the money-mad world. Discontent and social unrest daily become greater, and it requires no prophet to foretell the outcome of the conditions of the world to-day. In order to avoid the inevitable, men of vision must begin to build and direct the current into a new channel, from the destructive to the constructive. "Back to the land" should be the slogan of all who seek to establish peace on earth, good will toward men, in place of continual combat.

Fred Engen, who found this paradise for the Mennonites and is leading them into it this year, is worth a story in himself, but it can not be told here. One of the reports sent back by investigating committees said of him:

Mr. Engen made every effort to accommodate the delegates, and he was always willing to impart his experience in pioneer life to the expedition. His sign language with the Indians is simply wonderful, and they seem to understand him quite well. On several occasions we saw them manifest their eagerness to do anything

in the shape of work that they were asked, and although they are evidently of a mild and kind disposition by nature, yet the spirit which they displayed on every occasion in working for Mr. Engen was remarkable, which undoubtedly indicates his sincere and truthful attitude toward the Indians, who, like children, are hard to deceive; they feel the heart of the man near them and they look with suspicion at one who shows no sympathy for them, but they are real devoted friends to the others.

We shall always, under any conditions of life, remember the creative and inexhaustible energy which has been so generously displayed by Mr. Engen during the entire two months of our inspection of the Chaco; and when one thinks that such energy and ability is used in furthering the great cause of establishing colonies of industrious and peaceful people in the wonderful prairies and meadows of the silent, soul-inspiring inland of the Chaco, then and only then the wonderful character of such men stands out unique.



SCENE IN THE MENNONITE COLONY

A PAN AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP PILGRIMAGE ∴ ∴ ∴

A MOST unique tour to South America, under the personal leadership of Dr. Harry T. Collings, professor of Latin American relations and economics at the University of Pennsylvania, is announced by the Committee for Educational Advance in South America.

It is desired to restrict the party to a small congenial group. Ample provision will be made en route to create helpful South American backgrounds through Doctor Collings's leadership in informal conversations and discussions. Doctor Collings speaks Spanish and has toured South America repeatedly. The members of the party will also greatly appreciate the helpful local cooperation of South American leaders, including such men as Doctor Braga, of Brazil, Mr. Ernesto Nelson, of Argentina, and Professor Monteverde, of Uruguay.

The party will sail from New York in late June or early July, proceeding to the Panama Canal and thence to Callao, Peru, the port of Lima, and to Lima itself, the "City of Kings," 8 miles from the coast. The next day the party sails for Mollendo, Peru, from there making the wonderful tour inland to Arequipa, perhaps the most colonial in aspect of all South American cities. Still farther inland and upward into the beauties of the Andes, the party reaches Cuzco, ancient capital of the Incas, so alluring in its mysterious Inca ruins.

Returning *via* the beautiful trip across Lake Titicaca (elevation 12,500 feet) several days are spent in La Paz, capital of Bolivia. The two-day descent to the Pacific will be made over the Bolivian Andes, through extensive tin and copper mine areas, past the famous borax lake and across the rainless coast of northern Chile, with its celebrated nitrate fields, to Antofagasta. Here a steamer is boarded for Valparaiso.

About 50 miles inland is Santiago, the superbly situated capital of Chile. The party will spend a few days among these "Yankees of South America," as the Chileans are sometimes called. The trans-Andean journey to Buenos Aires first crosses the fertile Chilean countryside. In the comfort of excellently equipped Pullmans and dining car, a day of thrilling interest is spent amidst the superb grandeur of towering Andes. At a height of 10,000 feet the train rushes into the brief darkness of the Uspallata Tunnel, emerging into scenes of unrivaled beauty—glaciers, tinted crags, and the twin peaks of Aconcagua, the loftiest mountain in America (22,817 feet). Later the great pampas of Argentina, with their immense

herds of cattle and great stretches of wheat fields, are traversed before arriving in Buenos Aires, metropolis of South America.

Buenos Aires, with its 2,000,000 population, is, next to Paris, the largest Latin city in the world. Here the visitor finds himself in typical metropolitan surroundings—big business, art, recreation, shops de luxe, grand boulevards, famous race tracks, beautiful parks, and imposing public buildings.



SANTIAGO, CHILE

The handsome building which houses the Courts of Justice

Leaving Buenos Aires in comfortable Pullman coaches, the fascinating journey goes on to northern Argentina, through vast plantations of sugar cane, bananas, tobacco, and cotton, to Posadas on the Paraná River. From here, an optional trip may be made to the world-renowned Iguazú Falls, outrivalling Niagara in size and grandeur.

From Posadas the party proceeds across Paraguay to Asunción, the picturesque capital of Paraguay. The return journey is made by steamer down the Paraguay River, the Paraná River, and the great Río de la Plata to Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, with its far-famed plazas and seaside resorts. From Montevideo the party sails



BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Residences on the Avenida Alvear, one of the finest boulevards of the city. The monument in the foreground is of Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, a former president



POCITOS, URUGUAY

The rambla (promenade) and beach at one of the most popular water resorts of Montevideo

for Brazil, concerning which Amerigo Vespucci said: "If Paradise exists on earth, it must be somewhere along the shores of Brazil." The first stop is Santos, the world's greatest coffee port. A 40-mile railway trip inland takes us to São Paulo, "the Chicago of South America," vibrant with energy. Here are to be seen the palaces of the coffee millionaires, the noted Instituto Butantan "Snake Farm," and Mackenzie College.

The last days in South America are spent in Rio de Janeiro, often called the most beautiful city in the New World. Encircling the wide Guanabara Bay runs the famous Avenida Beira Mar, which offers unforgettable views of sea and mountain and is lined with delicately tinted villas, palatial residences, and stately public build-



RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

A picturesque view of the Brazilian capital from the Corcovado hill

ings. Here also are the fashionable resort beaches of Flamingo and Copacabana. Balmy climate and verdant nature make this Brazilian capital an enchanting city to visit.

The party will arrive in New York the latter part of September. At this writing it is impossible to quote the exact cost of the tour, as that will depend upon the final itinerary, but it is estimated at approximately \$2,000, including (minimum) first-class steamer and railway tickets, sight-seeing, transfer of baggage, and hotel accommodations at the best available hotels.

For further particulars regarding this tour address Emil Hanke, Tour Manager, Room 1014-1017 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

LIMA'S HALF MILLION DOLLAR COUNTRY CLUB

A NEW HIGH-WATER MARK OF PERUVIAN CIVIC ACHIEVEMENT¹

SET in the center of a level valley land, with the Pacific Ocean visible to the westward between the Morro of Chorrillos and San Lorenzo Island, and with the semicircle of the cordillera of the Andes in the background, the new Lima Country Club, now opened for the use of members, is one of the most palatial structures of its kind in South America. For the present it constitutes a high-water mark in the civic progress of Lima, "City of the Kings" and "Pearl of the Pacific," as Limeñans of the past designated their city; a further advance in the wave of municipal and suburban expansion that has marked the seven years of President Leguía's administration with structures such as the Italia, Wiese, and Minería Buildings, the Archbishop's Palace, the Hospital Arzobispo Loayza, the Hotel Bolívar, Italian Art Gallery, Ministry of Fomento, and numerous other works of public and private initiative.

Moreover, it should not be forgotten that while all of this work designed to beautify the city and its surroundings has been going on, the more vitally important work of renewal of the city's water and sanitation systems, miles of paving, a modern incinerator, and similar undertakings have been inaugurated and are being carried forward to completion.

Only personal inspection of the new Country Club can fully reveal the infinite care and superb workmanship that have gone into every detail of the structure. The best that Peru, the United States, Great Britain and other nations could produce in the way of tiles, glass, woods, electric and plumbing fittings, steel and cement, furniture, rugs, and service equipment has entered into the building which, in turn, is set in an area of some 113,000 square meters (28 acres), including a polo field, tennis courts, an outdoor swimming pool, and in addition the fine 18-hole golf course of the Lima Golf Club, which, while still retaining its identity as such, forms part of the Country Club *ensemble*.

THE COUNTRY CLUB URBANIZATION

About the club itself lie 1,300,000 square meters or 321 acres of urbanized land, through which run miles of paved streets, complete

¹The West Coast Leader, Lima, Jan. 25, 1927, p. 10.

with sanitary and lighting systems, built to the highest class of specifications.

This urbanization undertaking is the background and the substantial foundation on which the new Country Club rests.

The Sociedad Anónima Propietaria del Country Club, which is the holding company for the club, as well as proprietor of the urbanization project, was definitely organized on May 26, 1925, with a capital of £150,000. It is estimated that the Country Club and the



Courtesy of The Foundation Company

THE COUNTRY CLUB, LIMA, PERU

This handsome club house, one of the finest structures of its kind in South America, was opened for the use of members in January of this year. The cut shows the main entrance and the rear of the building

surrounding grounds represent an investment of approximately £150,000, derived in part from the original capital investment and from the sale of building lots in the new urbanization.

Individual credit for the inception of the Lima Country Club is due entirely to W. C. Hebard, vice president and general manager in Peru of the Foundation Company of New York. He not only launched the enterprise in the face of discouraging forecasts, but has also been at the financial helm of the undertaking during the two years required for its completion. The Country Club is an achievement of which

everyone associated with the enterprise may well be proud, but those who have watched its growth month by month will not fail to accord the greatest measure of praise to Mr. Hebard's driving power and implicit belief in the future of Lima and of Peru. . . .

The construction plans were completed under the able direction of Mr. T. J. O'Brien, the company's architect. Many new ideas had to be incorporated before the building as it now stands could be commenced. Owing to the fact that much of the material had to be imported, it was necessary to exercise considerable forethought in placing the orders. Tiles, bathroom, plumbing and electric lighting fixtures, kitchen equipment, furniture, carpets, china, and glassware had to be selected with the greatest care from catalogues and drawings. The Country Club was to be the last word in perfection and no mistakes might be made.

LOUNGE AND WINTER GARDEN

The plans were worked out with the lounge, a vast room approximately 28 by 65½ feet, as the central feature. It is, in fact, the keynote of the entire building. The style which has been adopted is the Spanish colonial, the ceiling heavily timbered with stained beams, and walls and pilasters roughcast. Around the room runs a plinth, striking a note of color with its Moorish tiles and harmonizing with the warm, red tone of the tiled floor. The furniture is also appropriate to the period.

Directly behind the lounge lies the winter garden, overlooking the polo field and with a wonderful vista of the skyline of Lima in the distance. The "winter garden" is semicircular in shape, and the windows are arranged in such manner that practically the entire exterior wall is glazed so as not to lose a single detail of the panorama which is spread before the eye. The room is surmounted by a dome of leaded glass, but the decorators have cut themselves loose from the usual conventional designs which in general make domes so depressing in their effect. Instead, the idea of a garden is carried into the glass, and the eye wanders from the growing plants up to a similitude of green palm leaves in a setting of silver color, a very happy touch of nature converted into glass. To carry still further the effect of green glades, the columns, cornices, and all the other woodwork are painted a Nile green, and the tiled floor is laid in a pattern of blocks 15½ inches square.

DINING ROOMS AND BAR

To the right of the lounge are the main and private dining rooms. Here a fresh note in decoration is struck. The Georgian style has been adopted, and the walls have been finished in two-tone work. The body of the color is ivory, and all the ornamentation has been

brought out in relief by means of a darker color, as in the interstices of the molding and the leaf and scroll work in the beams. The main dining room is about 28 by 65½ ft. in size and has accommodations for some 200 guests.

Adjacent both to the lounge and the dining rooms is the main bar. This is in the Tudor style, and the walls both in the bar itself and in the vestibule which leads to it are paneled in mahogany, the wood being stained a dark color to give the impression of age.

The social hall is to the left of the lounge, and once more the decorative scheme is changed. The effect is that of a Dutch interior. The beamed ceiling is again selected, with walls of roughcast plaster,



Courtesy of The Foundation Company

THE GRILL ROOM OF THE CLUB

THE SOCIAL HALL

but the main decorative novelty lies in the border of colored tiles—green, orange, and lilac—in which the windows and door openings are set. These tiles are of royal delft faience and were especially imported from Holland. They contrast charmingly with the rich colors of the red tiles, an admirable product of Lima manufacture, which are used in the floor. Beyond, again, and occupying the extreme left wing of the building, both on the ground and first floors, are the commodious quarters of the golf club, which still maintains its separate organization although amalgamated with and an essential part of the Country Club.

THE GROUND FLOOR

The ground floor is a little club world to itself. Here are located the grillroom, with its own kitchen and pantry, the barroom, and the locker room, furnished with 300 individual lockers of the latest pattern, painted and enameled in olive green. Leading from it are the men's toilet rooms and the shower baths. The walls here are covered with white glazed tiles, with a green border, all imported from England. The floor tiles and the plumbing fixtures are from the United States. For the partitions the material used is a glass known as Carrara from its marblelike appearance which was selected in preference to marble itself on account of its nonabsorbent qualities. The ladies' locker room and toilets are decorated in a similar style. Also on the ground floor and directly underneath the lounge is the plunge room, approximately 32 by 52½ feet and furnished with a plunge bath 15 by 24½ feet.

TURKISH BATH AND PLUNGE

To the right of this room is the Turkish bath section, destined to be one of the most popular features of the Country Club. It is laid out with a spacious dressing room, a hot and a warm chamber, and two massage rooms. The floors are tiled throughout; and the walls, the steps to the plunge, and the sides of the plunge itself are done in white and black tiles alternating, with a molding in a similar design.

On the same floor, and to complete the needs of the outer man, is a barber shop, fitted with three chairs and complete with every latest contrivance of the most modern establishment. The ladies are also provided for in a manner not less complete or comfortable in a separate department of their own.

GRILLROOM

Immediately behind the plunge is the grillroom, which is intended to convey the impression of an English taproom in the coaching days. In shape it is semicircular. On the base line is an open fireplace with the bar on one side and the grill on the other. Both floor and fireplace are of brick laid in a herringbone pattern, while the wainscot, the woodwork of the bar, and the heavy beams in the ceiling are fashioned of cedar, stained a dark oak color. Around the walls set in niches and under the broad circular windows, are wooden benches, leather cushioned.

The further end of the group floor is taken up by the kitchens, bakery, servants' dining room, brush and store rooms, wine cellars, and refrigerating plant. The last is an important feature. It has been installed not only to meet the needs of the club itself but also to

furnish ice for the colony which in the near future will occupy the adjacent urbanization. In the same section, but entirely removed from the rest, is the boiler room. The heater has been designed to burn oil. By this means the club will always have the benefit of a constant supply of hot water in every corner of the building.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS

The second floor is laid out in suites of private apartments and furnished bedrooms for permanent and transient guests. Twenty-six perfectly fitted bathrooms complete the tale of this most comfortable of clubs.

SERVANTS' QUARTERS AND GARAGE

And yet the tale is still incomplete, for no reference has been made to the thought and attention which has been devoted to the housing



Courtesy of The Foundation Company

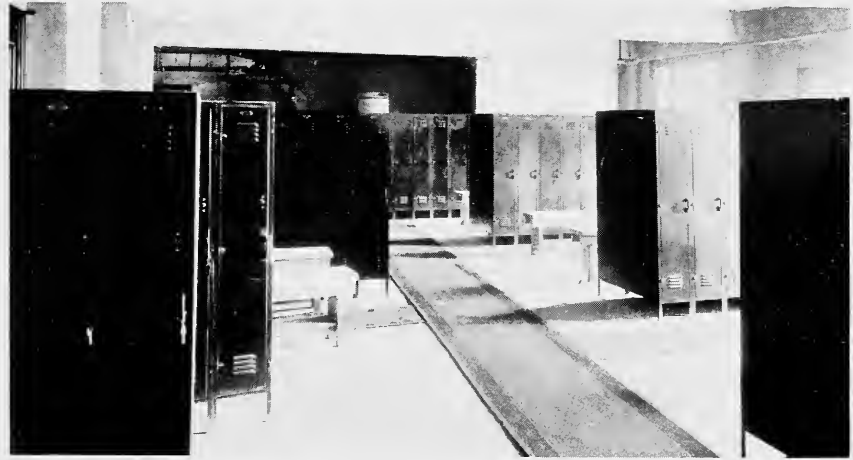
A CORNER OF THE MEN'S SMOKING ROOM, LIMA COUNTRY CLUB

of the club's staff and servants. These have their own quarters in a large building finished in stucco, situated on the west boundary of the property. This serves as a combination garage, servants' quarters, laundry, etc.

A portion of the ground floor is devoted to a modern garage, with accommodation for 30 or more cars. One of the leading features is the installation of a separate drain for each car, designed to take care of any gasoline or oil which may drip from the car above. An adjoining compartment is equipped as a repair shop to be used in connection with the garage. At the farther end of the building is the laundry, fitted with every modern contrivance, to administer not

only to the needs of the club itself but of the urbanization as well. Here, too, is a tailor shop for pressing and general tailoring work. At the rear is the generating plant, the power being derived by means of one 60-horsepower and one 100-horsepower Diesel engine and generators designed to furnish power and light for the clubhouse and the lighting of the urbanization. A transformer room adjacent to the generating plant has also been provided so that at any time it may be connected with the *Empresas Electricas* in Lima.

The second floor of this building has been laid out with sufficient single and double rooms to house from 45 to 50 menservants. An attractive room at one end of the men's quarters is fitted with fire-place and comfortable furniture. The men have also their own



Courtesy of The Foundation Company

THE LOCKER ROOM OF THE CLUB

toilets and shower baths. At the south end a separate apartment has been provided for maidservants, who have their own appropriate accommodation in a style similar to that which is designed for the men. Adjacent to the maids' quarters are separate apartments for the administrator, the engineer in charge of the mechanical equipment, and their families. The decoration of the rooms throughout this building is plain but attractive in its simplicity. The woodwork has been stained dark, the walls of the living rooms are of a cream color, and the ceilings are generally white.

SWIMMING POOL

Such, in brief outline, are the principal amenities of the interior life of the Country Club. For the moment it is necessary to pass by all that is offered to the sportsman and sportswoman on the links

and tennis courts and upon the polo ground. But a fleeting reference must be made to the swimming pool, which is destined to be so attractive a feature of the club life in the hot days of summer. The inside length of the pool is 82 feet, with a width of 31 feet. The depth varies between 3 and 10 feet. The pavement is of cement, marked off in pattern, 3 meters wide, and with a curb all round. Scum gutters run entirely round the inner side of the pool, with a curb between pool and pavement. As there is a constant inflow of water at the bottom of the pool, any scum that may form is carried off at the gutters, and the water is thus kept clean and cool. Pool and curb alike, above the water line, are decorated with green tiles flush with the face of the concrete and laid in an attractive pattern.

INITIATION FEES, ETC.

The initiation fee of the Lima Country Club is now only £25, with the membership roster at 400. With the completion of the club, we have no hesitation in predicting a rapid influx of new members, and those entering now at the minimum rate will be well advised. Club dues are £1 per month. . . .

The foreign staff of the club now consists of 25 servants, the majority brought out from Switzerland.

With reference to the handling of tourist parties visiting Lima, it is the intention of the club management to extend every courtesy to such visitors, in accordance with the club regulations.

The construction of the Lima Country Club has been under the direct supervision of Mr. W. J. Spalding, general superintendent of the Foundation Company. Mr. T. J. O'Brien has been in charge of the architectural work. Col. Arthur J. Woodroffe is secretary and treasurer of the holding company, and Mr. E. W. P'Anson is general manager and secretary of the club proper.



Courtesy of The Foundation Company

THE CADDY HOUSE, LIMA COUNTRY CLUB

THE CONSTRUCTION OF LONG-DISTANCE LINES IN MEXICO' :: :: :: ::

By P. M. McCollough
Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co.

IF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN had returned to the earth in 1925 to see what man had accomplished with the discovery of electricity, he would have been amazed at the progress made. The electric lights, the street cars, the telegraph and the telephone, would probably have held him speechless. There is no question but that to him, one of the greatest marvels would have been the long-distance telephone, which in the United States is developed to a point where it is one of the wonders of the world.

However, had "Poor Richard" crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico in 1925, he would have seen no network of long-distance lines, nor any development of long-distance telephony. But if his trip had been postponed until late in 1926, he would have been highly interested to find that the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co. had been actively engaged in the initial steps of constructing a comprehensive long-distance network, designed to give to the Republic intercommunication between the important cities which will be comparable to that furnished in any part of the world.

The first line to be erected by the company is the main backbone route connecting Mexico City, the capital of the Republic, with the capitals of the States of Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, and with Tampico, the first port of the country. From Tampico this line will be extended through Ciudad Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, through Monterrey, the capital of the State of Nuevo León, to Nuevo Laredo. Good progress has already been made on the Mexico City-Tampico section of this line. The construction of this line has presented to the engineers of the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co. some very interesting problems due to climatic, topographic, and sociologic conditions.

Mexico City is situated at an elevation of 7,400 feet above sea level. It lies in the Valley of Mexico on the central plateau of the country. Tampico, at sea level, lies at the mouth of the Pánuco River on the

¹ *International Telephone Review*, New York, January, 1927, p. 65.

Gulf of Mexico. Between Mexico City and Tampico there is a difference in elevation of over $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and between the two cities the line rises at points to a height of two miles. The physical problem of the construction of long-distance telephone lines under these conditions is severe. The country between Tampico and the mountain range, about 100 miles west of Tampico, is tropical. The country from Mexico City to Tamasopa, at the foot of the mountains on the way to Tampico, has a mild dry climate, due to the altitude. The differences in these conditions led the engineers to adopt slightly different types of construction to meet the various climatic conditions.



Courtesy of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation

CONSTRUCTION OF TELEPHONE LINES IN MEXICO

Placing the distributing crossarms along the line

The variations in humidity between the high and the low altitudes through which this line passes necessitates the use of different types of insulators. In the section of the line from Mexico City to Cárdenas, single-cup glass insulators are used. In the more humid section, from Cárdenas to Tampico, double-cup glass insulators will be used. Leakage must be kept as low as possible on these lines for proper repeater functioning. The double-cup insulators add about 20 per cent to the insulation resistance of the line under usual operating conditions.

The toll lines themselves are designed to maintain proper transmission levels and to meet the requirements from a transmission standpoint on the same basis as the lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in the United States. Repeater points are placed

at properly spaced intervals to insure that these levels are maintained. The lines themselves are being constructed with hard-drawn copper wire. The physical design of the long-distance system in Mexico is probably one of the simplest parts of the work. The size of wire chosen is due to the fact that, for economical maintenance, repeater points must be located in principal cities where the company owns other properties.

In Mexico it is very difficult for the crews constructing new lines to live in the small towns through which the lines pass. For this reason it was necessary for the telephone company to furnish living quarters for the men and storage space for the material along the



Courtesy of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation

STRINGING WIRES AT AN ALTITUDE OF 9,700 FEET

route. So far, it has been found best to use freight cars for this purpose. Trains are made up of three cars each. One is assigned to the crew for sleeping quarters; another is used for offices, kitchen and dining car; and the third is used as a storeroom for the materials and tools.

The sleeping car is supplied with running water; the office and dining car has quarters for the foremen. The dining room has a seating capacity for 20 men and storage space for food. Each man is given a certain allowance for food, and they appoint from among them a man to be in charge of their own mess. Usually, while passing through a town, they arrange with some local woman to come to

the car and prepare their meals and furnish them with frijoles and tortillas, the celebrated beans and corn cakes which constitute the main diet of the natives.

The crews generally start work at 7 in the morning, continuing until 3 in the afternoon. There is, therefore, considerable time left in the afternoon for recreation which is freely indulged in by all members of the crew. Work on the long-distance lines is much in demand among the linemen because it gives them an opportunity to travel and see the country.

In constructing new lines, the telephone company not only has to provide living quarters for the crew and storage space for material, but they have also to provide means by which new material may be constantly supplied to the traveling crews. Along the line between Mexico City and Tampico two freight cars are used for the delivery of material to the crews. There are large storehouses in the places where the repeater stations are to be located. An idea may be had of the amount of material to be moved when it is realized that each of the five crews requires a carload of material every week.

Each crew has also two push cars, one motor speeder, and one hand speeder for use on the tracks. Men and material can be transported with this smaller equipment, the trains themselves being left on sidings as temporary headquarters for the crews. Most of the construction at present is along the railroad right of way of the National Railways of Mexico. This naturally simplifies the construction, especially as regards transportation. Crews are equipped with all modern types of small railroad material. The speeders now in use are capable of making 60 to 70 kilometers an hour, which enables them to cover fairly long distances quickly.

A very important work of the company was the organization of the crews and the training of each crew in the placing of cross arms and the stringing of wire, as this is the first time that copper wire in large quantities has been placed in Mexico and the first time that long-distance telephone lines have been built. The men are apt students and have progressed to the point where their work is comparable with that of linemen in other countries. The Mexican lineman, however, is quite small, and his weight and stature must be taken into account in considering the work that he accomplishes. The average weight of the linemen is about 110 pounds, which is only slightly more than the weight of a 10-foot, 10-pin cross arm, fully equipped with braces and insulators, and as their average height is only a little over 5 feet they are not able to reach from the pole to the end pin on the cross arm without climbing onto the cross arm itself. This question of size has meant that the crews can not accomplish the same amount of work in a day which would be done by a crew of taller men.

There are at present two wire-stringing crews and three cross-arm crews constructing the new lines. This number will be increased shortly by one additional cross-arm crew and two additional wire crews. When the organization is complete, the crews will be constructing approximately 44 kilometers of line a day. With this schedule, the line should be complete to Tampico on or before the date of publication of this magazine, and the long-distance telephone lines of the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co. will be inaugurated.

There is little doubt that long-distance telephone communication in the Republic of Mexico will add considerably to the social and business life. Through the ages, from the time of the signal fire

DINING AND OFFICE CAR

The Mexican Telephone Co. finds it necessary to supply living quarters for the construction crews, as well as storage space for materials along the line. Freight cars have been remodeled for the purpose



down to present-day long-distance telephone, telegraph, or radio communication, the progress of mankind has gone hand in hand with his means of communication.

It is hard to estimate the actual monetary saving to commerce brought about by long-distance telephone communication. It is safe to say, however, that the saving is much greater to commerce than the cost. Delays in communication often cause considerable loss not only in time but in money. The service which will be installed by the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co. will make rapid intercommunication possible for social, commercial, and governmental purposes, making for the continued enhancement of prosperity in the Republic.

SPANISH VERSION OF KIPLING'S "IF"

By EFRÉN REBOLLEDO (Mexico)

*Si puedes estar firme cuando en tu derredor
Todo el mundo se ofusca y tacha tu entereza;
Si cuando dudan todos, fías en tu valor
Y al mismo tiempo sabes excusar su flaqueza;
Si puedes esperar y a tu afán poner brida,
O blanco de mentiras esgrimir la verdad,
O siendo odiado, al odio no dejarle cabida
Y ni ensalzar tu juicio ni ostentar tu bondad;*

*Si sueñas, pero el sueño no se vuelve tu rey;
Si piensas y el pensar no mengua tus ardores;
Si el Triunfo y el Desastre no te imponen su ley
Y los tratas lo mismo, como a dos impostores;
Si puedes soportar que tu frase sincera
Sea trampa de necios en boca de malvados,
O mirar hecha trizas tu adorada quimera
Y tornar a forjarla con útiles mellados;*

*Si todas tus ganancias poniendo en un montón
Las arriesgas osado en un golpe de azar,
Y las pierdes, y luego con bravo corazón
Sin hablar de la pérdida vuelves a comenzar;
Si puedes mantener en la ruda pelea
Alerta el pensamiento y el músculo tirante,
Para emplearlos cuando en tí todo flaquea
Menos la Voluntad, que te dice ¡Adelante!*

*Si entre la turba das a la virtud abrigo;
Si marchando con Reyes, del orgullo has triunfado
Y no pueden herirte amigo ni enemigo;
Si eres bueno con todos, pero no demasiado,
Y si puedes llenar los preciosos minutos
Con sesenta segundos de combate bravío,
Tuya es la Tierra y todos sus codiciados frutos,
Y lo que más importa ¡serás Hombre, hijo mío!*

IF

By RUDYARD KIPLING

*If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:*

*If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim,
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:*

*If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"*

*If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!*

BRAZIL FOSTERS PAN AMERICANISM IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

“**H**OW beautiful it is to feel that in the brief adventure of life the greatest of all dreams to be cherished is not that of riches, power, or fame, but the ideals of unity, justice, and love! In this, one of the most grave and decisive moments of history, we are charged with the delicate mission of directing boys and girls toward a higher and nobler destiny. Let us then inspire them with high ideals, for the loftier their aspirations, the higher will be their scale of values and, in consequence, the objectives of their actions. And there is no setting more propitious for the realization of noble ideals and activities than our great American continent.”

It was in these words that Dr. Carneiro Leão, the Director of Education of the Federal District of Brazil, at the inauguration of “The United States School,” expressed the motives underlying his devoted and tireless efforts to promote Pan American friendship through the public schools. The names of a number of other American Republics had already been given to schools in the Federal district when, last July, it became the turn of the United States. Each of the schools so named gives special attention to the study of the geography and life of the country for which it is named, school correspondence being one of the most favored methods for bringing the children of one nation into vital contact with those of another.

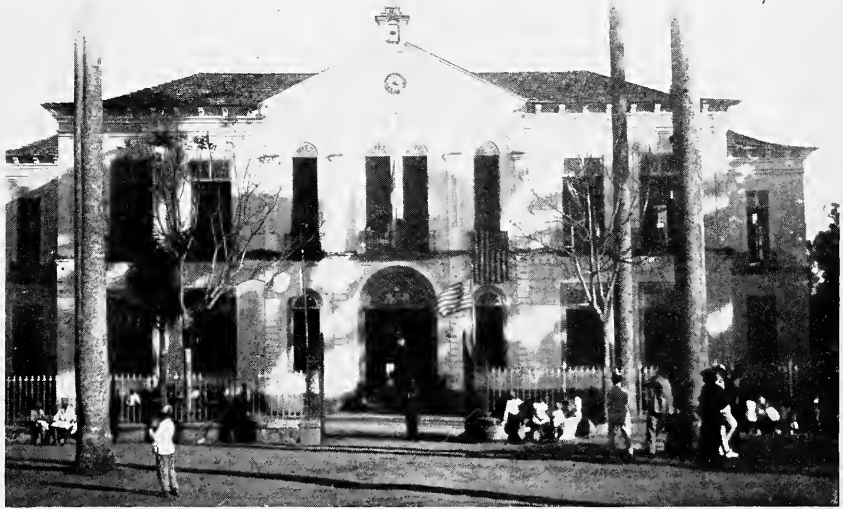
The official christening of the United States School was made a significant educational event, at which Dr. Affonso Penna Junior represented the Government of Brazil, and His Excellency Mr. Edwin Morgan, the United States Ambassador, his own country. After the pupils of the school had sung both the Brazilian and American national anthems, Ambassador Morgan proceeded to unveil the portraits of Washington, Lincoln, and Horace Mann, which are to adorn the walls of the new school. Dr. Carneiro Leão then delivered a most scholarly address, prefacing it with the following quotation from Longfellow:

*Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o’erhead!*

¹ Translated and compiled by Elsie Brown, of the BULLETIN staff.

He traced in eloquent phrases the history of the United States, in the course of which he eulogized Washington, Hamilton, Marshall, Lincoln, Wilson, Mann, and others of her great men. In conclusion he addressed himself directly to the pupils of the newly christened school and then to the American ambassador, as follows:

Children, you scarcely realize to-day the greatness of your patron country. It has been the champion of democracy throughout the world and, in the presence of three of its great sons, Washington, Lincoln, and Horace Mann, whose portraits will henceforth look down upon you from the walls of the rooms bearing their names, you will forever be conscious of its inspiration of kindness and understanding. No better symbols could be placed before you for the development of your intelligence, your character and heart.



Courtesy of Dr. M. de Oliveira Lima

THE SCHOOL RECENTLY CHRISTENED "UNITED STATES" IN RIO DE JANEIRO

The latest of the public schools named in honor of an American Republic to be opened in the Brazilian capital

Mr. Ambassador, the municipality of Rio de Janeiro, in giving to one of its public schools the name of your country at the time when you are celebrating the sesquicentennial of the Declaration of American Independence, desired to inculcate more and more in the hearts of Brazilian children a love for the United States, that champion of right and justice, of the Monroe Doctrine, the great paladin of Pan Americanism.

Let me, therefore, as a happy stimulus to action in the future, remind the children of my own country of the noble words of Roosevelt to the Ibero-American nations: "Let us all strive upward, shoulder to shoulder in honest and manly brotherhood."

As a well-deserved tribute to Dr. Carneiro Leão's distinguished work in furthering international amity, and also as a proof of the importance attached to this kind of work, the American diplomats in Rio de Janeiro united in giving a banquet in the Brazilian educator's



Courtesy of Dr. M. de Oliveira Lima

INAUGURATION OF THE "UNITED STATES" SCHOOL

Upper: Group of teachers and students of the "United States" School on the day of the formal inauguration, July 17, 1926. Lower: Participants in the opening exercises. The United States Ambassador to Brazil, Honorable Edwin V. Morgan, is seated in the center, and on his left the Director General of Public Instruction of the Federal District of Brazil, Dr. A. Carneiro Leão

honor. In his address of welcome, Dr. Dionisio Ramos Montero, Minister of Uruguay, spoke of the honor guest as teacher, sociologist, diplomat and man of letters, praising his initiative by which "the schools pay homage to our common America and think of her republics with the affection of one member of her family toward the other members."

Dr. Vlastimir Kybal, Minister of Czechoslovakia, referred to Comenius, the great educator of his country, a celebration in whose honor had been arranged by Dr. Carneiro Leão in connection with "this praiseworthy cult of international peace and understanding introduced by him into Brazilian education."

In the eloquent response made by Dr. Carneiro Leão he spoke in part as follows:

agricultural as well as an industrial country, is a fact too often overlooked. The question may even be asked in all good faith, "Is Chile not primarily industrial rather than agricultural?" To grant this we should have to disregard the mining industries of the north (nitrate, iron, copper, borax, and sulphur), which can not be considered in the range of national industries due to the fact that they only extract the ore which, when sufficiently rich, is shipped abroad almost as fast as it is dug out of the earth. In other cases it is exported in the form of ingots and bars. The process of separating the soda and the potash from the nitrate is also done out of the country. It would



LAJA FALLS, CHILE

In the development of manufacturing industries, Chile is taking advantage of the great sources of power existing in various sections of the Republic

be quite another matter if the copper now exported should first be treated and beaten into sheets or drawn into wire according to the uses for which it is destined. So that we have to look into these two fields of Chilean activities from the standpoint of what must be considered true national industry, keeping in mind the source and employment of the capital behind the different industrial and agricultural enterprises in Chile and the economic importance of each in the future of the nation.

Most of our farm and other agricultural industries are true national enterprises, primarily, because the respective capital is radicated in the country, increasing its wealth day by day; and, secondarily,

because these industries convert the raw materials into finished goods which are then transported to different parts of the country or abroad. In contrast with this the capital invested in most of the mining industries, such as iron and copper, as well as part of the capital represented by the foreign nitrate plants and the sulphur and borax developments, does not, as we all know, yield as much as the capital invested in the national industries—strictly speaking—and this is a very important factor in any consideration of the commercial equilibrium of our national wealth.

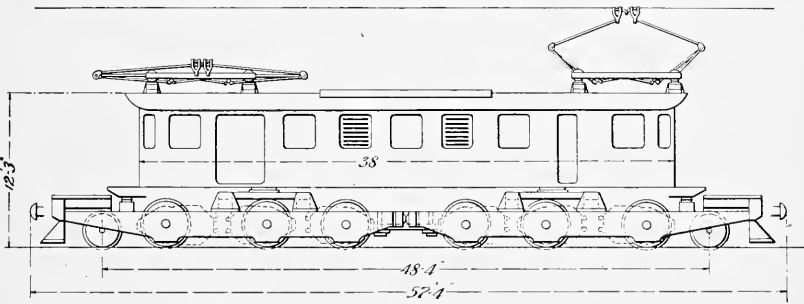
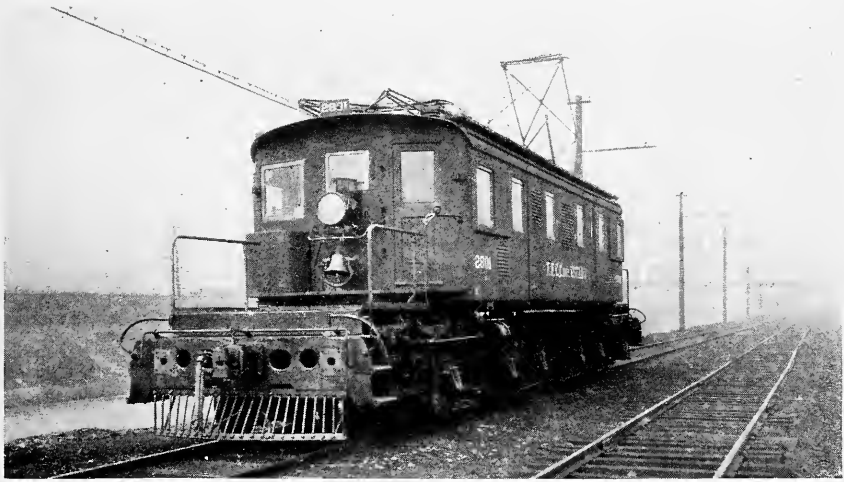
Because of the preceding facts, we are forced to consider Chile as still an agricultural country, although the statistical data show the industrial trend to-day as apparently paramount.

The entire mining production of Chile amounts yearly to the sum of \$1,500,000,000 (Chilean currency) from which the treasury gets a revenue of about \$200,000,000; but this is a fluctuating and uncertain income bound to diminish in time to come.

On the other hand, we have agriculture with its allied industries and a few manufacturing enterprises representing altogether an annual production of \$1,680,000,000 (Chilean currency), from which the country derives more real benefit than from the mining industries of the north. The former include the best portion of the country, from Aconcagua to Magellan, offering tremendous possibilities for development, providing markets for almost the whole commerce of the nation and the sustenance of four-fifths of its population. This is the portion of the country which counts in the present and future development of the manufacturing and agricultural industries soon to be realized; this wonderful zone with a magnificent climate, varied and extensive sources of wealth, the mass of whose population represents the live and active forces of the nation.

In view of these favorable factors it is not strange that Chilean manufacturing industries are on the increase and that there are good opportunities for establishing new ones. The number of manufacturing plants now functioning is about 8,444, with a joint capital of \$1,017,000,000 and utilizing raw materials to the value of \$594,000,000 in finished products to the value of \$1,090,000,000 (Chilean currency). It is true that the progress made is relatively small when compared with the manufacturing output of older countries, but its importance can not be questioned when it is remembered that the larger share of the available capital, energy, and attention have been devoted in the past, as is only natural, to agriculture and mining. As long as a country receives everything ready-made, it does not trouble to produce anything—making a proper exchange impossible, and without exchange there can be no intensive commerce.

Countries, like individuals, have certain characteristics that are indisputably recognized, and just as none can challenge the advan-



Courtesy of the Scientific American

AN ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE

An express passenger locomotive of the Chilean State Railways. The installation of powerful hydro-electric plants has made possible the electrification of important railways

tages which the United States has enjoyed in the Western Hemisphere from the industrial point of view, so everyone appreciates the corresponding advantages in South America possessed by Chile. Chile can not compete with the Argentine Republic in agriculture and livestock, nor with Bolivia and Peru in gold and silver mines; neither can it match the tropical produce of Brazil and Ecuador; but it possesses a combination of other qualifications lacking in those countries which guarantee a magnificent future for industrial manufacturing enterprises.

In spite of being at the farther end of South America, the geographical position of Chile gives it more facilities for communication with all parts of that continent than enjoyed by any other component nation. The Transandine Railway, that permits of hauls from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in combination with the Longitudinal

Railway and the long sea-coast line, are important factors that promise an enviable future for Chile, since potentially she is the future center of supplies for all of South America, distributing and marketing her commodities with remarkable advantage over her competitors.

Now, in view of the great prospects for the propagation and improvement of Chilean manufacturing industries due to the circumstances already set forth, and bearing in mind the difficulties that our Government is confronting in the northern Provinces, it is time we pledged our earnest and united efforts to the solution of those social and economical problems which should be the common burden, jointly shared by all Chileans.



A COPPER STORAGE YARD IN ANTOFAGASTA

Copper is one of the most important mineral products of Chile

Chile is dependent on foreign markets for most of the manufacturing elements she needs, and if her economic development is to continue uninterrupted the Chilean people must take advantage of the opportunities offered by the great electrical plants that now supply energy for industrial purposes in Valparaiso, Santiago, and other towns of that zone, in addition to those installed in the Loa River Tocopilla, Chañaral, and Iquique for the electrification of railways and the lighting service of these cities. Moreover there is the project for the installation of a powerful plant in the Maipo River which should be used for industrial purposes. In the southern zones of the country a number of electric plants are also being built for lighting and industrial requirements.

All these undertakings may be taken as an announcement that the electrical industry has already taken root in Chile, and that consequently there is much to be done to meet its future growth. The first practical idea in this direction would be the establishment of a factory to furnish some of the numerous materials and appliances used in electrical installations, as a conservative foundation for an industry with large future prospects. Now, one of the most necessary articles in electricity is copper wire, and this can be manufactured in Chile since she possesses the copper and the sulphuric acid for the refining process. Copper wire used in electricity must be of the highest grade of purity, and the best and most compact grade is produced by this process.

The installation of a factory to produce insulated and non-insulated wire for electrical and other industrial purposes could be the foundation of a big organization in the future. The field for the use of copper, brass wire, and other alloys is very large; they are employed in all kinds of industries and by mechanics in general, to say nothing of the ordinary covered wire for the use of milliners and florists. The imports of bare and insulated copper wire, brass wire, and silk and cotton covered wire for the millinery shops and hat factories in Chile amount to the sum of a half million gold pesos every year. And this is only the first step in this industry, the installation of which would cost no more than \$20,000 (United States currency).

The second stage of this industry would be the production of copper and brass plates, and bars of all lengths and forms, also tubing, wire ropes, and concentric bare or insulated cables for the use of high-power transmission. To undertake this further development of the primary factory it would be necessary to add to the original plant three or four powerful machines representing an additional capital of \$30,000. The machines to be added are: One rolling machine, one tubing machine, one insulating wire machine, and one cutting machine; also a large wire-drawer machine.

If the plant here suggested could also set aside some capital for the manufacture of the innumerable articles made by the stamping process, it could be said without fear of contradiction that anything made of copper and the various alloys of brass can be made in Chile.



OFFICERS OF THE PAN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Center: William Green, Chairman. Upper left: Luis N. Morones, Vice-Chairman. Upper right: Matthew Woll, Treasurer. Lower left: Chester M. Wright, English-Language Secretary. Lower right: Santiago Iglesias, Spanish-Language Secretary

FIFTH PAN AMERICAN LABOR CONGRESS ∴ ∴

SOME EXTRACTS FROM RECENT CONVOCATION CALL

To the workers of all the American countries, greetings:

Complying with the instructions of the Fourth Congress of the Pan American Federation of Labor, held in Mexico City, December 3-9, 1924, we, the officers of the Pan American Federation of Labor, hereby issue a call for the convening of the Fifth Pan American Labor Congress, which will begin its session at 10 a. m. July 18, 1927, at the Executive Council Hall of the American Federation of Labor, in the city of Washington, D. C., Republic of the United States, and continue in session until all of the business before it shall have been transacted.

The labor movements representative of each of the Pan American Republics are entitled to send *not more than five delegates*, all of whom must be *bona fide labor men* in compliance with a resolution adopted to that effect by the New York congress.

In issuing this call we do not think it necessary to specify what matters should come up for discussion during the sessions of the congress; a very wide field of discussion is offered to a labor congress, and we feel confident that the delegates will concentrate their efforts on questions that properly belong to a labor congress.

The problems of the working people of one country are identical with those of all countries with which their country has intercourse. Every problem of international relations has its human phase—for nothing can be done without human agents, hence the problem of human welfare. The safety of the liberty and democracy of the working people of every country of Pan America depends upon the existence of an industrial organization among the workers and close relationships between these organizations. Such relations are slowly being established between the Pan American Federation of Labor and the *bona fide* organized Pan American workers throughout the American Continent.

The higher representatives of big business in all Latin countries united with those of the United States are teaching a great lesson to the workers of the two Americas; they are showing how to develop a common policy of defense and international union in their industrial organizations and to take constructive forethought in order to shape future events.

The working peoples of the Pan American countries welcome such an opportunity to dispel the unjust judgments created in the minds of fellow-workers among all the nations. Such a thought, based upon bedrock economic and social human power, would place the workers of the Western Hemisphere in a position to adhere to the Pan American Federation of Labor in maintaining peace and to demand and enforce the good will and the rights in matters affecting the welfare and progress of their own peoples and nations, from within and from without.

The following fundamental principles were laid down by previous conferences:

We hold this to be fundamental—no relations between the Pan American countries can be permanent that are not based upon the will of the masses of the people and in accord with their concepts of justice.

We deem it an essential step toward democracy and justice that opportunities shall be established for the masses who have hitherto been without regular agencies for expressing their views and desires that will enable them to have a voice in helping and determining international affairs.

The labor movements of the various countries constitute the instrumentalities that can best accomplish this purpose and give expression to national ideas and convictions that have been too long inarticulate and impotent.

At this time we especially desire to mention one of the most important and pressing questions that suggests itself, namely, the formation of *national labor organizations* in all those countries where the various labor organizations have heretofore struggled along independent of and in rivalry to each other. It can be seen at a glance that in those countries where there is a well-defined and strong federation of labor unions with national jurisdiction, both working and social conditions are a great deal better than in those countries where the movement is disintegrated.

At the Laredo conference, the first Pan American Labor Congress, which consisted of delegates from the labor movements of the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Colombia, the Pan American Federation of Labor was formally organized and its objects declared to be—

1. The establishment of better conditions for the working people who emigrate from one country to another.
2. The establishment of a better understanding and relationship between the peoples of the Pan American Republics.
3. The utilization of every lawful and honorable means for the protection and promotion of the rights, the interests, and the welfare of the peoples of the Pan American Republics.
4. The utilization of every lawful and honorable means for the purpose of cultivating the most favorable and friendly relations between the labor movements and the peoples of the Pan American Republics.

Until a short time ago there were practically no means of communication between the workers of the American countries. The only existing relations were those established by the financial, commercial, and industrial interests, which as everyone knows are not always actuated by a desire to promote the welfare of the people, nor do they always represent the higher and nobler ideals of the peoples of the American countries. * * * Since the financial, commercial and industrial interests of Pan America are so closely allied and are every day extending their activities over a wider field opened up by the conditions created by the late war, it is all the more evident that the wage earners of Pan America must unite for their own protection, for in our present day the organization of the wage earners on a purely national scale will not be adequate for the protection and promotion of their interests and for the attainment and realization of their hopes and aspirations. * * *

Of the labor and friendly press, whether daily, weekly, or monthly, we earnestly request the publication of this call. Labor organizations and labor leaders are asked to spread its contents by means of correspondence, pamphlets, conferences, and by all means at their disposal, and are also asked that they communicate with us, giving us their views and impressions.

Fraternally yours,

THE PAN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
WILLIAM GREEN, *President.*

LUIS N. MORONES, *Vice President.*

MATTHEW WOLL, *Treasurer.*

CHESTER M. WRIGHT,
English Language Secretary.

SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,
Spanish Language Secretary.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

American Federation of Labor; Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana; Confederación de Obreros del Salvador; Unión Obrera Salvadoreña; Unión de Obreros "El Progreso," Republic of Honduras; Federación de Obreros Nicaragüense; Confederación Obrera Dominicana; Centro Internacional Obrera del Peru; Confederación Obrera Ecuatoriana; Federación Obrera de Guatemala; Sindicato Central Obrero, Colombia; Unión Obrera Venezolana; Brotherhood of Railroad Workers of Cuba; Federación Libre de los Trabajadores, Puerto Rico.

THE CULTIVATION OF PHORMIUM IN THE DELTA¹

SOME one has said that in phormium lies the future of the delta² islands, and, indeed, great interest is being manifested at the present time in the cultivation of this textile plant, the first results of which are evident in this region, moderately important lots of fiber having already been offered for sale.

It is believed that the vast amount of fertile land suitable for agriculture existing in the delta could scarcely be used to advantage in the cultivation of fruit trees and garden stuff, since the sale of such products through the existing number of middlemen does not pay the actual cultivator for his cost of production.

Hence other crops have been considered, it having been found up to the present time that phormium, the cultivation of which is constantly increasing, has given the best results. One can understand what an interest there is in phormium when everyone in the delta is talking about it, and in the islands signs offering phormium plants for sale are displayed everywhere.

Argentina's constant development makes necessary the importation of great quantities of raw materials, among which textile fibers hold no insignificant place. And since it would be possible to produce many of these in the varied soils and diverse climates of Argentina, the dedication of capital and energy to freeing the country to a certain extent from the necessity for such imports is but a patriotic duty.

The following figures show even better the enormous sums which these foreign purchases involve:

| | Kilograms | Pesos (gold) |
|---|------------|-----------------|
| YEAR 1924 | | |
| Articles manufactured from hemp..... | 56,454 | 86,483 |
| Manila rope..... | 92,577 | 24,980 |
| Hemp (undressed)..... | 249,010 | 27,889 |
| Burlap (tow)..... | 1,774,705 | 291,903 |
| Sackcloth..... | 69,555,437 | 16,641,427 |
| Sackcloth bags..... | 8,079,237 | 2,059,082 |
| Thread (special, for making sacks)..... | 3,000,632 | 1,435,747 |
| Thread for tying wool..... | 322,131 | 51,541 |
| Thread (linen)..... | 50,266 | 50,266 |
| Thread (other materials)..... | 670,788 | 334,028 |
| Tackle and cordage..... | 1,405,700 | 389,500 |
| Housing (large and small)..... | 230,705 | 129,171 |
| Agave in stalk..... | 1,859,025 | 208,210 |
| Agave fibers for sandals..... | 1,231,008 | 393,880 |
| Jute in stalk..... | 1,939,965 | 217,276 |
| Spun jute for braids..... | 1,429,859 | 183,021 |
| Spun jute for the loom..... | 6,129 | 980 |
| Braided jute..... | 101,532 | 19,494 |

¹ *Riel y Fomento*, Buenos Aires, October, 1926.

² Islands formed by the various currents of the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers at their junction with the La Plata.

Although it is not possible to obtain all these things from phormium fiber, many things can be made from it. Moreover, like phormium, the cultivation of hemp, flax, etc., for fiber will finally prove successful, and although at present valiant attempts in this respect as well as complete failures may be pointed out throughout the country, it is not to be doubted that the time will surely come when we shall be producers not only of sufficient quantity for internal consumption but of enough to offer it for export.

The observations which suggested to us the cultivation of phormium in the Delta are the result of a recent trip to the "Textile Argentina, S. A." island, situated in Section III in the Paraná Miní. We had been kindly invited by one of the principal stockholders of that company, Don Carlos Alfredo Tornquist, and made the



Photograph by Mary E. Carpenter

THE DELTA REGION

Loading lumber in one of the main channels

trip comfortably in the *Camalote*, a magnificent yacht, receiving all the while the courteous attentions of its owner.

THE PLANT

Phormium is a plant of the lily family characterized by having a leaf from which good fiber may be obtained. Like other plants of this family, it does not have a stem, its leaves being phyllodial, starting from the rhizome, in number of eight or more in fan form.

With the growth of the plant the roots ramify in the soil about it, each one tending to become an independent plant, which when isolated, flourishes perfectly well. This, therefore, is the most practical and generally employed means of propagation.



Photograph by Mary E. Carpenter

IN THE DELTA ISLANDS

Lombardy poplars are planted to retain the banks along the narrow canals in this region

THE FIBER

The leaves grow to 3 or 4 meters (approximately 10 to 13 feet) in length by 10 centimeters (approximately 4 inches) in breadth, this being especially true when the plant is well developed and is harvested every two years. The strength of the leaves is a well-known characteristic, many times tested in places where it abounds. In New Zealand it is commonly called flax.



PHORMIUM: A NEW SPECIES OF FIBER PLANT

A good quality fiber is obtained from the leaves

Phormium is known in two varieties—*Phormium tenax* Forster and *Phormium colensoi* de Hooker, the former being the most generally grown and commercially used.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROCESS

The industrial process, which could not be more simple or more easily applied, may in time be made very inexpensive; but at present, as in all such processes, the great need is to diminish hand labor.

A machine is already in use which extracts the fiber from the cut leaves with great ease. After the leaf has been separated into its fibers by the machine it must be washed, a process accomplished by running water through it. When the fiber is dry enough to spread out it is bleached and combed, thereby improving it and increasing its commercial value.



Photographs by Mary E. Carpenter

THE DELTA ISLANDS

Upper: A small steamer which provides passenger and mail service for the islands. Several small boats of varied cargo are in tow. Lower: Waiting for the mail. As the steamer passes, the mail is deposited therein, and *vice versa*, by the use of a long pole

YIELD AND USE

Phormium fiber has very good qualities which make it resemble manila to a great extent. In its native country, New Zealand, it has two principal uses—thread for harvesters and ship chandlery. There have been some attempts to utilize the Delta phormium for rope, which have given very good results.

A hectare of Delta phormium planted from rhizomes, as is generally the custom, begins to produce in the fourth year, the first yield, always the smallest, reaching 50 tons per hectare. By the seventh, the yield



A FIBER DRYING FIELD

After extraction, the fiber is washed and hung on wires for drying, bleaching, and combing has increased to 120 tons per hectare. The sale price may be calculated at from 15 to 20 pesos.

Once the fibers have been removed (the fibers represent 15 per cent of the crop, 10,000 kilograms of leaves giving 1,500 kilograms of fiber and tow), the long clean fiber will bring from 350 to 500 pesos, and the tow from 150 to 275 pesos. In round numbers, then, a hectare in full production will give 1,800 pesos (100 tons at 18 pesos) worth of leaves, or 6,000 pesos (15 tons at 400 pesos) worth of fiber.

It would be interesting to refer to the cost of production, cultivation, and industrial preparation, but lack of space forbids.

ARGENTINA TO-DAY¹

By THE EXPORT COMMITTEE,

Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the Argentine Republic

ONE of the chief obstacles at the present time to a more intensified commercial interchange between the United States and Argentina is undoubtedly the lack of a proper appreciation of the size, the wealth, the agricultural and commercial life, and of the importance of the Argentine Republic on the part of American merchants and traders.

Most of our chief competitors have been established in commercial relations with Argentina for decades more than has the United States, and while their abilities to sense the importance of and to understand this Republic are not more keen than our own, yet the years of close contact have given to them that which must necessarily come only with time—a more exact appreciation of the importance of Argentina as a great producer. . . .

Argentina, the second largest country of Latin America, has an area of 1,153,417 square miles, with a total population of 10,087,118, according to the most recent official estimate. It is a country of extensive rich plains reaching from the River Plate to the foothills of the Andes. A fine railroad system, with nearly 22,000 miles of track, connects the scattered cities and producing centers of importance with Buenos Aires, and the Government railways are gradually opening up the more remote districts.

Buenos Aires, the national capital and the commercial center of the Republic, is situated about 125 miles from the mouth of the River Plate and has a population of nearly 2,000,000, or one-fifth of the total population of the entire country. In 1925 a total of 2,418 ships, with a tonnage of more than 8,000,000, entered this port. Of this total, 141 ships, with a total tonnage of 623,600, were under the American flag.

Among the other large cities of importance are Rosario, population 250,000; La Plata, 161,978; Córdoba, 186,000; Bahía Blanca, 87,400; Tucumán, 110,000; and Santa Fe, 105,000, the last of which is rapidly coming to the fore as the cotton-marketing center of Argentina. Rosario is the chief grain port of the Republic, and from her elevators are carried thousands of tons of some of the world's best grains yearly, to be sold in almost every part of the globe. Tucumán

¹ *Comments on Argentine Trade*, Buenos Aires, December, 1926.

is the center of the cane-sugar industry, which is assuming great proportions from the point of view of production. Córdoba, the capital of the Province of the same name, lies in a district well known for its wheat and cattle as well as for its incomparable summer resorts in the hills. Bahía Blanca is the chief city of the Atlantic coast territory of Argentina and is noted as an important grain-shipping port. It is chiefly from this port that the grains from the lower sections of the very productive Province of Buenos Aires and of the south of Argentina are exported. La Plata is a port of considerable importance whose progress is, however, somewhat limited owing to its geographical proximity to Buenos Aires. It is the seat of two large



THE NATIONAL CONGRESS, BUENOS AIRES

American meat-packing plants and of the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires.

A good system of telegraph lines connecting the cities of the Republic and extending to some of the neighboring countries is complemented by an excellent cable and wireless service to all parts of the world. Fast passenger and mail boats have added much to bringing Argentina into closer touch with the United States and other countries, and international trains take the traveler to any of the neighboring countries with the most modern of comforts.

Argentina is foremost a producer of grains and a cattle-raising country, the vast mineral wealth that she is credited with having in the Andes being as yet quite unexploited. The Andean Provinces are noted for their fine grapes and other fruits, while the subtropical

north has a variety of hardwoods, most notable among them the quebracho, the extract from which is sold principally to the tanneries of the United States. In this particular product she has a natural monopoly with Paraguay and some of the Central American countries, from whom we buy relatively little quebracho as compared with our imports of this commodity from Argentina.

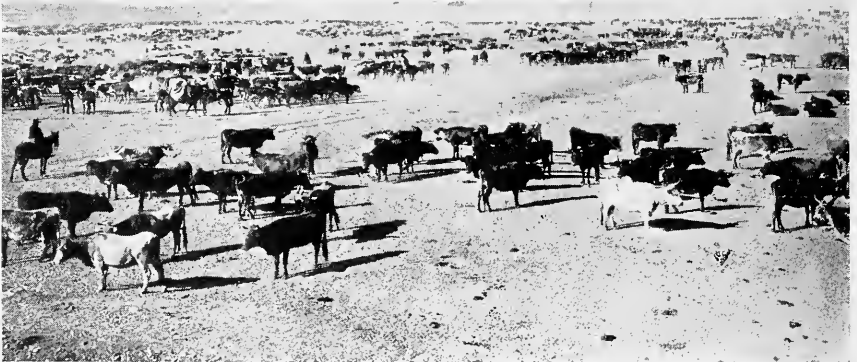
The northern Provinces, such as Tucumán and Salta, produce the bulk of Argentine cane sugar. The local consumption, which has been variously estimated at 250,000 to 275,000 tons annually, is far too small for the increasing production of the past few years, and it is calculated that there is a carry-over of more than 80,000 tons from last year's crop, while the present crop is expected to be the greatest in the history of the country. Exports of sugar are comparatively negligible, and, according to the leaders in the industry, some measures must soon be taken to give the industry stability. It is needless to state that imports of sugar from the United States, which has been a big supplier, have fallen off tremendously.

Cotton is expected to be the keystone to the progress of the Chaco district in the north. In 1921-22 there were planted 15,600 hectares of cotton, which resulted in a production of 12,490 tons of raw cotton, while in 1925 the area planted reached 110,058 hectares and the estimated production was 97,400 tons. The fiber is far superior in the judgment of experts to that hitherto produced in the Republic. It is interesting to note that American experts have been brought to Argentina by the Government to assist in the proper organization not only of the planting and care of cotton but in the marketing as well. The marketing is a difficult problem at present because the cotton district is so far removed from the commercial centers. In 1925 Argentina exported 11,056,822 kilos of cotton fiber as compared with 5,056,867 exported in 1924.

The central part of the Argentine Republic is by far the most productive, supplying the greater part of the grain and cattle for which the country is well known. An accurate Government census of the cattle-raising industry is at present being planned, the following being an estimate of animal stocks in 1924: Cattle, 37,064,850; sheep, 30,671,840; and hogs, 1,436,640. The Province of Buenos Aires, which takes up the greater portion of the central plains, has many meat-packing plants owned by foreign capital, and from those are shipped chilled and frozen mutton and lamb which are in greater part destined for the Smithfield and continental markets. In 1924 the Argentine packing houses killed approximately 3,800,028 sheep, 3,789,129 cattle, and 96,547 hogs, while in 1925, 4,240,275 sheep, 3,322,677 cattle, and 100,451 hogs were killed in these establishments. The statistics for the first nine months of the current year

(1926) indicate an approximate 100 per cent increase in the hog slaughterings, a 30 per cent decrease in sheep and perhaps little difference in cattle slaughterings, as compared with last year. Approximately 832,400 tons of frozen and chilled meat were exported last year aside from all of the numerous by-products which the packing industry prepares principally for export. Hides, bones, tallow, hair, horns, edible organs, and fertilizers, all products turned out by the meat-packing plants, find a market abroad, and the United States has no small interest in these offerings.

Argentine wool has for many years been known for the quality of some of its classes; and the Boston wool market, although recent



CATTLE HERD IN THE ARGENTINE PAMPAS

operations have been small, is always closely in touch with the wool production of Argentina. Three hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and eighty five bales of wool were exported last year, which is a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year, which is accounted for in the general trend of export movement perhaps more than as an isolated commodity. Concordia wool is noted the world over for its quality, is always in great demand, and brings the best prices of all Argentine wool.

Among the various Argentine agricultural products are wheat, corn, linseed, oats, barley, rye, and birdseed.

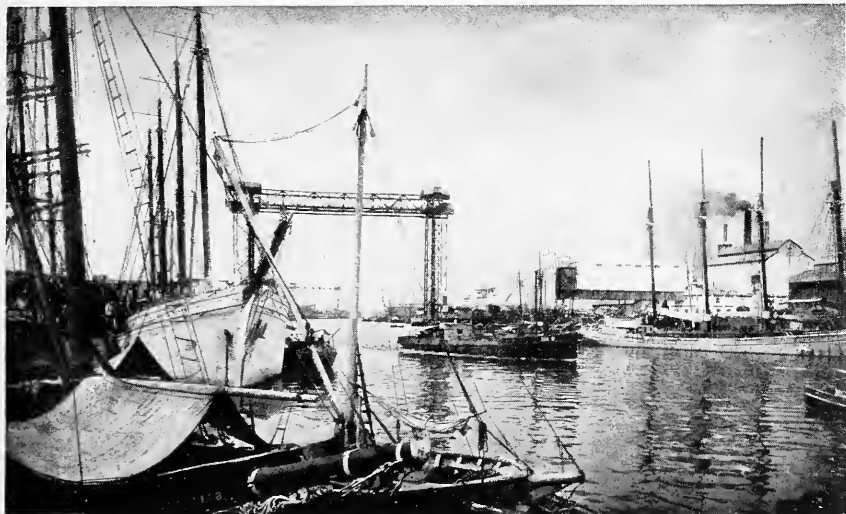
Last season was rather an unfortunate one for the wheat crop in the Province of Córdoba and in some sections of the Province of Buenos Aires and the Pampa region, and the crop did not measure up

to the estimates which had been established. However, official reports of the areas sown to these products this season are encouraging, and with favorable conditions prevailing a good crop will result.

The production during the season 1925-26 was as follows:

| | Tons |
|---------------|-----------|
| Corn..... | 7,000,000 |
| Wheat..... | 5,202,062 |
| Linseed..... | 1,907,989 |
| Oats..... | 1,167,484 |
| Barley..... | 371,316 |
| Rye..... | 120,231 |
| Birdseed..... | 31,246 |

Argentina has been peculiarly dependent upon other countries, notably England, Germany, and the United States, for her fuel, but



THE WATER FRONT OF BUENOS AIRES

One of the large meat-packing establishments in the right background

the increasing production of petroleum at the Comodoro Rivadavia oil fields on the South Atlantic coast and of those at Neuquén in the interior are meeting much of her requirement. There are numerous private American, British, and other foreign production companies operating in these districts, and the Government has a special department under which vast tracts of oil land are operated as a public utility. In this way Argentina hopes to ameliorate her position in the question of fuel. Recently the Government undertook a contract with the Government of Uruguay for supplying 50,000 tons of petroleum a year; 1925 statistics indicate that the Comodoro Rivadavia fields yielded 815,637,181 kilos and the Neuquén field 15,840,801 kilos of petroleum, a total increase of approximately 154,000,000 kilos over the 1924 production.

There are a number of refineries established in the Republic, and an American corporation has recently constructed for the Argentine Government a refinery with large capacity at La Plata.

From the most southern districts and along the Andes come some of the best furs used in the United States. Among them are the nutria skins which are highly valued for the making of hats. From all over the Republic are brought to the Buenos Aires hide markets hides and skins of all classes and grades, and American tanners find themselves dependent upon Argentina for her hides and tanning extract.

The dairy industry necessarily is a very important one, and the United States is Argentina's best customer for casein, used prin-



THE CUSTOMHOUSE, BUENOS AIRES

cipally by the paper manufacturers and glue factories. Cheese and butter are also exported in considerable quantities. Over 26,000 tons of butter and 17,000 tons of casein were shipped in 1925.

The Argentine producer has long been known for his resourcefulness, and merely as a matter of interest it is worthy of mention that not long ago a large shipment of fertilizer made from tons of locusts that have infested grain-covered sections of the north was sent to Europe as an experiment. Undoubtedly the Argentine farmer would be much happier to be rid of these destructive pests than to have discovered a means for capitalizing the injury to his crops.

A word concerning Argentina's manufacturing interests will serve to supplement the foregoing in presenting a contemporary picture of this country.

Manufacturing has increased slowly for various reasons, among which are principally the lack of good water power and a cheap and easily accessible fuel. The latter obstacle will undoubtedly be overcome to a great extent by the increase in petroleum production. Of course, Argentina lacks many of the raw materials necessary for the establishment of great industries, but this same situation exists in many countries. The raw materials could be imported and the finished product made here. A number of industries are already well established, notably among them the hosiery, canvas, heavy cloth, steel safe, furniture, and boot and shoe industries, besides the very modernly equipped meat-packing houses before mentioned. During the war manufacturing made rapid strides, but with the subsequent reduction in the cost of imported articles following the immediate postwar years and for other reasons which are axioms of economics, manufacturing has not made great progress.

An interesting index of the relation of the national capital, Buenos Aires, to the rest of the country from a commercial point of view is afforded by a comparison of clearing-house returns. In 1925 the total value of the checks that passed through the Buenos Aires clearing house was 40,000,000,000 paper pesos, while the clearings in all the clearing houses of the rest of the Republic amounted to somewhat over 5,000,000,000 paper pesos; in 1924 the figures were comparatively the same.

The traders of nearly every nation of any importance in Argentine foreign trade will find one of their own banks established in Argentina, and American business men are fortunate in having at their disposal the services of such well-known institutions as the First National Bank of Boston and the National City Bank of New York, both of which have large branches in Buenos Aires housed in their own edifices.

One of the most pressing needs of Argentina to-day is an increase in rural population, a population which will be stable and will settle down to the development of the many miles of some of the arable land which is at present receiving no, or at best careless, attention. The Government is now engaged in a definite program by which immigration will be encouraged.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

EXPORTS IN 1926.—The following table on exports for 1926 was prepared by the General Bureau of Statistics of the nation for the Ministry of the Treasury:

Value of exports, in gold pesos

| Group of products | 1926 | 1925 | Difference, plus (+) or minus (-) | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Real (pesos) | Relative (per cent) |
| Livestock..... | 347,648,691 | 386,385,023 | -38,736,332 | -10 |
| Agricultural..... | 410,862,575 | 444,666,437 | -33,803,862 | -7.6 |
| Forestral..... | 19,217,520 | 21,628,639 | -2,411,119 | -11.1 |
| Other products..... | 14,449,736 | 15,249,783 | -800,047 | -5.2 |
| Total..... | 792,178,522 | 867,929,882 | -75,751,360 | -8.7 |

As may be noted, though the value was less, the total volume of products exported in 1926 was greater than that of 1925, due to increase in grain exports, as shown below:

Quantities exported, in tons

| Group of products | 1926 | 1925 | Difference, plus (+) or minus (-) | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Real | Relative (per cent) |
| Livestock..... | 1,517,366 | 1,489,744 | +27,622 | +1.9 |
| Agricultural..... | 10,021,287 | 7,900,934 | +2,120,353 | +26.8 |
| Forestral..... | 313,563 | 381,880 | -68,317 | -17.9 |
| Other products..... | 422,652 | 475,455 | -52,803 | -11.1 |
| Total..... | 12,274,868 | 10,248,013 | +2,026,855 | +19.8 |

PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY IN ARGENTINA.—An interesting report was recently presented to the Ministry of Public Works by two engineers, Señor Juan A. Briano and Señor Eduardo Sagasta, who had been appointed by the President to study the various routes feasible in Argentina for the Pan American Railroad. By this rail-

road it is hoped to unite all the Republics of the American continent. A condensation of the main features of the report follows:

La Quiaca, on the Bolivian frontier, may be reached from Buenos Aires by three routes, two via Tucumán and the third via Rosario and Santa Fe. The shortest route via Tucumán (1,796 kilometers) is a combination of wide gage (1.676 meters) and narrow gage (1 meter). The other two, although formed of sections of different railroads, are entirely narrow gage. This is an advantage, as the Bolivian railroad leaving La Quiaca for La Paz is also narrow gage. Connections with the latter railroad for Chile and Peru are in operation.

Another narrow-gage connection with Bolivia will be possible through Yacuiba, which the railway is approaching from the Argentine side. The Gutiérrez-Carrillo protocol of 1922 named the conditions under which Argentina would undertake to construct a narrow-gage line from Yacuiba to Santa Cruz, 600 kilometers distant, giving a railroad 2,465 kilometers in length from Santa Cruz to Buenos Aires. This route, through plains rather than over the Andes, is suggested by Señor Briano for a section of the Pan American Railway, as connections could be made over projected lines at Santa Cruz for Chile via Sucre and for Peru via La Paz, while the narrow-gage lines from Formosa to Embarcación and from Resistencia to Metán would act as links between this route and other possible sections of the Pan American Railway from countries to the north of Argentina.

The Argentine provinces of Entre Ríos and Corrientes and the Territory of Misiones are also well provided with standard-gage (1.465 meters) railways, with which lines from Brazil, Paraguay, or Uruguay might form a junction. A branch line leads from the aforesaid provinces to Buenos Aires.

Furthermore, Argentina has under construction a line from Rosario de Lerma, in the province of Salta, to Socompa, on the Argentine-Chilean frontier. Nothing has as yet been done on the Chilean side, however.

Other projected lines might also be advantageously combined with railroads of neighboring countries.

BOLIVIA

DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.—During the 10 years since automobiles were first introduced into Bolivia for practical use many improvements have been made in furnishing equipment and repairs. About three years ago a garage and service station were established in Oruro in connection with a workshop where automobile bodies are manufactured and first-class repairs of all kinds are made. Practically all the labor employed in this concern is native, thus constituting a real national industry. In La Paz, about a year ago, a modern garage was erected at a cost of approximately 180,000 bolivianos. The company owning this garage has a capital of 1,000,000 bolivianos, including real estate, garages, and equipment. Seventy workmen, 40 clerks, and 3 mechanical engineers are employed.

AVIATION COMPANY ORGANIZED.—The Bolivian Government has signed a contract with the newly organized Bolivian Aerial Transport Co. The organization of this company represents the united efforts of a group of national and foreign capitalists, the main object being to

establish aerial communication between La Paz, the Yungas region, the northern and northeastern sections of the Republic and the city of Sucre. According to the contract, the company will deposit funds in the national treasury as a guaranty that flights will be started within one year. The pilots and mechanics will be brought from Europe. The most modern types of airplanes, especially suited to the altitude conditions in Bolivia, will be imported and equipped with all appliances necessary for the safety of passengers.

RAILROAD LOAN.—See page 503.

BRAZIL

IMMIGRATION.—The Immigration Service of Brazil during 1926 inspected 948 vessels from foreign ports, of which 797 brought to the port of Rio de Janeiro 67,171 immigrants (intermediate, second, and third class passengers), including 1,169 Brazilians. The greatest number of immigrants came from the following countries: Germany, 4,021; Spain, 3,156; Italy, 3,752; Japan, 7,552; Lithuania, 1,901; Poland, 2,056; Portugal, 22,334; Rumania, 9,379; and Turkey, 3,123. During this same period the immigration service sent to the interior of the country by rail and boat 34,426 immigrants and laborers, national and foreign, with their baggage.

With the exception of the second-class passengers and the Brazilians, all these immigrants passed through the Government immigration station on the Ilha das Flores, where they received a medical examination and all heads of families and single men over 18 were registered. In addition to the immigrants received through the port of Rio de Janeiro the immigration service reported that from January to October, 1926, 44,180 immigrants had entered the country by other ports, thus bringing the total number of immigrants so far reported for the year to 111,351.

BRAZILIAN FEDERATION FOR HIGHWAY EDUCATION.—On the motion of Drs. Licinio de Almeida, Joaquim T. de Oliveira Penteadó, and Philuvio de Cerqueira Rodrigues, the Fourth Brazilian National Highway Congress voted to appoint a committee of 5 to 10 members to consider the entrance of Brazil into the Pan American Federation for Highway Education. The committee is also to draw up statutes for the Brazilian Federation for Highway Education.

HIGHWAYS.—According to the *Brazil Ferrol Carril* of January 13, 1927, the total length of highways in use in Brazil in October, 1925, was 6,592 kilometers, to which were added 5,000 kilometers during 1926, making at the beginning of 1927, 11,592 kilometers of highways (kilometer equals 0.62 mile).

SERVICES OFFERED BY ASSOCIAÇÃO COMMERCIAL DE SÃO PAULO.—This association, one of the most important chambers of commerce in South America, has an interchange department the purpose of

which is to facilitate commercial relations between Brazil and foreign countries. For a small charge this department will supply information on credit and commercial law, market reports, tariff rates, import and export statistics, and a list of all Brazilian firms classified according to the nature of their business. It also undertakes to collect accounts due.

CHILE

NITRATE EXPORTS.—According to information furnished to the Minister of the Treasury the nitrate exports for 1926 amounted to 16,583,262 metric quintals, which paid export taxes to the Government of 168,154,284.88 pesos national currency, aside from the export tax on by-products, such as iodine and borax, which amounts to several million pesos.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—The Agricultural Congress held at Aconcagua in the latter part of January, 1927, passed resolutions recommending that the Bureau of Highways be separated from the Department of Public Works; that more funds be appropriated annually for highway construction and maintenance; that a flexible tax be placed on imported livestock to protect national livestock breeders; that the production of fruits and hemp be increased; and that new markets in Colombia and Ecuador be developed for Chilean products.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—It was expected that a commercial air line between Santiago and Valparaiso would begin operations about the middle of February. The contract for this passenger, mail, and parcels post service was signed by Señor Testart and a representative of the Government in 1924.

COLOMBIA

BROADCASTING STATION.—An agreement was signed recently by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs with a foreign company providing for the installation of a broadcasting station in the city of Bogotá. This station will have a range of 300 kilometers, and may be heard at a still greater distance, according to the class of receiving set used. Considering the advantages Bogotá would derive from direct radiotelegraphic communication with other parts of the Republic, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has decided that, in connection with the new broadcasting station, a wireless telegraphic system shall be installed, thus putting Bogotá into wireless telegraphic communication with the entire Republic. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS.—The Departmental government of Cundinamarca has obtained a loan of 350,000 pesos from the Central Bank of Bogotá, which will be used for the construction of highways in that Department.

GOLD MINE.—In the Department of Nariño recent investigations have disclosed gold deposits. According to the reports of two English engineers who have made extensive examinations of this region, these deposits give promise of the existence of a valuable gold mine, perhaps one of the richest in the southern section of the Republic. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

EXTENSION OF ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.—See page 505.

COSTA RICA

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOR FACILITIES.—Definite plans are being made for the construction of a wharf in Puntarenas to accommodate ocean liners. This work, authorized by an executive decree of January 17, 1927, will be financed from the \$8,000,000 loan recently concluded with New York bankers by the government.

MANUFACTURE OF REED FURNITURE.—A new industrial field for Costa Rican women has been opened by the directors of the Buen Pastor women's reformatory in San José who have started the manufacture of reed furniture in that place. Directed by experts, the women have made good progress, an excellent set of furniture having already been placed on sale in San José. Although the fiber used is not produced in the country, it is believed that some adequate species of Costa Rican plant may in time be found.

STONE CRUSHER.—On January 31, 1927, all necessary equipment for the stone crusher recently constructed in the neighborhood of Cartago had been installed, and the work of supplying crushed rock for the roads was begun. Run by a motor of 25 horsepower and with a hopper capacity of 100 tons, the crusher turns out 50 to 70 cubic meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) of crushed rock in an 8-hour day.

CUBA

ASSOCIATION OF FISHING CRAFT OWNERS.—Last February an association of fishing craft owners was organized, with a view to protecting this important industry which, although the third largest in the country, employing about 20,000 persons, has never before had a definite organization. The Cuban waters abound with fish of a fine quality but in spite of this fact the association states that approximately one-half of the fish consumed in Cuba is imported from the United States. The Association of Fishing Craft Owners will endeavor to have experts investigate actual laws governing fishing and draft laws and regulations for improving such conditions and will also seek the enactment of a protective tariff.

STOCK COMPANIES TAXED.—The law signed by President Machado on January 27, 1927, regarding the application of the 8 per cent

tax on the profits of all companies with a share capital, whether domestic or foreign, and the extension of the 1½ per cent gross sales tax to transactions in foreign goods made through Cuban commission agents, was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 29, 1927.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BREAKWATER FOR THE HARBOR OF SANTO DOMINGO.—A contract has been signed by the Dominican Republic with an American engineering corporation for the construction of a breakwater in the harbor of Santo Domingo. (*Courtesy of Señor Félix M. Pérez S.*)

CITY IMPROVEMENTS IN SANTO DOMINGO.—The full text of the contract recently signed by the Dominican Government, for the construction of water and sewer systems in the city of Santo Domingo and the paving of the streets of that city is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of December 18, 1926. The water and sewer systems will cost \$2,245,000. Payment is to be made for pavements and sidewalks on a unit basis.

ECUADOR

MANUFACTURE OF CHINAWARE.—In Ambato, a very progressive and industrious city located in the central highlands of Ecuador, a new manufacture has been established, that of making chinaware, which is giving promise of developing into an important industry.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—Early in January last a group of leading business men met in Quito for the purpose of organizing the Industrial Association of Ecuador, the aim of this organization being to encourage the development of Ecuadorean industries, especially textile manufacture.

ESMERALDAS RAILROAD.—The first shipment of rails for the Quito-Esmeraldas Railroad was recently received in Ecuador. Monthly shipments are promised hereafter so that the construction of this road will continue without interruption.

ESMERALDAS-QUININDÉ HIGHWAY.—Work on the highway from Esmeraldas to Quinindé is progressing rapidly, and it is hoped the road will be completed within the next few months. Part of the work on this road has been done by the Western Agricultural Society, which is responsible for the agricultural development of lands in the vicinity of Quinindé. The society also proposes to develop on a large scale the cultivation of bananas, rice, and coffee, and to raise hogs in considerable numbers.

GUATEMALA

NEW INDUSTRIES IN QUEZALTENANGO.—Laundry soap made at a low cost from national raw material was recently placed on sale in Quezaltenango by an enterprising manufacturer. Latest reports

state that, owing to the growing demand, machinery has been ordered from abroad, and within a short time the present output will be increased by the manufacture of high-grade toilet soap and stearic candles.

HAITI

CONDITION OF ROADS IN THE REPUBLIC.—It is worthy of special note that the roads of the Republic held up particularly well during the past rainy season. At no time was traffic closed between Port au Prince and Cayes, and for only a few hours was there an interruption between Port au Prince and Cape Haitien, due to a break in the dike in the Artibonite River. At the end of December the roads in general through the country were in better condition than ever before. The constant improvement to the roads through gravel surfacing has been largely responsible for this condition, although the ever-increasing traffic will continue to render necessary additional maintenance. (*Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1926.)

AGRICULTURAL AGENTS.—During the month of December last, there were 11 agricultural agents working through the country. The greatest part of their activity was directed toward getting their demonstration farms in shape, and planting red beans and sweet potatoes. Several varieties of seeds have been distributed by some of the agents, 80 farms and agricultural sections have been inspected, and valuable instruction given in the methods of harvesting crops, especially coffee and cotton. (*Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1926.)

HOG RAISING.—In order to encourage progressive farmers in hog raising, an arrangement is in force whereby such farmers may secure the loan of a purebred pair of Duroc hogs free of charge for a certain period. Tentative arrangements were made with a prominent planter to cooperate with him in establishing a hog demonstration farm and also to assist him in grading up his native dairy herd. Last summer he bought a pure bred Duroc boar from the agricultural service and now has several litters of crossbred pigs. As a result of his willingness to cooperate, an animal clinic was established at his plantation by the veterinary science department. (*Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1926.)

HONDURAS

EXPORTS FOR 1926.—According to figures published in the press of Tegucigalpa, exports for 1926 amounted to 26,912,011.51 silver pesos, or 2,945,904.90 silver pesos more than those of the previous year. The exports subject to duties were valued at 20,379,906.66 silver pesos and the free exports at 6,532,104.85 silver pesos. Gold

coin to the amount of 3,000 pesos, silver coin to the amount of 22,321 silver pesos, and 100,000 pesos in American bank notes were sent out of the country. The chief exports were bananas, silver, and sugar.

HIGHWAYS.—The following figures on highways were taken from the report made in January, 1927, by the Minister of Promotion, Public Works, Agriculture, and Labor:

The sums expended last year on the various highways are as follows: Southern highway, 28,983.36 pesos; northern highway, 208,026.16 pesos, including 25,392.81 pesos and 34,404.92 pesos expended on the Celguapa and Humuya bridges, respectively. On the northern highway 45 masonry bridges were built, in addition to the iron bridge which is to cross the Humuya River. The inhabitants of Santa Barbara, who have begun a road to connect their city with the cities of Trinidad, Colina, and San Pedro Sula, have already constructed 117 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile).

WIRELESS STATIONS.—The wireless stations in Honduras are the Tropical Wireless station at Tegucigalpa; La Ceiba station, of the Standard Fruit Co.; Puerto Cortés station, of the Cuyamel Fruit Co.; Puerto Castilla station, of the Truxillo Railroad Co.; Islas del Cisne station, of the United Fruit Co.; and Nueva Tela station, of the Tela Railroad Co.

MEXICO

AIR PASSENGER SERVICE.—It was expected that the Lloyd Air Line would start a passenger service in March between Veracruz and Progreso, Yucatan, with Dornier-Merkur all-metal monoplanes. The time of the journey will be about eight hours, with three half-hour stops at Puerto México, Frontera, and Campeche, in contrast to a trip of more than 30 hours by sea, boats being at present the only means of communication between Veracruz and Progreso. The monoplane to be used is 12.5 meters in length (meter equals 3.28 feet), seating eight passengers comfortably in its cabin. Later the Lloyd Air Line expects to extend its service along the entire Gulf coast of Mexico, and eventually to Habana.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE SERVICE.—Long-distance telephone service between Mexico City and San Luis Potosí, a distance of 525 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), was opened on February 14 of this year. This will shortly be followed by long-distance lines from the capital to Tampico and thence to Ciudad Victoria, Monterrey, and Nuevo Laredo, where they will connect with the long-distance telephone system of the United States and by means of that system with those of Canada and Cuba.

HIGHWAY PLANS FOR 1927.—As previously stated in the *Bulletin*, the sum of 10,000,000 pesos is to be spent by the Government on highways in 1927. Although this is 2,000,000 pesos less than the appropriation for 1926, more work will be accomplished, since last

year a large outlay was made for road machinery, and in addition a reorganization under the national highway commission is expected to effect a daily saving of more than 7,000 pesos, although producing equal results.

Work on the highway from Mexico City to Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, will be energetically pushed, 500,000 pesos a month being devoted to its construction. The section from Acapulco to Iguala will receive preferential attention, as by this means communication will be established between the Pacific port and the capital via the highway to Iguala and thence to Mexico City by rail. An additional sum of 100,000 pesos a month is appropriated for the construction of two large bridges over the Papagayos and Mexcala Rivers on the section mentioned.

The Mexico City-Laredo highway, which connects at the latter city with the United States highway system and has aroused great interest among the motorists of Mexico's northern neighbor, will also be considerably advanced during the year, beginning with the section from the border south to Monterrey, approximately 200 miles in length. From Monterrey a branch road will be constructed to Montemorelos through the picturesque Huajuco Canyon and other points of great scenic beauty in the Sierra Madre.

Final dressing and oiling will be given to the highways from Mexico City to Pachuca and Puebla and all other work on them completed.

In addition, the Government is assigning from time to time sums to assist States or municipalities in constructing local roads.

PARTICIPATION IN IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—The Government appropriation for participation in the Ibero-American Exposition to be held in Seville, Spain, next year, has been increased to 300,000 pesos in order that the building to house the Mexican exhibits may be of permanent rather than of temporary construction. The design for the building will be selected from those submitted in an architectural competition held for the purpose.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.—The National Bureau of Statistics, as reported in *El Universal* of Mexico City for March 4, 1927, gives the production of petroleum in Mexico during 1926 as 14,386,224 cubic meters, or 90,609,991 barrels, a decrease from that of 1925 of 3,990,318 cubic meters, or 24,978,458 barrels.

NICARAGUA

FLOUR MILLS.—The flour mills installed in Masaya in the latter half of 1926 were put to use in November, producing a good flour which the bakers agree is satisfactory. It is believed that before long these mills will furnish enough flour to supply local demand without using the imported article.

WOOD EXPORTS.—According to the press of Managua, the following exports of woods were made between November, 1925, and December, 1926:

| | Feet | | Feet |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Mahogany..... | 9,196,567 | Cocobolo..... | 1,933,418 |
| Cedar..... | 1,992,546 | Ñámbar..... | 394,380 |
| Pine..... | 255,229 | Brasil..... | 664,198 |
| Guayacán..... | 652,236 | Mora..... | 4,140,067 |

PANAMA

PEARL FISHING.—The Government has signed a contract with Señor Carlos J. Roquebert granting him a monopoly of pearl fishing off the Island of Coiba, a Government penal colony. The contract runs for two years from January 1, 1927, during which time the contractor undertakes to fish for pearls and pearl shell at his own expense, paying to the Government 25 per cent of the value of pearls and pearl shell obtained.

BUSINESS IN AGUADULCE.—Reports from Aguadulce state that business is thriving in that section. Two sugar mills are in operation with additional machinery this year and are producing a fine granulated sugar.

Automobile traffic is now growing between Aguadulce and the city of Panama and the Canal Zone, due to the good roads, while there is also daily automobile traffic to Calobre, a hot-spring resort.

SAN BLAS BANANA COUNTRY.—The San Blas region, which has long been famous for the quantity and quality of its coconuts, is now becoming an important banana center. The San Blas Co. is the largest such company in that region, having seven plantations of which but three are yet in full production, yielding a weekly output of 9,000 to 12,000 bunches. This company also possesses a coconut plantation with 75,000 coconut palms. The United Fruit Co. is laying out a plantation and planning a port near Permé. During the month of January there were 395,000 coconuts exported from the San Blas region, as well as 43,000 bunches of bananas, shipped by the San Blas Co.

PARAGUAY

EXPORTATION OF SALTED HIDES.—According to data received from the National Bureau of Statistics, 288,235 salted hides were exported from Paraguay during 1926, the destination of the shipments being as follows:

| Destination | Quantity |
|----------------|----------|
| Argentina..... | 159,507 |
| Belgium..... | 9,950 |
| England..... | 4,895 |
| France..... | 7,000 |
| Germany..... | 60,475 |
| Italy..... | 20,300 |

| Destination | Quantity |
|--------------------|----------|
| Spain..... | 1, 500 |
| Switzerland..... | 3, 500 |
| United States..... | 2, 500 |
| Uruguay..... | 18, 596 |

IMPORTANT PURCHASE OF HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY.—An expenditure of 1,000,000 pesos in the purchase of highway construction machinery including two large levelers, plows, a steam shovel, two caterpillar tractors, trailers, carts, an automobile truck, disk plows, a dump cart, and other machinery for the use of the Department of Public Works received Government authorization on January 21, 1927.

EXPERIMENT STATION.—In accordance with a recent resolution, an agricultural experiment station will be established on a 5-hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acres) tract of land at Tacumbú, a Government estate near Asunción.

NEW STEAMER SCHEDULE.—On December 28, 1926, transportation facilities on the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers between Buenos Aires and Asunción were materially increased by the inauguration of a new schedule of three trips a week for passenger steamers.

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN IMMIGRATION.—A group of 50 German families, all possessing some capital, was expected to arrive in Paraguay during April; they will settle on a 6-league tract of land recently purchased for them in Barranquerita at a cost of 1,500,000 pesos. Moreover, an advance group of Austrian immigrants fully equipped for agricultural pursuits was expected to reach Asunción by the last of January.

YERBA-MATE CULTIVATION.—Owing to a continued increase in the demand for yerba mate and consequent high prices, a company has been formed for the cultivation of that plant, also known as Paraguayan tea. Located near Concepción, the company's plantation is the largest single enterprise of its kind in Paraguay, having 7,000,000 plants under cultivation.

ASUNCIÓN-SAN BERNARDINO BUS SERVICE.—Permanent bus service on a schedule of three trips a week was recently started between Asunción and San Bernardino.

COTTON COMPETITION.—According to *El Diario* of Asunción for January 14, 1927, the Bureau of Agriculture is perfecting plans for a cotton competition to take place in May. Provision will also be made for an annual competition of raw, seed, ginned and graded cotton to be held each year in May under the auspices of the Bureau of Agriculture in cooperation with similar organizations. The prizes, which are to be donated by individuals, societies, and commercial houses interested in the promotion of agriculture, will be awarded on a basis of quantity, quality, preparation and selection, and the

crops represented by the prize specimens sold on the market as selected grades.

PERU

IMPORTATION OF AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS.—It is interesting to note from commercial statistics for the year 1925 that the United States supplied 1,341 of the trucks imported into Peru during that year, as against 65 imported from other countries. Passenger cars imported into Peru during 1925 numbered in all 1,239, of which 1,160 were from the United States, the remaining 79 being of European make.

INVOICES FOR PACKAGES OF SMALL VALUE NOT REQUIRED.—According to a decree effective February 9, 1927, consular invoices from the country of origin are no longer required for packages sent to Peru by parcel post where the value of the merchandise does not exceed 10 Peruvian pounds. The usual consular fee, however, will be collected at the office of destination. (*Commerce Reports*, February 28, 1927.)

DEMONSTRATION FARM.—The Government recently made an appropriation of 500 Peruvian pounds for the establishment of an agricultural and livestock demonstration farm near the city of Arequipa. The sum of 120 Peruvian pounds a month is allowed for the upkeep of this farm.

REGULATIONS FOR PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS. See page 509.

SALVADOR

NEW SECTION OF INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYS.—On January 17, 1927, Dr. Quiñónez Molina, President of the Republic, officially opened the new Soyapango-Textistepeque-Santa Ana section of the International Railways of Central America, which connects the eastern and western sections of the country. A section still to be constructed will unite Salvador with the sister Republic of Guatemala, and open the Atlantic coast to Salvadorean commerce. The length of the entire section from Cutuco to Santa Ana, including the Soyapango-Textistepeque branch, is 359 kilometers.

ARMY AIRPLANES.—On January 11, 1927, in honor of the birthday of Dr. Quiñónez Molina, retiring President of Salvador, the Ministry of War held the christening of the 15 airplanes of the aviation service of Salvador. President Quiñónez Molina opened the ceremony by presenting a war plane as his gift to the national aviation service. Each plane was christened by a young lady from the Province for which it was named.

URUGUAY

EXPORTATION OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS.—According to customhouse reports, the following animal products were exported from Uruguay through the port of Montevideo during 1926:

| | Quantity | Kilograms |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Wool: | | |
| Rough | bales | 100,833 |
| Washed | do | 4,540 |
| Semiwashed | do | 2,773 |
| Hides: | | |
| Sheepskins | do | 7,539 |
| Lambskins | do | 84 |
| Flint | do | 304,832 |
| Salt | do | 722,145 |
| Calfskins | | |
| Flint | do | 182,161 |
| Salt | number | 141,308 |
| Flint, stillborn | do | 78,952 |
| Salt, stillborn | bundles | 7,606 |
| Otter skins, dry | units | 48,842 |
| Pony skins, dry | do | 15,072 |
| Capibara skins | do | 13,276 |
| Wolfskins | do | 963 |
| Hides, tanned | do | 206,065 |
| Meat: | | |
| Beef— | | |
| Hindquarter, frozen | bundles | 492,944 |
| Forequarter, frozen | do | 492,354 |
| Forequarter, chilled | do | 133,785 |
| Hindquarter, chilled | do | 147,830 |
| Pork sausage, frozen | do | 178,616 |
| Mutton, frozen | do | 884,826 |
| Meat | | |
| Extract | do | 5,773 |
| Broth | do | 220 |
| Canned | boxes | 115,705 |
| Tongue, canned | do | 9,910 |
| Meat, frozen | bundles | 588,540 |
| Pork | | |
| Frozen | do | 377 |
| Salted | do | 218 |
| Grease: | | |
| Fat | do | 30,841 |
| Tallow | do | 25,841 |
| Stearine | do | 2,823 |
| Neat's-foot oil | do | 712 |
| Other products: | | |
| Hair and bristles | bales | 716 |
| Claws | do | 585 |
| Nerves and tendons | do | 4,606 |
| Tankage, dried and salted | do | 6,210 |
| Horn | units | 1,378,780 |
| Bone | | 6,669,242 |
| Hoofs | | 617,711 |
| Blood, dried | | 2,007,415 |
| Casings | | 2,236,667 |
| Ostrich plumes | | 7,256 |

BREEDING STATIONS.—It was announced on January 31, 1927, that five breeding stations, located in Colonia, San José, Canelones, Maldonado, and Treinta y Tres, respectively, have been established

by the Bureau of Agriculture for the production of choice breeds of Shorthorn cattle and Normandy horses.

HIGH-TENSION LINE CONSTRUCTION.—According to a recent report plans are being completed by the State Electric Plant of Montevideo for the provision of electric current to the city of San José, about 98 kilometers distant, over a high-tension aerial wire of 25,000 volts capacity. It is estimated that the cost of construction will reach \$500,000.

BUENOS AIRES-MONTEVIDEO AIR SERVICE.—During the month of December, 1926, the aeroplane service maintained by the Junker Mission made 28 regular flights, carrying 84 passengers, 390 kilograms of baggage, and 388 kilograms of mail. All flights were made on schedule time at an average rate of 130 kilometers an hour, and no losses were incurred.

PRICE INVESTIGATION.—A commission recently appointed by the Government to make a study of the cost of the production and transportation of meat with the purpose of setting a minimum price on animal products for exportation held its first meeting on January 14, 1927.

VENEZUELA

VENEZUELAN OIL PRODUCTION.—According to *O'Shaughnessy's South American Oil Reports*, the total production of Venezuelan oil fields during 1926 was 37,226,019 barrels (barrels of 42 gallons), an increase of about 6,326,000 barrels over the 1925 production. Of this amount 33,862,027 barrels were shipped in 1926.

FOREIGN TRADE THROUGH LA GUAIRA.—The total foreign trade of La Guaira, exclusive of merchandise carried in sailing vessels to and from near-by countries, amounted to 161,649 metric tons (metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds), or 13,489 tons of exports, and 148,160 tons of imports, showing a gain of approximately 39 per cent over 1925, and 88 per cent over 1924. Imports increased approximately 57 per cent over 1925, and 115 per cent over 1924. Exports decreased approximately 38 per cent in comparison to those of 1925 and 20 per cent in comparison to those of 1924. Dutch ships handled the largest percentages of the carrying trade. Exports during 1926, listed according to commodities, were as follows:

| Commodity | First quarter | Second quarter | Third quarter | Fourth quarter | Total |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> |
| Coffee..... | 3, 409 | 2, 474 | 1, 117 | 272 | 7, 272 |
| Cacao..... | 1, 564 | 2, 099 | 1, 000 | 453 | 5, 116 |
| Hides..... | 59 | 48 | 96 | 83 | 286 |
| Sugar..... | 140 | | | | 140 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 282 | 134 | 137 | 122 | 675 |
| Total..... | 5, 454 | 4, 755 | 2, 350 | 930 | 13, 489 |

COFFEE EXPORTS FROM MARACAIBO.—According to the best available nonofficial information, coffee exports during 1926 through the port of Maracaibo were 473,795 sacks weighing approximately 60 kilos each (kilo equals 2.2 pounds). Their destination was as follows:

| Destination | Sacks |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Curaçao..... | 2, 637 |
| France..... | 250 |
| Germany..... | 28, 375 |
| Holland..... | 25, 972 |
| Italy..... | 3, 734 |
| Spain..... | 810 |
| United States..... | 370, 973 |
| Various European ports..... | 39, 993 |
| Venezuelan ports..... | 1, 051 |
| Total..... | 473, 795 |

MARKETING OF CORDILLERA WHEAT.—Last year for the first time, as a result of improved transportation facilities brought about by the construction of the Transandine Highway, more than 1,000 sacks of wheat produced in the cordillera regions near Mucuchíes were brought to the mills at Vargas, State of Táchira, 200 sacks of flour from Mucurubá also being placed on sale in Táriba (Táchira). Although of seemingly insignificant quantities, the marketing of these products is nevertheless important as signaling the opening of new areas of consumption and production.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATERWORKS.—Work on the improvement and reconstruction of the Valencia waterworks was reported to have been begun on January 27, 1927. It is estimated that when completed the aqueduct will have a capacity of 75 liters of water a second, or 61 liters more than its present capacity.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The erection of a new telegraph line between Caracas and Maracay at a cost of 100,000 bolivars was authorized by a presidential decree of January 27, 1927.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

BUDGET FOR 1927 PASSED.—On January 28, 1927, the President signed the budget law No. 11389 for 1927 as approved by the Senate the previous day. Instructions were given to the Ministry of the Treasury for the distribution of copies of the budget among the

Government bureaus. The total figures, including ordinary expenditures, public works, Annex K, subsidies and bonds for the indebtedness of the State railways, amount to 977,679,517 paper pesos.

BOLIVIA

EXPANSION OF NATIONAL BANKS.—The following banking statistics show not only the progress made by the national banks, but the economic development of the country during the last 10 years as well. The capital and reserves of the three banks, Banco de la Nación Boliviana, Banco Nacional de Bolivia, and Banco Mercantil, have increased 40 per cent from December, 1915, to December, 1925, as the following table shows:

| | 1915 | 1925 | Increase | Per cent |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| Capital in bolivianos..... | 40, 962, 500. 00 | 46, 500, 000. 00 | 5, 537, 500. 00 | 13. 5 |
| Reserves..... | 5, 693, 920. 61 | 18, 651, 270. 94 | 12, 957, 350. 33 | 227. 5 |
| Total..... | 46, 656, 420. 61 | 65, 151, 270. 94 | 18, 494, 850. 33 | 39. 64 |

| Gold coin in the vaults of the three banks, Dec. 31, 1925: | Bolivianos |
|--|------------------|
| Banco de la Nación Boliviana..... | 16, 834, 270. 80 |
| Banco Nacional de Bolivia..... | 2, 610, 585. 00 |
| Banco Mercantil..... | 1, 622, 756. 25 |
| Total..... | 21, 067, 612. 05 |

As on December 31, 1915, the stock of gold coin held by all the national banks amounted to only 12,820,825 bolivianos, an increase of 8,246,787.05 bolivianos was made in 10 years.

RAILROAD LOAN.—Last January the Bolivian Government, through a special financial agent, negotiated a loan with a New York firm for \$14,000,000 at 7 per cent interest. The bonds sold at 98½. The Bolivian Government pledges certain revenues to secure payment of interest, amortization, and principal. The loan will be applied to railroad construction. The Potosí-Sucre railroad, on which only 50 kilometers of rails are lacking, will be finished at an outlay not exceeding \$5,000,000. For the La Quiaca-Atocha line, in operation since 1925, approximately \$1,000,000 will be allowed for equipment and improvements. The Government will ask for bids for the construction of the railroad from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, for which approximately seven millions of the above-mentioned loan will be spent during the years 1926 and 1927. According to the complete plans outlined by the engineer in charge of this railroad an expenditure of about \$30,000,000 will be required to finish this line.

BRAZIL

BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR.—Law No. 5 of January 12, 1927, places the budget of expenditures of Brazil for the fiscal year 1927 at 109,023 gold contos and 1,288,519 paper contos, as follows:

| | Gold contos | Paper contos |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Ministry of Justice and Interior | 22 | 123, 924 |
| Ministry of Foreign Relations | 6, 208 | 4, 480 |
| Ministry of the Navy | 1, 400 | 114, 127 |
| Ministry of War | 100 | 194, 334 |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce | 548 | 74, 402 |
| Ministry of Highways and Public Works | 13, 407 | 505, 270 |
| Ministry of the Treasury | 87, 338 | 272, 288 |

Law No. 5,127 of December 31, 1926, estimates the receipts at 140,605 gold contos and 1,155,736 paper contos, giving a surplus of both gold and paper.

CHILE

BUDGET FOR 1927. According to information in the press of Santiago the following figures show the estimated gross receipts and expenditures of the Government for the year:

| <i>Receipts, in pesos</i> | |
|--|----------------|
| Ordinary revenues: | |
| (a) National property | 18,290,018.92 |
| (b) National services | 402,659,359.25 |
| (c) Direct and indirect taxes | 709,872,464.04 |
| (d) Various revenues | 124,753,126.42 |
| Total | 955,574,665.63 |
| Revenues from special laws, devoted to particular objects: | |
| Plans and construction of sewer systems | 8,585,000 |
| Dredging of the Mapocho River | 2,000,000 |
| Port works | 26,900,000 |
| Total | 37,485,000.00 |
| Grand total | 993,059,665.63 |

| <i>Expenditures, in pesos</i> | |
|--|----------------|
| Interior | 133,796,415.28 |
| Foreign relations | 9,226,889.34 |
| Justice | 28,669,774.78 |
| Public instruction | 141,387,605.81 |
| Treasury | 298,290,274.94 |
| War | 115,228,669.98 |
| Navy | 97,053,786.24 |
| Agriculture and industry | 14,470,908.00 |
| Lands and colonization | 1,980,865.80 |
| Public works, commerce, and communications | 126,581,267.90 |
| Hygiene and public charity | 24,659,915.62 |
| Social welfare and labor | 1,713,292.00 |
| Total expenditures | 993,059,665.63 |

MORTGAGE BANK GOLD NOTES.—Guaranteed five-year 6 per cent agricultural gold notes of the Mortgage Bank of Chile, maturing December 31, 1931, were placed at 98³/₄ per cent on the New York

market last December to the amount of \$10,000,000. The proceeds will be used for the purpose of making loans secured by agricultural products or implements.

COLOMBIA

EXTENSION OF ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.—The departmental government of Antioquia has made an agreement with a foreign banking firm for a loan of £100,000. The loan, which bears 8 per cent interest, is authorized for a period of five years, with the privilege, on either side, of renewing the contract if so desired. The funds from this loan will be used to extend the eastern electric tramway to the Cundinamarca Railway.

LOAN FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF BOLÍVAR.—The government of the Department of Bolívar has published a brief description of industrial and financial conditions in that Department for the benefit of banking firms that may be interested in subscribing a loan of 5,000,000 pesos, the proceeds from which will be used for the following purposes: Organization of a monopoly of the production and sale of beverages, which would mean doubling the revenues from the sale of liquors in that Department; construction of a government palace with offices for all the different branches of the administration, a hall for the sessions of the departmental assembly, and an apartment to serve as the private residence of the governor; construction of two large buildings for normal schools; completion of police headquarters; improvements in the building of the University of Cartagena; construction of a highway system to facilitate road transportation, thus helping to promote agriculture. The above-mentioned report of the Department of Bolívar states that this Department has no outstanding debts nor mortgages on any of its revenues. As security for the new loan the revenues from the sale of liquor, tobacco, and livestock are offered, yielding in all about 1,000,000 pesos annually. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING 1926.—Figures from the Treasury Department, for the year 1926, give the receipts and expenditures as follows:

| <i>Receipts</i> | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Receiver General of Customs..... | \$4, 608, 799. 65 |
| Internal revenues..... | 5, 527, 725. 85 |
| Lottery..... | 2, 235, 690. 00 |
| Dominican Central Railway..... | 299, 070. 05 |
| Total..... | 12, 671, 285. 55 |
| Balance on December 31, 1925..... | 1, 608, 089. 44 |
| Total..... | 14, 279, 374. 99 |

| <i>Expenditures</i> | |
|--|------------------|
| Receiver General of Customs..... | \$295, 284. 56 |
| Public Debt Service..... | 2, 985, 977. 99 |
| General and special expenditures..... | 8, 216, 639. 34 |
| Lottery..... | 1, 586, 876. 28 |
| Dominican Central Railway..... | 331, 810. 08 |
| Total..... | 13, 416, 588. 25 |
| Cheques paid during the year and credits authorized..... | 65, 031. 23 |
| Total..... | 13, 481, 619. 48 |
| Balance on December 31, 1926..... | 797, 755. 51 |
| Total..... | 14, 279, 374. 99 |

(Courtesy of Señor Félix M. Pérez S.)

AMORTIZATION OF DEBT.—On January 20, 1927, the Receiver General of Customs placed a check in the National Treasury for the sum of \$213,953.58, these funds to be applied to the final amortization of the 1908 loan, due in 1958, thus covering the obligations on this loan 31 years before the time limit. *(Courtesy of Señor Félix M. Pérez S.)*

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.—President Vásquez has appointed a committee to supervise the expenditure of the \$5,000,000 loan of 1926. This committee is composed of the following persons: Señor M. Martín de Moya, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman; Señor Rafael A. Espaillat, Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration; Señor Andrés Pastoriza, Secretary of Promotion and Communications; Señor Francisco A. Herrera, national treasurer; and Señor Víctor E. Garrido, who will act as secretary of the committee.

HAITI

PUBLIC DEBT.—Each item of the public debt was reduced in December, with amortization of substantial proportions occurring in the series B loan. As a result gross debt declined from 113,092,000 gourdes at the end of December, 1925, to 105,549,000 gourdes on December 31, 1926, a decline of 7,543,000 gourdes, or 6.67 per cent, showing the very satisfactory rate of debt reduction which is at present characterizing the administration of Haitian finances.

By reason of the enlarged cash balance the net debt on December 31 stood at 94,245,000 gourdes, a point hitherto unapproached since the public debt of Haiti has been presented in its present form. As subsequent months are expected to reveal an excess of receipts over expenditures the net debt will continue to decline and should be not greatly in excess of 90,000,000 gourdes by the close of the present fiscal year. *(Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1926.)*

MEXICO

NEW GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OFFICIALS.—In February last Señor Luis Montes de Oca, Federal Comptroller General, succeeded Señor Alberto J. Pani as Secretary of the Treasury. Señor Julio Freyssinier Morín, Auditor General, was appointed to the post of Comptroller General.

URUGUAY

DETERMINATION OF PESO VALUE.—In order to facilitate the determination of exchange values in payment of consular fees the value of the Uruguayan peso was decreed equivalent to 40 francs in France, the same to apply in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, Austria, and Sweden by an act of November 26, 1926. In Belgium the peso will be equivalent to 40 Belgian francs. (*Diario Oficial*, December 3, 1926.)



ARGENTINA

LAW FOR COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.—On December 20, 1926, the President signed and published the law passed by the Congress of Argentina for the establishment and regulation of cooperative societies. Among the provisions are the following:

When loans are made to members no charge shall be collected reducing the sum of the loan except the discount for interest payment, if this is established by the statutes of the society. The interest may not exceed by more than 1 per cent the rate charged by legal banks and may not be increased during the term of the loan. Loans may be canceled at any time by the borrower without additional interest.

Of the profits realized each fiscal year, at least 5 per cent shall go to the reserve fund and 90 per cent shall be distributed among the members (a) in cooperative associations making sales in proportion to the purchases of each member; (b) in cooperative associations for purposes of production in proportion to the production of each member; (c) in cooperative associations for purchase of equipment, manufacture, or sale of products in proportion to the total of operations of each member, and in credit cooperative associations in proportion to the capital.

ARGENTINE BRANCH OF INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.—In January preliminary steps were taken for the reorganization of the Argentine section of the American Institute of International Law, the new executive committee of which is composed of the following: Dr. Leopoldo Melo, chairman, Dr. Ernesto Bosch, Dr. José Luis

Murature, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, and Dr. Ernesto Restelli, secretary. The president of the American Institute of International Law, Prof. James Brown Scott, has expressed gratification at the renewed activity of the Argentine section.

BRAZIL

MILITARY AVIATION.—Law No. 5,168, passed by Congress on January 13, 1927, provides for the establishment of the aviation arm of the military forces of Brazil with the following sections: Bureau of Aviation, Military Aviation School, Central Supply Depot of Aviation, units of aviation and the corresponding services.

THIRTEENTH INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF COMMERCE.—Preliminary work is now being carried on in Paris, Brussels, and Rio de Janeiro for the Thirteenth International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce which is to take place in the capital of Brazil from September 5 to 10, 1927, under the patronage of President Washington Luis. Particular attention will be given to the question of international maritime transportation. Phases of the transportation problem have been considered at each meeting since the third session of the conference in Paris in 1916. At Rome in 1925 drafts of conventions for commercial aviation were signed, and in London in 1926 the constant increase in international commerce was a most important subject of discussion. Preparations are being made for renewed consideration of the problem at the meeting this year.

MINORS' CODE.—Legislative Decree No. 5,083 of December 1, 1926, enunciates a Minors' Code combining previous laws on child welfare and laws on juvenile delinquency. Its purpose is to provide for the protection, tutelage, supervision, education, and reform of abandoned or delinquent children. The code was published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 4, 1926.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES.—A recent executive decree provides that foreign diplomatic and consular representatives stationed in the Dominican Republic shall enjoy the same privileges as are accorded by their respective governments to the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Dominican Republic accredited to those countries.

GUATEMALA

CREATION OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMISSION.—A permanent consultative commission composed of four experts and three representatives from the principal industries of Guatemala was created by an executive decree of January 17, 1927. Functioning under the Department of Finance this body will make studies of current economic and financial conditions, and furnish data on the same.

MEXICO

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—On January 21, 1927, President Calles signed the cooperative societies act, which governs the activities of agricultural and industrial cooperative societies and also of those for cooperative purchase and sale. Societies of all three types may be local in character or formed of local cooperatives. The activities permitted agricultural and industrial cooperatives are the following: Credit, production, labor, insurance, construction, transportation, and cooperative purchase and sale, while societies for cooperative purchase and sale may also engage in credit operations. Unions of cooperative societies may also make loans on agricultural or industrial property, according to the type of union, deposited in warehouses established for the purpose. The capital of cooperative societies is unlimited, but the statutes of each society must state the value of each share and the number of shares any member may have. The act also provides for the management of the societies, and requires that annual net profits be distributed as follows: 20 per cent to the reserve fund, 10 per cent to the administrative and supervisory councils, and 70 per cent to shareholders.

PANAMA

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANKS.—On December 21, 1926, the National Assembly passed law No. 63 of 1926, whereby authorization is given for the establishment of industrial and agricultural banks to make loans for the development of agricultural projects and the livestock industry. The full text of the law is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* for January 6, 1927.

PERU

REGULATIONS FOR PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS.—On January 7, 1927, the President signed a decree containing the regulations for granting petroleum concessions. According to these regulations, concessions for the examination of oil lands shall not exceed four years, at the end of which period the concessionary desiring to exploit the lands must obtain a concession for so doing. The complete text of these regulations appears in the official paper, *El Peruano*, for January 19, 1927.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BRAZIL-URUGUAY

PROTOCOL TO EXTRADITION TREATY.—Ratifications were exchanged in Montevideo on November 10, 1926, of the protocol signed in Montevideo on December 7, 1921, and added to the treaty on extradition of criminals signed by diplomatic representatives of Brazil and Uruguay in Rio de Janeiro on December 27, 1916. Decree No. 17572, of November 30, 1926, publishing the date of the exchange of ratifications appeared in the *Diario Oficial* of Brazil for December 2, 1926.

GREAT BRITAIN-MEXICO

CLAIMS CONVENTION.—The claims convention signed by representatives of Great Britain and Mexico on November 19, 1926, was ratified by executive decree of President Calles of Mexico on December 30, 1926. (*Diario Oficial*, February 26, 1927.)

MEXICO

PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTIONS.—By an executive decree of December 30, 1926, Mexico ratified the conventions signed at the Second Pan American Postal Congress which assembled in Mexico City October 15, 1926. (*Diario Oficial*, February 26, 1927.)



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

SECTION OF CHILDREN'S GARDEN CLUB.—A section of the Children's Garden Club was recently opened in the neighborhood of apartment houses built by El Hogar Bank of Buenos Aires near Chacabuco Park. The children of this new section are undertaking the preparation of gardens for the houses of that neighborhood, each child being allowed to care for as many as three during two hours daily when he is out of school.

BOLIVIA

BOLIVIA STUDIES EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS ABROAD.—Señor Luis Arce Lacaze, a Bolivian educator, arrived in New York a few months ago after a long stay in European capitals, where he was sent on a Government mission to study the development of education in the principal countries of the Continent. Señor Lacaze intended to study the school and college systems in use in the United States, later submitting a detailed report on the subject to the Bolivian Government, with a plan for modifying and improving the educational system of Bolivia.

VOCATIONAL-TRAINING SCHOOL.—By virtue of a recent decree, a vocational-training school was created in the city of Tupiza. The school will be divided into three sections, namely, trades, commerce, and mining. For enrollment in this school it is required that applicants shall have completed the six primary grades. In the trade section, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, and saddlery will be taught; in the commercial section special attention will be given to arithmetic in its relation to commerce and mining; in the mineral section, geology, metallurgy, and mineralogy will be the chief subjects. In all the courses general instruction will be given in arithmetic, chemistry, physics, and commercial drawing, every pupil being obliged to take these subjects.

BRAZIL

PROF. ALOYSIO DE CASTRO MADE HEAD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.—On February 4, 1927, the President of Brazil appointed Prof. Aloysio de Castro Chief of the National Bureau of Education. Professor de Castro has won distinction both at home and abroad, as he was the first South American to be elected a member of the Paris Academy of Medicine and has also served on the Committee of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations.

DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—On February 4, 1927, the President of Brazil appointed Prof. Abreu Fialho dean of the School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—Beginning January 4, 1927, the Fifth General Convention of the General Association of Primary Teachers met in Talca for a week. Among the 169 delegates, in addition to those from teachers' associations, were representatives of the Labor Federation of Chile, the Federation of Printers, and the Union of Chilean Employees. In all 54 associations were represented. Resolutions were passed on matters of education. The city of La Serena was selected as the meeting place for the next convention.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS' COURSE.—During vacation the vocational school in Santiago is again offering a course in automobile mechanics. Many business and professional men have taken advantage of these courses in order to learn how to care for their cars.

ARGENTINE GIFT TO NATIONAL LIBRARY.—The collection of books by Argentine authors donated by their country to the Chilean National Library was inaugurated on January 18, 1927, under the chairmanship of President Figueroa of Chile and in the presence of Señor Malbran, the Argentine ambassador, Doctor de Veyga, the special representative of the Argentine Public Library Commission (which is making similar gifts to all the American countries), cabinet ministers, members of the Argentine colony, and other distinguished guests. The Argentine room was decorated with the flags of the two Republics and the bust of Sarmiento, the founder of public instruction in Argentina, who spent some time in Chile. Words expressing mutual esteem and desire for cooperation were spoken in the addresses of the Chilean and the Argentine representatives who took part in the ceremony.

COLOMBIA

SCHOOL IN THE QUINDÍO REGION.—The municipalities of the Quindío region have agreed on a plan for establishing a school for boys having a capacity for 600 students, which will serve as the educational center of that entire section. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

COSTA RICA

POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—Classes in reading, physiology, hygiene, sanitation, economics, and mathematics were opened by the Popular University at the beginning of the school year in San José, frequent lectures on varied subjects also being given at stated intervals.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The Minister of Public Education, who wishes to introduce the study of English into the elementary schools of the country, has engaged the services of seven American teachers, who will teach in the primary schools of the capitals of each of the seven Provinces. At the present time English is taught in all the secondary schools of the country.

CUBA

ORGANIZATION OF COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—At the suggestion of the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, President Machado has appointed Dr. Arturo Montori, professor in the Normal School of Habana, to organize the National School of Commerce in that city in accordance with the latest methods. Doctor Montori, who was formerly educational attaché of the Cuban Embassy in Washington, made a study of commercial education while in the United States. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

WOMAN PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY.—The first woman to receive a professorship in the University of Habana is the eminent Cuban physician Luisa Pardo Suárez de Castanedo, who has for a number of years been practicing medicine in Habana, specializing in women's and children's diseases. Doctor de Castanedo has been given the post of assistant professor of histology in the University of Habana, having been thus honored by the faculty of medicine of that university after a spirited contest in which she received the highest number of points. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The new president of the National Association of Teachers is Señor Ramón Rosaínz, a well-known teacher, who has been practicing his profession since 1870 and has the sincere regard of his colleagues, his pupils, and their parents.

CREATION OF A SAVINGS BANK.—The Department of Public Instruction has established a savings bank in which will be deposited the voluntary contributions of school children, teachers, and public-school officials, together with donations made by individuals. Deposits are not withdrawable before the end of 10 years, except in very special cases.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—An appropriation of \$125,000 has been made for erecting and equipping a new building for the University of Santo Domingo. A credit of \$75,000 was also passed for a new building for the Superior Normal School of Santo Domingo.

NEW SCHOOLS.—It was planned to open on February 1 of this year 250 new primary schools, new evening schools for workers, and a superior primary school for the city of Santo Domingo. The last mentioned will have a six-year course and a five-hour school day. Steps will also be taken to have additional school rooms built in various elementary primary schools and to open more superior primary schools. (*Courtesy of Señor Félix M. Pérez S.*)

GUATEMALA

OPENING OF NEW SCHOOLS.—It was announced on January 17, 1927, that final arrangements for the opening of six new primary schools in Guatemala City at the beginning of the coming school year were being concluded by the Secretary of Public Education.

BUSINESS COURSES OUTLINED.—A plan of study for the national commercial schools privately incorporated and officially recognized was issued by the Secretary of Public Education on January 10, 1927. Two general courses, a two-semester secretarial, and a six-semester

bookkeeping course were outlined, both requiring a year of preparatory study in arithmetic, Spanish grammar, geography, and penmanship. It has been arranged that upon the successful conclusion of the bookkeeping course a further course of two semesters in finance, commercial law, and related subjects, leading to a certificate as commercial expert, may be taken by the student.

ANTI-ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN.—The People's University of Guatemala has addressed a request to the labor unions that they advise those of their members who can not read and write to attend the university classes so that they may be taught in the shortest time possible. The labor unions are also urged to require a knowledge of reading and writing of all persons applying for membership.

AMERICAN ACADEMY.—The 9th of January witnessed the opening ceremonies of the American Academy, an elementary and secondary school in Guatemala City, in the presence of a large number of notables from the United States and from Guatemala. In his speech, His Excellency, Mr. Arthur Geissler, minister of the United States in Guatemala, stated that the American Academy had been established "to give instruction in the language of the United States as well as that of the Republic of Guatemala, so as to acquaint each country with the ideals and customs of the other."

NORMAL EDUCATION.—A fourth year of normal instruction has been added to the course given at the Instituto de Señoritas at Cobán.

HONDURAS

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.—On February 1, 1927, a night school for women was opened under the auspices of the Feminine Culture Society of Tegucigalpa in the José Trinidad Reyes School for Girls, the building being offered to the society for the night school by the municipality. Illiterate pupils from 10 to 40 years of age are received.

WEAVING TAUGHT IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—A course in weaving has been given in the vocational school for women located in Tegucigalpa. The course included the weaving of wool, cotton, and other fibers, the work having attracted much attention at the recent exhibition of the products made by the pupils of the school. The instructors are now planning to establish the textile industry, the Government having approved a school factory in connection with the vocational school, where weaving will be taught to 34 students with scholarships. Machinery has been ordered for the manufacture of sacks, carpets, cloth, hammocks, covers, curtains, drills, and cashmeres.

MEXICO

HISPANO AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CONGRESS.—The Union of the Youth of Hispano America proposes to hold a Hispano American University Congress in Mexico City some time during the year 1928.

MEXICAN HISTORY.—The National Library in Mexico City has arranged a special section for books and documents on national history, of which it possesses a priceless collection. All have been catalogued so that they are readily available. To part of the books the public has free access.

EDUCATION IN TAMAULIPAS.—The State of Tamaulipas, which is reported to lead all Mexican States in the proportion of its budget spent for education, disbursed for this purpose last year 40 per cent of its total expenditures, or 1,132,808 pesos, to which should be added 475,000 pesos expended by the city of Tampico. The State expects to increase its appropriation this year by 100,000 pesos. In addition to the 60 schools supported by the Federal Government, the State has 452 schools, including, in addition to the elementary schools, a normal and secondary school and 39 evening schools for adults. The total number of pupils registered last year was 36,205, or 65 per cent of the children of school age. Governor Portes Gil takes an active interest in education, and has done much to reduce illiteracy in the State, which boasts the lowest proportion of illiterates in the Republic.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.—The Federal Department of Education plans to start this year nine new open-air schools in the Federal District, in which work it has received the cooperation of various individuals and companies, some having contributed the land on which the school will be placed and others sums of money. By means of these new schools and double shifts in some of the old ones, no child in the Federal District will lack an opportunity to attend school. Free textbooks will be provided for pupils unable to buy them.

Mental tests have been given by the school physicians to more than 20,000 children, and physical examinations to many, those with defects being sent to clinics for treatment.

FOREIGN LECTURERS IN MEXICO.—Among the notable foreign scholars who have recently delivered lectures in Mexico City under the auspices of the Department of Education are: Dr. Paul Monroe, director of the International Institute of Education of Columbia University, New York; Doctor Muehlens, of the Institute of Tropical Medicine, in Hamburg, Germany; Dr. José María Gálvez, professor in the University of Chile, in Santiago; and Señor Julio Navarro Monzó, an Argentine intellectual.

PANAMA

VOCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—In a session of the Municipal Council of Panama City held on January 28, 1927, approval was given to the plan to establish 10 scholarships in the vocational school for girls in Panama City.

PARAGUAY

ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT.—According to the annual report of the National Board of Education for 1926, 93,334 pupils were enrolled in Paraguayan schools during the past school year. Of this number 65,567, or about 70 per cent, concluded the full year's work and took final examinations. The teaching personnel numbered 2,096, or 1,587 women and 509 men. Only 703 teachers were listed as normal-school graduates.

CLASSES IN REFORMATORY.—The benefits of educational instruction were recently extended to the Buen Pastor women's reformatory in Asunción, when the work of teaching the inmates was voluntarily undertaken by a young normal-school teacher. Another young woman is teaching in the men's prison.

INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.—It was announced on January 19, 1927, that arrangements were being made by the director of the Military Academy to start public classes in physical culture in Asunción, a teacher of the school being detailed as instructor.

PERU

EDUCATION NOTES.—According to the report of the President of the Republic, the vocational schools in the following cities were in session during 1925: Lima, Cuzco, Cajamarca, Arequipa, Huánuco, Tarpoto, Barranco, Requena, and Cotahuasi. In order to encourage vocational instruction in other centers, subsidies have been granted to the order of María Auxiliadora at Tarma, the society known as "Bien del Hogar," and the Brado Domestic School.

At present most of the prisons of the Republic have schools for adults. An asylum has been created for delinquent children.

Traveling schools have been organized to visit the districts where the population is chiefly native. A fresh-air school was opened at the beginning of the school year for the purpose of taking in such children from the Government schools as show a propensity to tuberculosis. The school lunch system for poor children has been established in the schools of Lima. There were more than 264,000 pupils registered in the schools throughout the Republic in 1925, which shows an increase of 38,000 over the previous year's total. The number of national secondary schools which were in operation was 28, three of these being for girls. Six normal schools were in session, and of these three were of higher grade.

A board of censors for motion-picture films has been organized, the members of which represent the Government, the municipalities, and society in Lima.

ART EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of the National Arts School in Lima for the year 1926 was held last January and proved a great success.

Some interesting subjects were shown, especially among the works of sculpture, in which a decided tendency was evinced toward art of a national character.

URUGUAY

TEACHERS' COURSE IN PEDAGOGY.—The first of a series of six lectures comprising a teachers' pedagogical course was given in Montevideo on January 31, 1927, by A. E. Grompone. Most of the lectures had to do with secondary education.

CREATION OF HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND PUBLIC-SCHOOL LIBRARY.—On December 2, 1926, the Minister of Public Instruction of Uruguay authorized the Departmental government of Minas to dedicate the home and birthplace of Juan Antonio Lavalleja, a Uruguayan patriot and general of the war for independence, as a historical museum and public-school library for the city of that name. Although its purchase had been effected in 1910, it was not until the present time that definite plans for its use had been made.

VENEZUELA

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF BOYS' HOME.—According to a report of January 9, 1927, 150 boys living in the boys' home in Maracay received instruction during the past school year, a total of 4,224 hours being spent in class work and 1,664 in practical labor within the institute and in the fields. Four boys mastered typewriting. Of the 34 who left the home, some have gone to work, while others are continuing their studies.



LABOR

ARGENTINA

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' CONGRESS.—Plans were made early this year for a congress of public employees to be held in Buenos Aires on April 1, 2, and 3, 1927. The topics to be discussed included tenure of office and regulation of the administrative career, social welfare, mutual benefits, pensions, home ownership, and other subjects.

CHILE

MEDICAL SERVICE FOR WORKERS' FAMILIES.—In the middle of February, 1927, the President signed an act for an amendment to the obligatory insurance act (No. 4054) which would provide for medical attendance for the family of the insured person. The act

also provides for the establishment of funds for the prevention of syphilis, tuberculosis, and infant mortality, the establishment of rural relief stations to carry on work in preventive medicine and provide attendance for sick persons either at the station or at their homes, and for incapacity and retirement pay.

COLOMBIA

SUNDAY REST LAW.—Law No. 57, of November 16, 1926, declares that Sunday shall be observed as a day of obligatory rest for all employees and working people employed in commercial or industrial concerns, whether these be of a private or public nature.



ARGENTINA

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RED CROSS.—Last January the board of directors of the Argentine Red Cross made public their report of the work accomplished during 1926. Among other activities, the report mentioned the education of public opinion through the Red Cross magazine, the school of trained nurses from which 70 men and women were graduated, the aid lent to victims of the catastrophe at Villa Encarnación, Paraguay, and Argentine participation in the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference, closing with an indication of what is still to be done, with the aid of the public.

CHARITY SOCIETY OF BUENOS AIRES.—The *Sociedad de Beneficencia* (Charity Society) of Buenos Aires, the largest and oldest charitable organization in the country, elected Señora Elena Napp de Green to the presidency for 1927–28. For over 100 years this association of the foremost women of the Argentine capital has been caring in ever-increasing degree for the women and children of that city who are in need of homes, asylums, or medical attention. It has under its management about 26 hospitals, homes, asylums, and preventoriums, a dental service, and a school vacation camp.

ANTITUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES OPENED.—The Public Health and Charity Department early in January opened two more anti-tuberculosis dispensaries in Buenos Aires, No. 6 being in Vélez Sarsfield Ward and No. 7 in Villa Urquiza Ward. The seven dispensaries maintained by the municipality give free treatment to patients, and supply food, if necessary.

BOLIVIA

MILITARY HOSPITAL.—Two pavilions of the new military hospital under construction in La Paz were opened recently. The plans for this hospital, prepared by Señor Julio M. Pando, call for 11 separate pavilions, 4 of which will be 2 stories high. Modern equipment will be provided throughout the hospital, including X-ray apparatus. A well-equipped surgical ward and an isolation ward will be built.

BRAZIL

REPORT ON JUVENILE COURT.—According to the report for 1926 made by Dr. Luiz Pio Duarte Silva, guardian of minors, on the work of the juvenile court, the number of abandonment cases was 903 and of other cases 766, making a total of 1,669 cases for the year. During this time 1,369 children, of whom 982 were boys and 477 girls, were placed, chiefly in institutions, 182 going to Government agricultural home schools, and 110 to the School for Apprentice Sailors, while 184 were put under the charge of suitable persons.

Adding the minors placed during 1926 to those placed during the two previous years during which the court has been in operation gives a total of 3,764. One of the greatest lacks of the juvenile court at present is an institution for minors between the ages of 17 and 18, since the agricultural home schools admit only boys from 10 to 15 years of age, releasing them at 17.

HEALTH CENTER.—A health center has recently been established in Inhaúma, a suburb of Rio de Janeiro. This station of the Public Health Department, with its various specialists and visiting nurses, will aid the poor who have no physician, provide a playground, physical culture, and medical care for the children, and educate midwives in the proper methods of caring for mother and child.

FRENCH HONORARY DEGREE FOR DOCTOR CHAGAS.—On January 22, 1927, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Octavio Mangabeira, transmitted to Dr. Carlos Chagas, director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, the diploma and insignia of Doctor *honoris causa* of the University of Paris, said to be the first degree of this kind conferred by that university upon a South American.

MINORS' CODE.—See page 508.

CHILE

VACATION CAMPS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.—On January 15, 1927, the School Charity Commission sent 100 children below normal in health from the city schools of Santiago to Viña del Mar and Quilpé, the first camp being at the seaside and the other in the country, where these pupils may recover strength away from the summer heat of the city. On January 18 another colony of this sort was opened for the season at San José de Maipo.

SOCIAL DISEASE CLINICS.—During 1926 the work against venereal diseases carried on by the clinics under the Ministry of Public Hygiene has won public confidence and has done much to spread a knowledge of the danger of allowing such infections to continue untreated. The number of patients registered during the year amounted to 3,065 men and 2,524 women, while laboratory examinations numbered 107,982. Of the total number of patients registered, 35 per cent had syphilis, the percentage being 36.5 per cent among new women patients and 36.3 among men. Most of the women suffering from this disease were wives of men patients and were employed for the most part in their household tasks, factories, or shops. Of the men and women affected by this disease, 47 per cent were between the ages of 20 and 30. One hopeful sign is that, due to public education on venereal diseases through the clinics, many patients now come at the first warning, with greater probabilities of cure.

CHILD WELFARE MUSEUM.—Dr. Cora Mayers, head of the Department of Health Education of the Ministry of Hygiene, has requested the ministry to aid in the establishment of a museum of wax models to be shown as an exhibit throughout the country for the purpose of explaining to mothers methods of infant care. In addition to the figures already owned by the bureau other models costing about 30,000 pesos will be ordered from Germany. Dr. Mayers has already received one donation for this purpose.

TAX EXEMPTIONS ON WORKERS' DWELLINGS.—The decision has been rendered that all houses for workers declared sanitary under the provisions of Law No. 1838 of February 20, 1906, shall be exempt from municipal and Government taxes for 25 years provided that the rent therefrom does not exceed 150 pesos and the value 15,000 pesos; that houses declared sanitary under Law No. 2714 shall enjoy the same exemption for five years; that half the real estate tax may be remitted on dwellings which in the future may be declared sanitary, provided the rent is not over 80 pesos; and that sanitary dwellings the rent of which has been fixed by the Housing Court shall be exempt from all municipal or Government taxes, provided that the owners obtain and show annually the respective certificate from the Housing Court.

COSTA RICA

ACTIVITIES OF THE MAX PERALTA HOSPITAL.—The extent of the activities carried on by the Max Peralta Hospital, a charitable institution of Cartago, is revealed in a recent report. During 1923, 1924, and 1925, 3,210 cases were treated in the hospital, 2,388 being cured and the condition of 444 improved. During the year 1925 a total of 1,124 cases were treated, resulting in 865 cures; of the remainder, the condition of 155 was improved, that of 99 remained the same, while 33 died. Operations effected during the year numbered 291.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—The construction of a children's hospital in San José will soon be begun under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of Hygiene, who has reserved a sum of 50,000 colones for the financing of the initial work. The building site, which adjoins the present hospital, was donated by the Charity League.

VISITING NURSE.—In order to establish better control over contagious diseases, provisions have been made for the visitation of the homes of the San José poor by a competent nurse.

CUBA

INCINERATORS FOR HOSPITALS.—An important sanitary measure suggested by the Secretary of Sanitation, and adopted by virtue of a decree dated January 25, 1927, is one making obligatory the use of incinerators in all hospitals, clinics, and sanitoriums for disposing of bandages and similar articles used in sick rooms.

MAGNIFICENT NEW CLUB.—Last February work was commenced on what is to be one of the largest and finest clubs in the world, the Habana-Biltmore Yacht and Country Club, located on Jaimanitas Beach. This project includes, in fact, a combination of clubs, and will cover an area of about 1,500 acres of land, including an 18-hole golf course. Part of the land will be divided into lots on which villas will be built for club members. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

HAITI

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC-HEALTH SERVICE FOR DECEMBER, 1926.—Statistics of the public-health service for the month of December, 1926, were as follows: Admissions for all causes to the various hospitals of the Republic, 500; discharges, exclusive of deaths, 512; deaths, 64; number of out-patients, including rural clinics, 46,177; number of rural clinics, 195; major operations, 61; minor operations, 311; X-ray examinations, 76; Wassermann tests, 970; injections for treponematosi, and with neo-salvarsan, salvarsan, and bismuth, 21,090; properties inspected, 34,291; notifications regarding sanitary conditions sent, 2,713; and foreign ships inspected, 84. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1926.*)

HONDURAS

MOTHERS' DAY.—The Feminine Culture Society of Tegucigalpa has resolved to establish Mothers' Day in the Republic of Honduras, to be celebrated the second Sunday each May, and to seek official recognition thereof by the National Congress.

ANTIHOOKWORM WORK.—A station of the antihookworm department has recently been established in the city of Nacaome where, though a number of people have been treated, there is need of more education of the public as to the free benefits afforded by this Government service.

MEXICO

SEVENTH LATIN AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The date for the opening of this congress, which will meet in Mexico City, has been postponed from May 15 to July 15 of this year, in order that the beautiful new building of the Bureau of Public Health, where the sessions will be held, may be finished. It is expected that the buildings and installations of the new public-health laboratories at Popotla, near the capital, will also be completed by the latter date.

NICARAGUA

PUBLIC-HEALTH WORK.—The fourth section of the Bureau of Public Health is in charge of the treatment of intestinal parasite cases and the prevention and cure of tropical diseases. According to data furnished by the section chief, Dr. J. Bernabé Rosales y Brenes, the section accomplished the following work in Managua between January 1 and December 25, 1926:

Of the 7,055 persons examined for the first time, 1,934 were found to be infected with hookworm. First treatments were given to 1,048 persons, second treatments to 469, third treatments to 67, and fourth treatments to 24. A total of 2,566 treatments was given for hookworm and other tropical diseases. Hemoglobin tests numbered 182, trichocephalus treatments, 8, and treatments for tapeworm and other worms, 949. In 1919 the proportion of persons infected with hookworm reached 65 per cent, whereas in the present year the proportion had dropped to 27.4 per cent. When the institution was first established it was used only by persons of more or less education; the poorer people looked askance at the services offered and made use of them only when obliged by the authorities to do so. To-day the popular prejudice has been removed and the various offices of this service in the different cities are furnishing medical aid to many people.

PANAMA

TRAINED NURSES GRADUATED.—On January 29, 1927, the Santo Tomás Hospital of Panama City graduated a class of trained nurses who received diplomas for the completion of their course in nursing and in obstetrical work. Dr. Samuel Lewis made an eloquent address, in which he praised the spirit of the young women who had engaged in the career of alleviating suffering, and rejoiced in the fact that the hospital was now training its own nurses.

RED CROSS WORK.—The following facts are taken from the report of the Red Cross for 1926:

In March, 1925, the Panama National Red Cross opened its prenatal clinic, which functioned once a week during that year. The following year, 1926, the clinic was open daily, the physicians making 4,153 visits to homes, and 1,552 more examinations than in 1925. With the cooperation of the school medical service the postnatal clinic weighed, during 1926, 21,344 babies under 18 months, or 13,236 more than in 1925, and 19,028 more than in 1917, when the Red Cross began its work. The physicians examined 3,516 children, or 1,448 more than

during 1925; made 48,394 home visits, or 27,588 more than in 1925; and in all the clinics have treated 76,579 children during 1926.

A vacation camp for 25 school children below normal in health was organized on Taboga Island at the suggestion of Dr. Méndez Pereira, ex-Secretary of Public Instruction. Here the children had a two weeks' holiday, during which they all gained in weight and health.

The Red Cross sent \$1,000 to the victims of the cyclone in Cuba.

Chapters of the Junior Red Cross were started in the Republic of Chile School and the Republic of Peru School, with 500 members. The former held a "tooth-brush day," while in the latter the juniors have charge of an emergency medicine chest and serve milk to poor children in the school.

PERU

NEW COUNTRY CLUB.—The new country club recently opened in the outskirts of Lima is one of the finest structures of its kind in South America. About the club lie approximately 1,300,000 square meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) of urbanized land, through which run miles of paved streets, complete with sanitary and lighting systems. The company responsible for the construction of the club, as well as for this urbanization project, was organized in May, 1925. The interior of the club is beautifully fitted, and includes a winter garden, grill room, lounge and dining rooms, also private apartments, as well as furnished rooms for permanent and transient guests. It is estimated that the club and the surrounding grounds of approximately 113,000 square meters of land, including a polo field, tennis courts, and outdoor swimming pool, represent an investment of about 150,000 Peruvian pounds, derived in part from the original capital investment and in part from the sale of building lots in the new urbanization. The splendid 18-hole golf course of the Lima Golf Club, though the latter still retains its identity as such, forms part of the country club ensemble.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.—According to a recent decree published in *El Peruano* of January 12, 1927, the Public Health Service, heretofore under the direction of the Minister of the Interior, will henceforth be under the administration of the Minister of Promotion.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL CLINIC.—Last January a free medical and dental clinic was opened in the municipal district of La Victoria in the city of Lima.

URUGUAY

OPENING OF NURSING CLASSES.—As a result of efforts made by the Bureau of Public Welfare for the foundation of additional schools of nursing throughout Uruguay, classes in the theory and practice of nursing were inaugurated in the Pasteur Hospital on January 15, 1927, with a lecture by Dr. Pedro Delfino.

VENEZUELA

QUARTERLY HOSPITAL REPORT.—According to a recent report, 7,691 persons were cared for in the 58 Government hospitals during the third quarter of 1926. At the close of the quarter, 3,788 still remained under treatment, 555 had returned to their homes, 798 had died, and 2,425 had been discharged as cured. The total hospital expenditure during that period was 580,625 bolivars.

ACTIVITIES OF THE RED CROSS.—Two reports of the activities of the Venezuelan Red Cross in its General and Antivenereal Clinic of Caracas from December 15, 1926, to January 15, 1927, give an idea of the nature of work carried on by that institution in behalf of public welfare. During that period 693 consultations and 424 serum injections were given and 41 laboratory tests made, 14 teeth extracted, 1 operation performed, and 107 treatments given.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

NATIONAL HISTORY MUSEUM.—Some time ago the Bernardino Rivadavia National Museum of History in Buenos Aires sent an expedition to Necochea and Quequén for geological and paleontological investigations. The mission, which was led by Dr. Martín Doello Jurado, director of the museum, found many rare fossils in addition to those discovered on a previous visit. The new discoveries included a rare snake skeleton, and other extinct species.

BOLIVIA

“BOLIVIA” INCREASES ITS ISSUES.—The BULLETIN is pleased to announce that due to the increasing interest in Bolivian affairs and to the great success of the interesting magazine entitled “*Bolivia*,” published by Señor Alberto Palacios, Consul General of Bolivia in New York, this publication began in January to appear bimonthly instead of quarterly.

COLOMBIA

PRESIDENT ABADÍA MÉNDEZ HONORED BY FRANCE.—Dr. Miguel Abadía Méndez, President of Colombia, has been honored by the French Government, which has conferred upon him the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

CUBA

MONUMENT TO GENERAL GÓMEZ.—An interesting ceremony was held in Habana early last February on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the monument to Gen. José Miguel Gómez, second President of the Republic. The site chosen for this monument is on the Avenue of the Presidents. A bronze statue of General Gómez is the central figure of the monument, while on either side appear figures representing Strength and Magnanimity. Bas reliefs depict the work of General Gómez in war and peace. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.—One of the most vital questions to be discussed at the Second International Conference on Immigration and Emigration, which is to meet in Habana in 1928, is the project for an international code on immigration and emigration. The members of the organizing committee of this conference are the following: Dr. Fernando Sánchez de Fuentes, chairman; Dr. José de Sandoval, secretary general; Dr. José A. López del Valle, Dr. Alberto Hevia, Dr. Francisco Domeneche, and Señor Carlos Loveira.

NEW CAPITOL.—Work on the new capitol in Habana was commenced in April, 1926, under the direction of the architects Señores Eugenio Rayñeri and Mario Bens, the latter a graduate of the University of Habana and the *École de Beaux Arts* of Paris. In spite of the great activity with which the work is being pushed, 1,000 workmen being employed during the day and a shift of 400 going on at night, it is not expected to finish the building for several years. This structure, which is of stone, covers nearly 18,000 square meters of ground, being 210 meters across and 85 deep. The Chamber of Deputies will have a seating capacity of 200, and the Senate Chamber of 100.

WORLD LATIN PRESS ASSOCIATION.—In response to a special invitation of President Machado, of Cuba, the Eighth Congress of the World Latin Press Association will meet in Habana next year—1928. Col. Domingo de Battenberg, who has been commissioned to organize this congress, arrived recently in Habana. The meeting of this congress in Habana gives Cuba the honor of being the first country of the New World to receive on her soil the members of this intellectual association. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

ECUADOR

REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.—Commencing January 1, 1927, the various Government departments were reorganized in the following manner: Under the Ministry of the Interior come all affairs pertaining to police, justice, jails, municipalities, civil

registry, public works, and railroads. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has jurisdiction over all international affairs, the consular service, and Government propaganda. Under the Ministry of Public Instruction are placed all matters relating to public education, the fine arts, theaters, telegraphs and telephones, and mail service. Under the Ministry of Social Progress and Labor come social welfare, labor, public health and sanitation, sports, agriculture, immigration, colonization, uncultivated lands, industries, and statistics. The Ministry of the Treasury supervises fiscal revenues, customhouses, commerce, public credits, all banking institutions, patents, trade-marks, and mines. Under the Ministry of War and Navy come the army and navy, merchant marine, aviation, lighthouses, and captaincy of the port.

PERU

STATUE OF SUCRE.—On December 9 last, the hundred and second anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho, a statue of Marshal Antonio José de Sucre was unveiled in the town of Ayacucho. The statue is the work of the famous Peruvian sculptor David Lozano. The unveiling ceremony was attended by a large party of officials, including Ministers of State, Members of Congress, and Army officers.

SALVADOR

LEAGUE OF NATIONS OFFICE.—The press of San Salvador reports a dispatch from Geneva to the effect that the Salvadorean internationalist Dr. Salvador Castro Ramírez has been appointed by Sir Eric Drummond as corresponding member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, in order to establish in Salvador a permanent office connected with the league.

VENEZUELA

AUTOMOBILE CLUB.—A fine clubhouse on the outskirts of Caracas was recently completed and opened by the automobile club of that city.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MARCH 15, 1927

| Subject | Date | Author |
|---|-----------------|---|
| BRAZIL | | |
| Review of foreign trade of Manáos for 1926 | 1927 Jan. 12 | George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manáos. |
| Commerce and industries of consular district of Pernambuco for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926, and review of the year 1926. | Jan. 15 | Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco. |
| Review of commerce and industries of district of Manáos for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926. | Jan. 18 | George E. Seltzer. |
| Proposed new water system for city of Caruarú | Jan. 19 | Nathaniel P. Davis. |
| Population of Brazil in 1926 | Jan. 24 | Digby A. Willson, consul in charge, Rio de Janeiro. |
| Commercial attachés to be sent abroad by State of Sao Paulo | Jan. 31 | C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo. |
| Second National Oil Congress to be held at Sao Paulo, in May, 1927. | Feb. 2 | Do. |
| Preliminary annual report of Brazil for the year 1926 | Feb. 8 | Digby A. Willson. |
| Report on commerce and industries of consular district of Porto Alegre for 1926. | Feb. 10 | Fred E. Huhlein, vice consul in charge, Porto Alegre. |
| COLOMBIA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of Barranquilla for the past four months. | Feb. 3 | Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla. |
| Exportation of crude petroleum from Cartagena during the month of January, 1927. | Feb. 4 | Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena. |
| New waterworks plant for Cartagena | Feb. 15 | Do. |
| CUBA | | |
| The production and exportation of minerals in the consular district of Nuevitas, calendar year 1926. | Feb. 3 | Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas. |
| Review of commerce and industries of district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926. | Feb. 4 | Do. |
| Information in connection with the measures taken by the Cuban Government for the restriction of sugar crops and the stabilization of the price of sugar. | Feb. 9 | Embassy. |
| January, 1927, review on commerce and industries | Feb. 21 | Edward Caffery, consul in charge at Habana. |
| Cuban decree affecting the definition of fuel oil under the import tariff. | Feb. 23 | Do. |
| Government quotas for 1926-27 sugar crop in the Santiago de Cuba consular district. | Feb. 26 | Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba. |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | |
| Quarterly report on commerce and industries of the district ending Dec. 31, 1926. | Jan. 10 | James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo City. |
| ECUADOR | | |
| Formation of Industrial Association of Ecuador | Jan. 31 | Legation. |
| HAITI | | |
| Review of commerce and industries for calendar year 1926 | Jan. 15 | Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien. |
| Economic conditions and general summary for Haiti, during December, 1926. | Feb. 10 | Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince. |
| HONDURAS | | |
| Decrees passed by the National Congress in its ordinary sessions Jan. 1, 1926, to Apr. 10, 1926, | Jan. 1 | George P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa. |
| The message of the President to Congress on Jan. 1, 1927 | Jan. 3 | Legation. |
| MEXICO | | |
| The Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico to close gap between the west coast of Mexico and Guadaluajara, Mar. 15, 1927. | Feb. 16 | William P. Blocker, consul at Mazatlan. |
| PANAMA | | |
| Annual report on commerce and industries of Panama for the year 1926. | Jan. 25 | H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City. |
| Mining concessions | Feb. 3 | Legation. |

Reports received to March 15, 1927—Continued

| Subject | Date | Author |
|--|-----------------|---|
| PARAGUAY | | |
| Manufacture of textiles to begin in Paraguay | 1927 Jan. 22 | Legation. |
| Project providing for canalization of certain parts of Paraguay | Feb. 5 | Do. |
| Increased interest in good roads | do | Do. |
| URUGUAY | | |
| Project for construction of hydroelectric works to be carried out on the Río Negro. | Feb. 10 | Legation. |
| Proposed rapid communication between Montevideo and Buenos Aires. | do | Do. |
| Finance and trade conditions | do | Do. |
| VENEZUELA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of district of La Guaira for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926. | Feb. 2 | Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at La Guaira. |
| Production and distribution of coffee in Maracaibo district for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926. | Feb. 9 | Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo. |
| January, 1927, coffee report for Maracaibo | Feb. 10 | Do. |
| Foreign trade of La Guaira for the year 1926 | Feb. 17 | Daniel J. Driscoll. |





TABLE OF CONTENTS

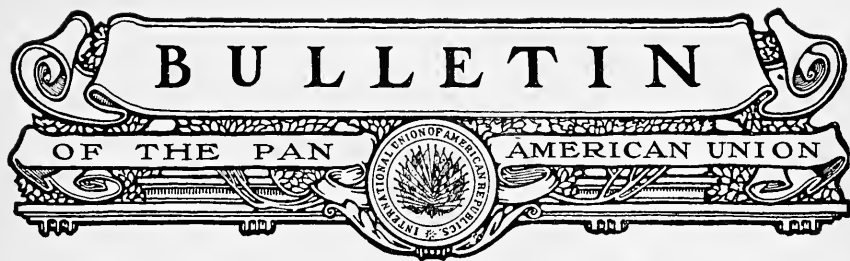
| | Page |
|---|------|
| Cuba's President Visits Washington | 529 |
| Paraguay Loses a Distinguished Son | 535 |
| Latin America's Homage to Henry Clay | 539 |
| Report on the Teaching of Latin-American History | 547 |
| Dietetics in Institutions and in the Field | 551 |
| By Lucy Minnegerode, Superintendent of Nurses, United States Public Health Service. | |
| The Book in Inter-American Cultural Commerce | 558 |
| Some Modern Hotels in Latin-American Capitals (<i>Photographs</i>) | 566 |
| A New Organization of Labor—Division of Labor by Sexes | 574 |
| By Gabriela Mistral, Technical Adviser on Latin American Affairs, Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. | |
| Maintenance of Soil Fertility in Latin-American Countries | 579 |
| By P. A. Ingvason, Consulting Agronomist. | |
| New Botanical Gardens of International Significance | 585 |
| By Louise F. Shields | |
| The Ceramics of Puebla de los Ángeles | 591 |
| By Rafael H. Valle. | |
| Central Agricultural School, State of Michoacán, Mexico (<i>Photographs</i>) | 594 |
| Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce | 596 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Economic and Financial Affairs | 610 |
| Costa Rica—Dominican Republic—Guatemala—Mexico—Peru. | |
| Legislation | 612 |
| Costa Rica—Panama—Paraguay. | |
| Public Instruction and Education | 613 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Ecuador—Guatemala—Honduras—Mexico—Panama—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Labor | 620 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Guatemala—Honduras—Mexico. | |
| Social Progress | 621 |
| Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| General Notes | 629 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Dominican Republic—Guatemala—Panama—Peru—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Subject Matter of Consular Reports | 632 |



GUESTS AT LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF GENERAL GERARDO MACHADO, PRESIDENT OF CUBA

The members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union were hosts at a luncheon in honor of the President of Cuba, April 23, 1927, at the Pan American Union. In the group appear the following:

Front row, left to right: The Ambassador of Chile, Dr. Miguel Crucebagui; the Ambassador of Mexico, Dr. Manuel C. Téllez; the Ambassador of Argentina, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón; The Ambassador of the United States, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg; the President of Cuba, Gen. Gerardo Machado; the Vice Chairman of the Governing Board, Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia; the Ambassador of Peru, Dr. Hernán Velarde; the Ambassador of Brazil, Dr. Gurgel do Amaral; the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Orestes Ferrer. Second row, left to right: Secretary of Communications of Cuba, Señor Don Rafael Sánchez Aballí; the Minister of the Dominican Republic, Señor Don Angel Morales; the Minister of Panama, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro; the Minister of Venezuela, Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti; Sánchez Latour; the Minister of Uruguay, Dr. Jacobo Varela; the Minister of Ecuador, Señor Don Juan Barberis; the Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia, Señor Don George de la Barría. Third row, left to right: Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; the Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay, Dr. Juan Vicente Ramírez; Capt. David M. Le Breton, Naval Aide to the President of Cuba; Dr. Rafael Rodríguez Altunaga, Counselor of the Cuban Embassy, Washington; Señor Don Aurelio Fortuondo, of Cuba; the Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador, Dr. Leonido Montalvo; the Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica, Señor Don Guillermo E. González; Dr. Claudio González de Mendoza, of Cuba; Mr. Stokeley W. Morgan, Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs, Department of State; Dr. José Barón Secretary of the Cuban Embassy, Washington; Maj. William H. Shutan, Military Aide to the President of Cuba



VOL. LXI

JUNE, 1927

No. 6

CUBA'S PRESIDENT VISITS WASHINGTON

THE luncheon given by the governing board of the Pan American Union to His Excellency, Gen. Gerardo Machado, President of the Republic of Cuba, during his recent brief visit to Washington, was attended, in addition to the diplomatic representatives of the American Republics who compose the governing board and members of the party accompanying President Machado, by a number of high officials of the Department of State.

In welcoming General Machado on behalf of the members of the governing board, the chairman of the board, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, spoke as follows:

I am certain that I am expressing what is in the mind of every member of the governing board, in extending to you a warm welcome to the Pan American Union, and in saying how much we appreciate the honor that you have done us in being here to-day.

Within a comparatively few months the representatives of the Republics of the American Continent will assemble at Habana to participate in the Sixth International Conference of American States. They will then have an opportunity to see for themselves the splendid progress made by your country during the quarter century of her independence. Under your able direction Cuba is moving forward to ever higher levels of national well-being.

The members of the governing board join with me in warmest wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the Cuban people and for the personal well-being of their distinguished Chief Executive.

President Machado, in replying to the welcome of the chairman of the board, said:

I thank you all for your presence on this occasion, which is an evidence of American brotherhood in addition to being the expression of the personal kindness of each one of you. I wish to express my thanks also to the chairman, Mr. Kellogg, for his most courteous words, which I have heard in the double rôle I

play as head of the Cuban Nation and a sincere and devoted member of the great American family.

The greeting tendered me in the name of the board reechoes in my spirit and evokes the memory of critical hours 30 years ago, when from the South with stirring words of courage there came to us great stores of the material necessities of war and from the North the decisive word, "Victory." The cry "Viva Cuba Libre," as those of you well remember who have passed the age of 50—was heard in the streets of cities all over America, expressive of the same faith, the same emotion with which it resounded through the blood-soaked Cuban jungles.

This cordial reception shows me once more that there does exist a powerful American spiritual unity. Cuba, like her sister Republics at the beginning of the last century, received substantial evidence of this unity in her struggle for redemption, when from the neighboring island of Santo Domingo there came to us the general in chief of our army, the never to be forgotten Máximo Gómez, one of the most noble figures of unselfish soldier and valiant hero, who embodied on Cuban soil the courage of his compatriot, the Indian Hatuey, and came to our home to die for the freedom of Cuba and for the glory of his race. There came to us also from every country from Chile and Argentina to Mexico a legion of volunteers ready to face death, volunteers representing nations that have the same Spanish and Latin origin.

This reception awakens in my spirit, too, a feeling of boundless sympathy and gratitude toward this great Nation, a feeling which was kindled in our bosoms the day we learned that a strong army was coming to help us solve the dilemma of "Independence or death," under which banner we had chosen to place ourselves; an army which came not with the idea of conquest, but with the sole purpose, unique in history, perhaps, for its complete disinterestedness, of shedding their blood in order to give effect to a joint resolution of the Congress of their Nation, which affirmed in the face of the world that "Cuba is and of right ought to be free and independent."

Gentlemen, I speak to you as President of a State that is the direct result of Pan Americanism, and it is these circumstances and the inspiration of my own conscience that dictate the brief comments which I now make.

Pan Americanism is the consequence and the product of three concurrent factors—tradition, similitude of our political institutions, which are inspired by the same spirit of continental fraternity, and the absence of conflicts and opposing interests.

We have reached international life in the same manner and under the ægis of the same fundamental principles. In any one of our nations in the hour of rebellion it would have been possible to write, accept, and swear to the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America. Identical words might have reechoed on the Rio de la Plata, the Orinoco, and the Rio Grande. Truly the Declaration of Independence of the United States, which was the first document to proclaim the independence of an American nation with arms to sustain that independence, is at bottom equivalent to the Manifesto of Monte-Cristi, signed by Martí and Máximo Gómez as the warrant of Independence of Cuba, which virtually put an end to the domination of Spain in America.

Those who feel their courage fail before Pan Americanism I invite to read pages from the history of our nations a century ago, and in the life of a nation a century constitutes but a brief period or, through errors of government, may even be reduced to a mere parenthesis.

Our institutions are fundamentally similar. Attempts at monarchy, although sometimes brilliant, among us have withered like exotic plants, impossible of acclimatization. Republics of the pure parliamentary form have not prospered for the twofold reason common to us of strict constitutionalism and the continued influence of public opinion on acts of government. On the two continents

and in the islands of the Antilles we have adopted the separation of powers as the basis of liberty and order. In internal affairs we have experienced the changes common to new organisms, but always on the basis of principles which have been extolled by the very ones who at times have desired or believed themselves called upon to violate them. In foreign affairs we have always been guided by the single policy of equality between States, mutual respect, peace, justice, and cooperation.

In the midst of historical changes, American public spirit has always been opposed to acts of violence or arbitrary measures, and in difficult moments we Americans have not been divided by frontiers but by differences of opinion freely held and as freely expressed. But above all this I see Pan Americanism as a natural consequence of the almost providential combination of happy events and circumstances; a whole hemisphere without economic or political contradictions or conflicts of traditions or interests; rather, a whole hemisphere which is complete in itself and grows in union, friendly understanding, and mutual comprehension.

In our times it is economic strife that divides the nations. Strictly speaking we have no economic rivalries because our products are not competitive, and in the case of those that might compete, nature herself has providentially come to our aid, giving us different seasons so that a product that is being harvested in the south, at the same time is being sown in the north.

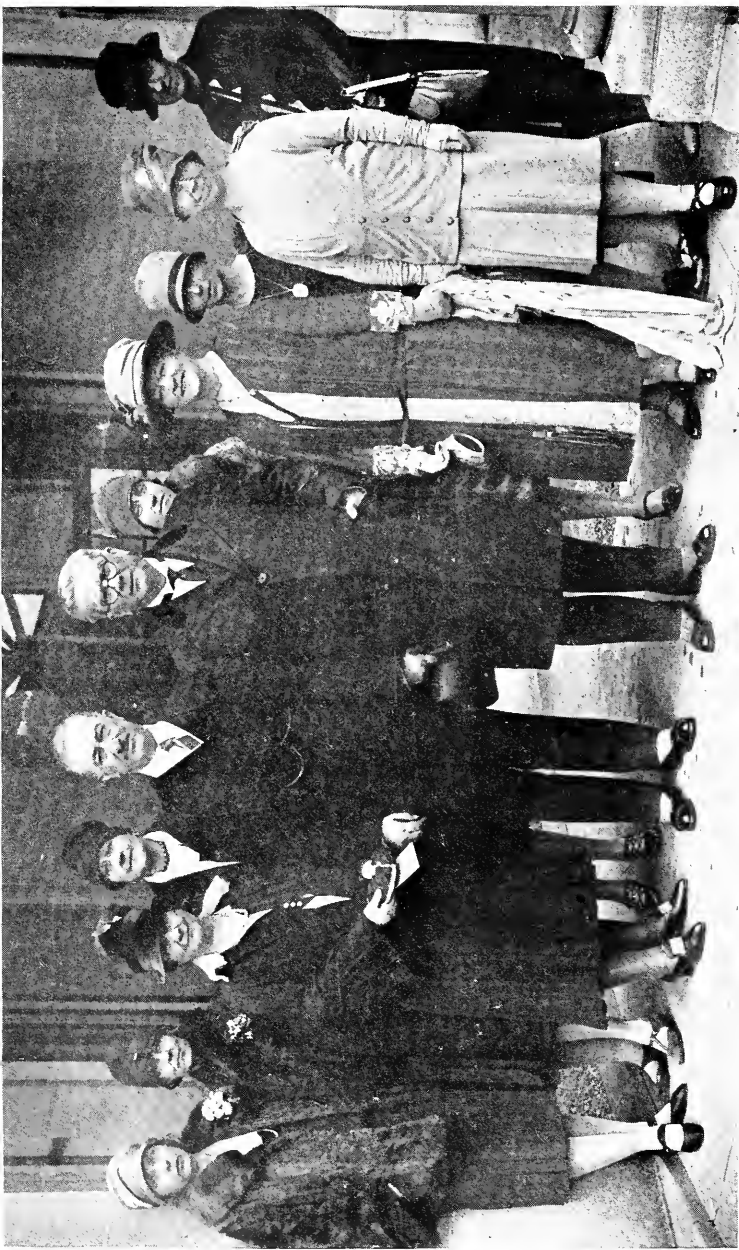
This absence of all economic and political conflicts in my opinion constitutes the principal factor of our union. As we come to know each other better, we become closer friends. All the problems we have are psychological, the consequence of individual appreciations, of passing circumstances, and sometimes even the product of a passing wave of opinion.

It is for these reasons that I have great faith in this Pan American Union, and I hope that the coming conference, which will meet in the capital of Cuba in January of next year, will have far-reaching consequences. I make bold to affirm that the future is ours; ours not to create exclusivisms of national groups, but to serve the great cause of humanity and civilization which marches bravely onward without pause toward a progress that is limitless.

I offer a toast to the President of the United States, the head of this great sister Nation which offers deferential, nay rather, cordial hospitality; I offer a toast to the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, who so ably presides over the governing board of the Pan American Union and at the same time guides the foreign policy of the United States. I offer a toast to all of you who worthily represent the Latin nations of our America, and to the director general of this institution who, a true leader, with zeal and unequalled competence directs its work: This institution which is the life and spirit of Pan Americanism.

* * *

Certainly the most altogether and completely *simpático*, in feminist circles, of the events connected with the recent visit to Washington of His Excellency, Gen. Gerardo Machado, President of Cuba, was the visit of a delegation from the National League of Women Voters with the object of expressing in the name of the leading suffragists and women voters of the United States their appreciation and thanks for his promise to support the campaign for the franchise of Cuban women, now being actively carried on in that country.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

DELEGATION OF NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS CALLS ON PRESIDENT MACHADO OF CUBA

During his recent visit in Washington, President Gerardo Machado of Cuba received a delegation from the National League of Women Voters which called to express, on behalf of leading suffragists and women voters of the United States, their appreciation of his pledged support of the campaign for woman suffrage in Cuba. Appearing in the group, from left to right: Mrs. Albert H. Putnam, President, District of Columbia League of Women Voters; Miss Marguerite M. Wells of Minneapolis, Director, National League of Women Voters; Miss Belle Sherwin, President, National League of Women Voters; Mrs. Ernest J. Mott of San Francisco, Director, National League of Women Voters; His Excellency Dr. Orceles Ferrara, Ambassador of Cuba to the United States; His Excellency Gen. Gerardo Machado, President of Cuba; Miss Ethel Turner of San Francisco; Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Maine, former President, National League of Women Voters; Miss Gladys Harrison of Minneapolis, Executive Secretary, National League of Women Voters; Miss Alice Burr of San Francisco; Miss Julia Hicks of New York, Secretary, Department of Public Welfare in Government, National League of Women Voters

"Women voters of the United States believe the women of Cuba are ready for suffrage and that votes for women will mean votes for the welfare of Cuba," Miss Sherwin told President Machado. The President was asked to take greetings and good wishes to the women's societies of Cuba from "their sisters in the United States." The President said he would arrange an occasion to do this, immediately on his return to Habana.

Through his genial interpreter, the Cuban ambassador, President Machado told the delegation that suffrage for women of Cuba would, in his opinion, be an act of justice. He paid high tribute to the progress Cuban women have made in 28 years, and reiterated his previous statements that no longer should they be deprived of the right of voting.

The President told the delegation he was delighted to receive them, particularly because their visit expressed to him the great interest of American women in the welfare of the women of his land. He also said he had followed the influence of women in politics, and he believed that many of the achievements in the social and political fields are due in large part to American women.

The delegation, headed by Miss Belle Sherwin, president, was received by President Machado and Ambassador Orestes Ferrara at the Cuban Embassy Sunday morning, April 24. Others in the delegation were Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Portland, Me., former league president; Miss Marguerite M. Wells and Miss Gladys Harrison, of Minneapolis; Mrs. Ernest J. Mott, Miss Alice Burr, and Miss Ruth Turner, of San Francisco; Mrs. Albert H. Putney of Washington, D. C.; and Miss Julia Margaret Hicks, of Granville, N. Y.

Miss Sherwin's message to President Machado was as follows:

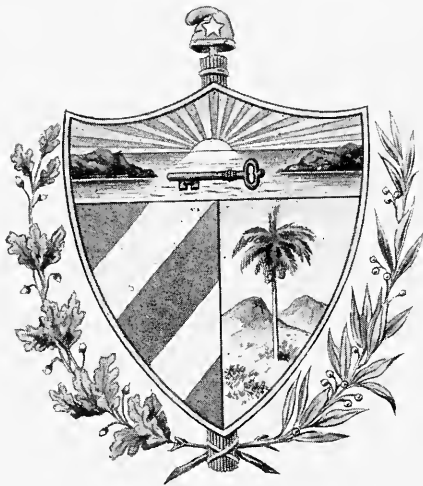
It has been our pleasure to hear from a distinguished Cuban lady, Señora Amalia E. Mallen de Ostolaza, that you have pledged the weight of your great influence to the cause of suffrage for the women of your land. We who were leaders in the movement to secure the same benefits in this country, not so long a time ago, and who now are officers of a national body of women organized as voters, desire to felicitate you upon the position you have taken and the promise you have made. We await with interest and with hope the day when the Senate of your country shall approve that constitutional amendment which will open to women the full opportunities and responsibilities of adult citizenship.

All great changes in the social or political organization of a people arouse foreboding. There were not lacking prophets of disaster when it was proposed that in these United States the achievements and the potentialities of women should be recognized through the bestowal of the franchise. Woman suffrage is now a fact and the contribution it has made to the social and political development of the Nation is recognized by leading men and women throughout the country. As one of them has written, "No friend of woman suffrage need have any other feeling than one of happiness for the practical results of the movement. I trust that it will not be long before women in every country in the world are given the privilege of suffrage, and I pray that they will exercise the right.

The women of Cuba will receive the franchise as no light gift. Their public interest and activity have long been shown, and it is a matter of pleasure to us

that the efforts of Cuban and American feminists have been frequently intertwined. We rejoiced when in 1899 the petition of that Cuban patriot, Emilia de Córdoba, that women be admitted to public office marked the first victory in the struggle for woman's equality; we admired the progress shown so clearly in the First National Congress of Women, in 1923, with its thoughtful and constructive program. We are informed as to the growth and scope of the women's societies of Cuba, and we beg that Your Excellency will on your return carry to them the greetings and good wishes of their sisters in the United States. We feel that the women of Cuba are ready for suffrage, and that votes for women will mean votes for the welfare of Cuba. That Your Excellency, in whose hands lie such great powers, has pledged yourself to the support of this forward movement brings joy to us in only less measure than to the women of the Cuban Republic.

The enfranchised women of the world, and more especially those of the United States, will follow with intense and sympathetic interest the approaching campaign in behalf of their Cuban sisters whose enfranchisement will mean so much in the way of heartening example and encouragement to the remainder of the Latin American womanhood of America.



PARAGUAY LOSES A DISTINGUISHED SON

AT THE regular meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union which took place April 12, 1927, action, in the form of a resolution, was unanimously taken by the board with respect to the recent death of Manuel Gondra, former President of the Republic of Paraguay, the text of which is as follows:

Whereas the Governing Board of the Pan American Union has learned with sincere regret of the recent death of Dr. Manuel Gondra, ex-President of the Republic of Paraguay, formerly Minister of State and representative of Paraguay on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union and at the Fifth International Conference of American States; who, in addition to the great services which as a statesman he rendered to his country and to the development of Pan American ideals, also contributed largely and rendered eminent service to the progress of American Law, the Governing Board

Resolves, to express the condolences of the Pan American Union to the Government of the Republic of Paraguay and to the family of the deceased.

Dr. Juan Vicente Ramírez, the Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay, well expressed the general feeling at the untimely passing of this eminent statesman and Pan Americanist in the following address:

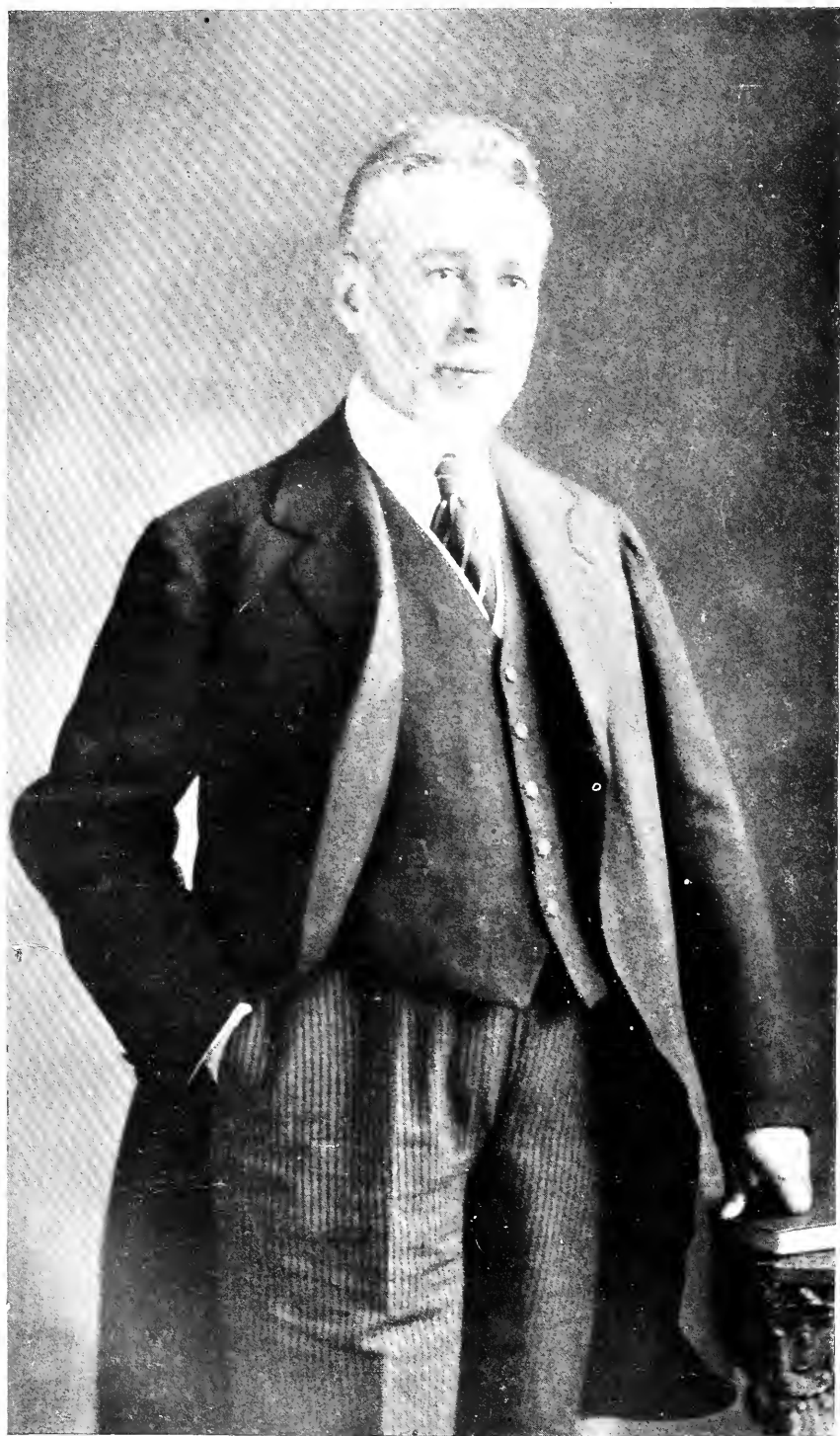
MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN: As the representative of the Government of Paraguay, I have the honor to acknowledge in the most heartfelt terms the expressive words of condolence which have just been spoken in the name of the governing board of the Pan American Union by the distinguished chairman, the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, on the occasion of the death of Dr. Manuel E. Gondra.

Counting on the well-known kindness of the board, I may be permitted to take a few moments of your time from the important business that awaits your attention to say a few brief words as my personal homage to the memory of the great Paraguayan who has just passed away.

Gentlemen, the death of Dr. Manuel Gondra is necessarily a source of deep grief to the Government and people of Paraguay because, in the first place, they find themselves deprived of the valuable work of a most able man and, secondly, of the clear-seeing counsel of one who has for more than 25 years been a beloved leader.

The outstanding virtue of this illustrious public man of Paraguay was that he clearly understood the mission which was his to fulfill in his fatherland, and that he willed to perform it with nobility of spirit and purity of heart.

Endowed by nature with a most unusual gift of sympathy which without his seeking soon made him the idol of the masses, possessed, moreover, of a brilliant and carefully cultivated mind, it soon became evident that he was predestined to exercise a leadership which should redound to the benefit of the people whose great good fortune it was that he should have been born among them.



MANUEL GONDRA (1872-1927)

Paraguayan statesman, diplomat and scholar

And his response to the call of destiny was indeed complete, for throughout his entire lifetime and with exemplary unselfishness and disinterestedness, he placed himself at the service of the great ideals of a true republic and a real democracy.

Dr. Manuel Gondra was the inspiration of a thorough political evolution within the sacred canons of the national constitution and the laws of the Republic he served, and his entire life shines as an enduring lesson of sincere devotion to the purest spirit of republicanism and the strict practice of democracy.

As the undisputed idol of the popular masses in Paraguay he could have trampled under foot, had he so wished, those wise systems of good government, and made himself a power whose slightest wish and caprice was law and the misfortune of his people. But he did not choose the vain satisfaction that would have come from the exercise of unlimited and arbitrary power; he preferred instead to tread the difficult path of disinterest and renunciation to the end that the juridical institutions of the country might be preserved inviolate; thus providing an opportunity for the people to become acquainted with the activities of public life so that later they might with full understanding take part in the solution of their problems of vital interest.

Thanks to his teachings and to the invaluable example of his own life—an example of the highest civic virtues—there flourished in the Paraguay of his day an active and progressive political life in which the chiefs of State, alike in official document and public proclamation, were enabled to renew their faith in democracy and eloquently defend the rights of man despite the systematic preaching of the new devotees of unrestrained force and arbitrary power; a political life in which the masses raise to the highest executive offices of the Republic those men who by their proven capacity and their manifest worth have shown themselves deserving of that honor.

Moreover, gentlemen, it should be noted that Don Manuel Gondra, in order to be loyal to his mission, chose to be a statesman rather than a pure intellectual, in spite of having been endowed with the rare gifts which so greatly distinguished him as a writer. He renounced the task of writing books to give himself entirely to the task of modeling from the ever plastic multitudes a society loving order and progress and adorned with the graces of the most advanced civilization. As a proof of his high intellectual qualities which might have made him famous in letters, we may recall the words devoted to him by Rubén Darío in *El Figaro*, of Habana, after their meeting in Rio de Janeiro at the Third International American Conference:

“Frugal in words,” said Darío, “of profound ideas and gentle manners, with a literary culture which I have found in few professional men, the wisdom acquired in thoughtful study, and the artistic perception gained from contemplation of the infinite, I adjudged him a master, such as those who have found a place in the French Academy.”

As for his love of the American Continent, it stood out in high relief in the International American Conference in Santiago, Chile, when he advocated with such success the convention which bears his name and the object of which is, as we all know, to guard American peace from any serious misunderstandings which may arise between these sister nations at crossings in the highway they tread in common.

I can only add that I am certain that the Government and people of Paraguay have felt and feel the deepest grief at the death of this illustrious citizen.



HENRY CLAY

LATIN AMERICA'S HOM- AGE TO HENRY CLAY

ON THE OCCASION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH (APRIL 12, 1777—APRIL 12, 1927)

NOT the least interesting of the heartening results of the campaign now being carried on by students of history in all the American countries is the light thrown upon the no inconsiderable part taken by American statesmen in that difficult period immediately prior and subsequent to the gaining by the Latin-American colonies of their independence from Spain. And it is a curious commentary on the inadequacy of existing interchange between the two dominant cultures of this Continent to find that certain eminent figures in the national life of these United States are more generally known and their work as American statesmen—in the most ample sense of the word—better appreciated in the Latin-American countries than in the land of their birth.

No more striking case of what might be termed a certain provinciality in our appreciation of national figures can be adduced than that of Henry Clay, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of whose birth received the most perfunctory mention, if any, by the press outside the limits of his native State.

Not so, however, with Latin America, 20 of whose Republics, in the persons of their accredited diplomatic chiefs in Washington, assembled in the Pan American Union, there to dedicate to the memory of the "Great Pacificator" a tribute of homage and veneration as generously spontaneous as it was sincere and heartfelt. That this tribute was fully appreciated by the United States was abundantly shown by the Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, who expressed himself in the following terms:

I want to express to the members of the governing board the deep appreciation of the Government of the United States, as well as my personal thanks, for your thoughtfulness in dedicating this session to the memory of the great statesman who, with prophetic vision, foresaw the greatness of the republics of Latin America during the period of their struggle for independence. His constant and unremitting effort to contribute in every possible way toward the progress of the republics of Latin America entitles him to the gratitude of every citizen of the Western Hemisphere. Permit me again to express the appreciation of the United States, as well as my personal gratitude, for this tribute which you are to-day paying to his memory.

His Excellency the Minister of Colombia voiced the tribute of his country in a most eloquent address, the text of which is as follows:

This meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay adds one more tribute, simple but fervent, to the many and great tributes rendered his memory. The

echoes of his voice in defense of the independence of the Spanish colonies had hardly ceased to vibrate when that immortal speech was repeated as a proclamation and as a most powerful and friendly voice on the fields of battle where the liberty of a whole continent was at issue. And scarcely had the civil life of those peoples been organized in Assemblies and Parliaments, when the new nationalities rendered the most solemn tribute of gratitude to that great advocate and tribune. And when, after the lapse of a century, the memory of those heroic days was to be perpetuated in bronze, the figure of Henry Clay was chosen as the symbol which unites the peoples of this continent in one single aspiration of confraternity and justice. A hundred and fifty years is a long time, even dealing with the life of nations, for the memory of a man to withstand oblivion beyond the borders of his own country, and when, like Clay, he is venerated as one of the group of immortals, his labor in the great cause of humanity must have been inspired in the highest motives and been distinguished by the most lofty of qualities.

The life of the statesman we to-day honor was one of the most fruitful and combative of his generation. In the Senate his eloquence for more than half a century illuminated every question of public importance discussed in the epoch of which he was a part. His voice on solemn and decisive occasions, like a battle standard was uplifted in every struggle of civil life from the day he first appeared, a vigorous and gallant youth, in the American Congress, to the day when full of years and laurels—and disillusions—his mortal remains received the last tribute of homage from the people and the nations in whose behalf he had so long labored.

Among the great discussions touched by his fiery tongue was, from the beginning, that dealing with the independence of this continent. And Henry Clay's action in this direction, initiated in the darkest and most uncertain period of the war for emancipation, became, by reason of his vigorous enthusiasm, something like a creed of generous idealism which, by the power of his reasoning, was the prophetic interpreter of a spirit born to prepare for the future. From his first interposition, in his speech in the House of Representatives in January, 1817, he lifted congressional debate from the limited sphere of purely local interests and dispositions to the transcendent themes of human liberty and the future of the American Continent. "I may be accused of an imprudent utterance of my feelings on this occasion; I care not. When the independence, the happiness, the liberty of a whole people is at stake, and that people our neighbors, our brethren, occupying a portion of this same continent, imitating our example and participating of the same sympathies as ourselves, I will boldly avow my feelings and my wishes in their behalf, even at the hazard of such an imputation."

Firm in this attitude throughout the long years of the war for independence, the voice of Henry Clay was lifted anew in praise of that movement in that memorable session of the House of Representatives of March 24, 1818. His address in support of sending a Minister from the United States to the Provinces of the River Plate is a classic of eloquence, and in it he presented every phase of the emancipating movement—moral, political, and economic. In it he emphasized the wonderful extension and character of the countries in which that war was being carried on, and, directing the eyes of his fellow Representatives toward those distant horizons, he made them see the riches of the Vice-Royalty of Mexico and the Captain-Generaley of Guatemala, the potential wealth of the Vice-Royalty of New Granada and the Captain-Generaley of Venezuela, the future of Brazil—soon to break her colonial bonds—and that of the United Provinces of the River Plate. Crossing the Andes he paused in eulogy of Chile and the history of the Vice Royalty of Peru, concluding with these words:

"Each of these several parts is sufficient in itself, in point of limits, to constitute a powerful state; and, in point of population, that which has the smallest, contains enough to make it respectable."

Convinced that sacrifices made for the formation of a nation are like sap supplying vigor and nourishment, Clay recalled to the American legislators the heroic deeds of the Hispanic Americans before the high altar of independence in that long-drawn-out war. In phrases like a bugle call, Clay recalled the suicide of Captain Ricaurte at Mateo to save the liberating army and with it independence, itself; the victory of Maipú and the deeds of prowess there enacted; the campaigns waged by the genius of Bolívar in New Granada and Venezuela, and the collective willingness which everywhere animated the revolting peoples to make every needed sacrifice. Having captivated his hearers by this heroic presentation of events, he then pointed out the intellectual traits which distinguished the revolting colonies which he appraised in eulogistic terms, quoting the opinion of Humboldt, Despons, and other learned men as to the special aptitude of the Hispanic-American peoples for "the acquisition of the exact sciences and others which they have been allowed to cultivate," and offering the Message of the Supreme Director of the Provinces of La Plata as an excellent model of a state paper which—to quote his own words—"challenges comparison with any, the most celebrated, that ever issued from the pens of Jefferson or Madison."

He went even further. Not confining himself to a consideration of the present, he pierced the future to depict the place which, with the passage of time, democracy and self-government should hold in Hispanic America. And in so doing he exclaimed:

"I have no hesitation in asserting my firm belief, that there is no question in the foreign policy of this country which has ever arisen, or which I can conceive as ever occurring, in the decision of which we have had or can have so much at stake. This interest concerns our politics, our commerce, our navigation. * * * The independence of Spanish America, then, is an interest of primary consideration. Next to that, and highly important in itself, is the consideration of the nature of their governments. That is a question, however, for themselves. They will, no doubt, adopt those kinds of government which are best suited to their condition, best calculated for their happiness. Anxious as I am that they should be free governments, we have no right to prescribe for them. They are, and ought to be, the sole judges for themselves. I am strongly inclined to believe that they will in most, if not all parts of their country, establish free governments. We are their great example. Of us they constantly speak as of brothers, having a similar origin. They adopt our principles, copy our institutions, and, in many instances, employ the very language and sentiments of our revolutionary papers."

Clay's attitude, always ardent and never failing in its advocacy of the new independent governments, had its reward when the House of Representatives of the United States in February, 1821, approved the resolution presented by him declaring that the House "will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the sovereignty and independence of any of said Provinces."

Thus, Clay lived to see the realization of one of the most fervent desires of his heart, and on communicating the fact to his great friend Torres, the representative of Colombia, he said:

"The cause of South America has at last prevailed; the House yesterday . . . adopted my resolution, which has for its object, substantially, the recognition of the independent governments. I congratulate you on the occasion. It has been to me a day of proud and deep satisfaction. What is much more important, its moral tendency will be deeply felt everywhere."

When we bow reverent heads before the memory of the man who earned so many claims to the gratitude of the American nations, we but fulfill the duty

owed by posterity to the great figures who have ennobled the pages of history. And although we may wish that his mind had been favorable also to the great plan of Colombia and Mexico for carrying the armies of independence to Cuba, Henry Clay will always be remembered, as one of his biographers justly says, "as the combatant who achieved one of the most brilliant triumphs for the cause of Humanity and the Rights of Man; as the apostle whose generous words in solemn and decisive moments were always heard on behalf of the Emancipation of this Continent; and as the statesman whose admirable spiritual contribution entitles him to a place among those great benefactors worthy of the undying gratitude of our American Nations."

Doctor Olaya's eloquent tribute was followed by that of His Excellency the Minister from Guatemala, the text of which is as follows:

From 1810 to 1826 two great events determined the destiny of America and marked a stage in the history of the world. One of these events was the organization of the national life of the peoples in the political form of the Republic. The other event, no less far-reaching, was the organization of the national life of the States of the New World in a system of American harmony and solidarity. America was carrying out an ideal which the peoples of Europe had pursued in vain, a society of nations organized for the development of the aspirations of human liberty for democracy and of a continent organized for peace through right and international cooperation.

Those two ideas are fundamental to the conscience of America. They appeared simultaneously, and that synchronism demonstrates that those two formulas of political ideology obeyed the continental rhythm of life in this hemisphere. From 1810 to 1826, all thought converged toward the construction of an American unity. The letter of Jamaica was the prophecy and the Congress of Panama initiated its fulfillment. From the Plata to the Orinoco the idea of continental unity leads the spirit of all the liberators, inflames the eloquence of the tribunes, directs the work of the chanceries.

In the United States, Henry Clay was the apostle of the idea. In 1818, he expressed his attitude toward the neighboring peoples who were struggling to obtain the independence of Spanish America, and he then said, and I will repeat his words:

"In the establishment of the independence of Spanish America the United States has the deepest interests. I have no hesitation in asserting my firm belief that there is no question in the foreign policy of this country which has ever arisen or which I can conceive as ever occurring in the decision of which we have had, or can have, so much at stake. . . . There can not be a doubt that Spanish America, once independent, whatever may be the form of the governments established in its several parts, these governments will be animated by an American feeling and guided by an American policy."

His vision of the future of America is expanded and reaches a magnificent amplitude in his speech to the Senate in May, 1820, and in his speech at Lexington in 1821, his words rise to the solemn accent of a prophecy of the future league of the American nations founded on a new conception of international justice.

As in the most illustrious days of the ancient tribunes, the orator had peoples as his clients and a continent as his forum.

In the name of those peoples which he so generously served with his eloquence we have come to render this testimony of gratitude and this tribute of reverence to his memory.

I submit to the consideration of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the following resolution:

"Whereas Henry Clay supported with the eloquence of his speech the cause of the recognition of the peoples of America during the struggle for their emancipation, and

"Whereas as Secretary of State he took the initiative for the participation of the United States in the first assembly of the American nations which took place in 1826, and

"Whereas on various occasions, with a clear vision of the future of America, he proclaimed the solidarity of the democracies of the New World:

"The Governing Board of the Pan American Union

"*Resolves*, To place on record in the minutes of its sessions the tribute which the representatives of the States of America render to the illustrious citizen, who as an orator served with his eloquence, and as a statesman with his thought and action, the ideals of a policy of cooperation in America with right as its foundation and organized for peace."

This resolution was unanimously approved and extended on the official record of the minutes of the session.

The Minister from Venezuela then added the tribute of his country, which will have a special interest to Pan Americanists because of the reference made to the recent action of the United States Congress authorizing the Secretary of State to offer Venezuela a statue of Henry Clay to be erected in Caracas. The text of Doctor Grisanti's address follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE COLLEAGUES: AS Minister of Venezuela I desire to express the homage of my Government and compatriots to the glorious memory of an illustrious republican.

Henry Clay lays just claim to the gratitude and veneration of the American nations. From 1818 on he devoted his powers of eloquence, for which he is distinguished among the most gifted Members of Congress, to the cause of the liberators of America, urging official recognition of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata and later of the other States. And he spoke not as a mere idealist, yielding to the enthusiasm inspired by deeds of high emprise, but also as one who consulted the material interests of his great Nation.

"In the establishment of the independence of Spanish America," he said, "the United States have the deepest interest. I have no hesitation in asserting my firm belief that there is no question in the foreign policy of this country which has ever arisen, or which I can conceive as ever occurring, in the decision of which we have had or can have so much at stake. This interest concerns our politics, our commerce, our navigation. There can not be a doubt that Spanish America, once independent, whatever may be the form of the governments established in its several parts, these governments will be animated by an American feeling and guided by an American policy. They will obey the laws of the system of the New World, of which they will compose a part, in contradistinction to that of Europe."¹

In Clay's addresses a profound knowledge of the history of the Spanish colonies vies with a knowledge of the vicissitudes of the war in which they were engaged, the heroism displayed by those peoples in their struggle for independence, their capacity for establishing a democratic form of government, and the advisability that his great Nation should establish official relations with the sister nations of the continent. His attitude at that time proves him a man of high ideals whose vision divined the secrets of the future, and constitutes him an apostle of liberty and justice.

¹ Colton, Reed, McKinley: The works of Henry Clay, vol. 5, p. 145.

No policy could have been so lofty and so worthy of the United States, as well as so advantageous, as to extend a friendly hand to its sister nations of the continent, struggling with unshakable faith and unparalleled heroism for full admission to the concert of nations, in which they already occupied a distinguished position, soon to become yet more prominent. Clay was vouchsafed the happiness of seeing his efforts crowned with success. In 1822 President Monroe recommended to Congress the official recognition of the American nations.

Foreseeing with singular clarity the greatness which his Nation was soon to attain, Henry Clay initiated that wise policy of material progress which has transformed the nature of his country by means of public works which are the legitimate pride of the American people and the admiration and amazement of other nations.

Like all great gladiators who, stirred by passion in the arena of politics, bear the brunt and heat of the fray, Clay was violently criticized, a phenomenon observed in all ages and nations; but under these attacks his moral integrity and the purity of his soul shone resplendent. His public life lasted more than half a century without the slightest shadow dimming the clarity of his conscience.

As a statesman he was characterized by his lofty views. His policy may be synthesized in a few words: At home, the moral and material aggrandizement of his country; abroad, the cooperation of his Nation in the establishment on the American Continent of an aggregation of independent nations, democratic in their institutions and capable of checking the influence of the personal European governments of that time.

All praise to the man of power, the eminent statesman, the indefatigable toiler for his country's greatness, the friend of the American peoples!

My nation has welcomed with great satisfaction the news that the Congress of the United States has enacted a law, already signed by His Excellency President Coolidge, authorizing His Excellency the Secretary of State to offer to Venezuela a statue of Henry Clay, to be erected in Caracas. This distinction inspires pride and gratitude in the Venezuelan Nation, which has always professed love and veneration for the memory of that illustrious apostle of the independence of the Latin-American nations.

The Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador, Dr. Héctor David Castro, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND COLLEAGUES: We meet here to dedicate our thoughts and our words to the memory of Henry Clay, and I feel that it is most proper that we should do so.

Henry Clay was known as a great friend of the Republics of Central and South America during their struggle for freedom, and he was always ready to devote his best efforts to establish and develop the most amicable relations between his country, the United States, and the other countries of this hemisphere. He was aware of the common interests of all these countries and of their desire to live in peace and to enjoy and insure their freedom, attained at such great cost. He also fostered a spirit of cooperation among them, and as this is what we now call Pan Americanism, we may say that he was one of the recognized leaders of a movement which day by day increases in importance.

It is with pleasure that I recall that José Antonio Cañas, the first minister plenipotentiary accredited by the United Provinces of Central America to the United States, had, as early as 1825, opportunity to express his admiration for Henry Clay, who was appointed that year to be Secretary of State of the United States and whose ideals of real cooperation and friendship in this hemisphere were already known far and wide.

The purposes of the Pan American Union, and all our activities as members of the governing board, are simply meant to continue that work for cooperation and sympathetic understanding which had its birth when the republics of America secured their independence; and in this respect it is gratifying to say

that now, exactly as a century ago, we may still continue to draw inspiration in our common work from the memory of Henry Clay.

The commemoration was brought to a close by His Excellency the Minister of Panama, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN: A century and a half ago to-day Henry Clay was born on Virginia soil—so prolific in great men—and I beg of you to permit me also to contribute the flower of my remembrance to the venerable memory of that great continental figure.

I find highly fitting and deserved this homage that we, the representatives of the 21 free nations of the New World, pay to Henry Clay, by celebrating in his honor the session of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union corresponding to this month. Under this roof where we fraternize, Latins and Saxons; here where the diversity of tongues, races, cults, and customs is overcome by a common love of liberty and democratic institutions; in this mansion of peace and harmony which is something approaching the realization of the international dreams of our forefathers, if there is a name which may be pronounced with reverence and with affection it is the glorious name of Henry Clay. If Bolívar was the father of Pan Americanism in the south, Clay was the promoter of the movement in the north. The name of the two will be eternally linked in history with the Panama Congress, where in 1826 was sown the seed which later flourished in the conference of 1889. And just as the glory of having convoked that Congress is Bolívar's, to Clay belongs that of having supported it before the people of the United States, and of having obtained the sanction of the legislature of this country to send the delegates who would tie that first knot of continental solidarity.

Few figures excite such intense attraction as that of Henry Clay. He possessed in a high degree gifts which rarely are found united in a single person: Nobility of appearance and superiority of soul; a voice of magnificent sonority and elegance of phraseology; love of principles and the courage to defend them in all fields; personal magnetism and uprightness of character; creative talent and the learning which is the offspring of constant study; a brain of the highest order placed at the service of a great heart open to all magnanimities.

His public life was picturesque, varied, filled with contrasts, vicissitudes, and arduous struggles, from which he always emerged untouched and erect. Nevertheless, it is not for me to express ideas about the participation of Henry Clay in the questions which exclusively concern the internal politics of this country. The phase of his activities which interests us is his attitude toward the new nations



which sprang up during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Clay was their first and greatest friend. He loved liberty with a fervent passion, with that exaltation peculiar to an epoch in which romanticism manifested itself even in the field of politics; and loving so the liberties obtained by his country, he embraced with fervent enthusiasm the cause of those peoples who in the south fought and died to emancipate their liberties.

It is necessary to be transported by imagination to what the United States were more than a hundred years ago, in order to be able to realize how difficult the labor of Henry Clay must have been in favor of the new Republics. If to-day with the marvelous development of commerce, the constant and growing interchange of products and manufactures, the rapidity and facility of communications, the profuse circulation of newspapers and books, international conferences and organized work of information, mutual knowledge is still so imperfect, it must be concluded that knowledge of the potentialities and significance of meridional America in that distant epoch could only be expressed by the cipher zero. But neither ignorance nor prejudices deterred Clay and he raised his banner. "I have no hesitation in asserting," he said in his masterful speech of 1818, "my firm belief that there is no question in the foreign policy of this country which has ever arisen, or which I can conceive as ever occurring, in the decision of which we have had or can have so much at stake." The struggle of the Spanish colonies for emancipation he called "the greatest cause which could possibly engage our affections and enlist our feelings in its behalf."

In 1816 he had already announced as a possibility that the United States might have to stand openly by the side of the patriots. In 1818 he lifted his voice to extol the grandeurs of the countries of the south and to support the opening of diplomatic relations with the Provinces of the La Plata River. In 1820 his prestige overcame the resistance of the partisans of strict neutrality and he obtained the approval of the House of Representatives to that memorable resolution by which a message of encouragement was sent to the rebel colonies and support promised to the Executive for the recognition of their sovereignty and independence. In 1822 his indefatigable efforts culminated in the acts of express recognition which took place under the Presidency of Monroe. In 1823 he influenced as a decisive factor, together with Jefferson, Madison, and Adams, the formulation of the celebrated doctrine to which that president gave his name and which declared the American continent forever closed to European colonization or aggression. In 1825, as Secretary of State, he brought before the various courts of the Old World earnest efforts with the purpose of bringing to bear powerful international influences, especially that of Russia, on the Spanish Crown, in order to obtain from it the recognition of the new Republics. In 1826, after a heated parliamentary debate, he succeeded in carrying through the participation of the United States in the deliberations of the Congress of Panama. In all his labor as a statesman the spirit of Pan Americanism shines, and the international life of to-day is in many respects that which his noble spirit visioned more than a hundred years ago. These are, in brief outlines, the claims that Henry Clay has to the gratitude and affection of Latin America.

That remarkable man who filled a long and stormy epoch with his eloquence, his talent, his idealism, his fire, his popularity, his civic and personal valor, that splendid combination of virtues which made of him a true idol, did not, nevertheless, attain the supreme power. Four times he was a candidate for the Presidency and another four he was defeated. Peculiarities of democracy which only serve to demonstrate that one does not always enter into immortality through the gate of high dignities. Merit purified by history, work which endures and flourishes down the centuries, are the factors which assure the homage of posterity. Thus, in the name of the entire continent we pay tribute to-day with love to Henry Clay, fervent champion of political liberties, apostle of Spanish democracies, noblest Precursor of Pan Americanism.

REPORT ON THE TEACHING OF LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

AT the end of 1925 the Director General of the Pan American Union, believing that valuable information could be gained from a survey as to the extent and character of the teaching of Latin American history in American institutions of higher education, secured the cooperation of the American Historical Association in making such a survey. The following persons, nominated by the Executive Council of that Association, were thereupon appointed as a committee of the Pan American Union for this purpose: Profs. P. N. Garber, Duke University; J. F. Rippey, University of Chicago; W. W. Pierson, University of North Carolina; J. A. Robertson, Stetson University; and W. S. Robertson, University of Illinois. Prof. W. S. Robertson was chosen as chairman.

The report recently submitted by this committee reviews the progress made in the extension of Latin American history teaching since 1895, when the University of California first offered a course entitled "Spanish-American history and institutions." In 1904-5 the University of Texas and Columbia University introduced similar courses, while in the Middle West the University of Illinois led the way in 1909, and in 1915 a course in the history of Latin America was given at Harvard University. From then on, more rapid progress was made.

In order to ascertain the present status of the subject, the committee above referred to prepared a comprehensive questionnaire, calling for information as to number and character of courses offered, methods of instruction, textbooks and reference works, enrollment, suggestions regarding needs to be met, etc. Early in 1926 this questionnaire was sent out to 145 normal schools, 29 private general training schools, 86 teachers' colleges, and 633 colleges and universities in the United States listed in the 1925 Directory of the Bureau of Education, making a total of 1,172 educational institutions. The report states:

Replies came from institutions as widely separated as the University of Maine and the University of the Philippines. In the group designated as colleges and universities, where the percentage of replies ran about the average, 288 institutions responded out of a possible 633. In general, less than 50 per cent of the institutions addressed made reply. The results indicate the status of the teaching of Latin American history in the United States for the academic year 1925-26.

Of the general private training schools only one responded to state that it did not offer a course in Latin American history. Of the junior colleges 5 replied that courses in that field had been offered, but in 2 of these colleges such courses were given only in alternate years. Of the normal schools and teachers' colleges 36 replied that they gave Latin American history a place in their curricula. Replies from colleges and universities showed that 135 institutions regularly gave courses in the history of Latin America. In addition a number of institutions of higher learning had given such courses intermittently. Thus the returns showed that 175 colleges or universities had in the last few years given instruction in the history of our southern neighbors.

The report goes on to say that in a number of institutions, especially those on the Pacific coast, considerable attention was paid to Latin America in courses on the History of the Americas, and that several expressed the intention soon to introduce Latin American history as a separate subject. There are striking differences in the size of classes at different institutions, probably due to local circumstances; the largest enrollment was found in the Hispanic South-West, at the University of California. Courses were naturally given as a rule by the department of history, but occasionally Latin American government or history was found in the offerings of the department of political science or that of romance languages, while in a few cases some attention was paid to Latin American history by the department of economics.

With regard to the type of work given, the report says:

The courses offered in addition to a one or two semester survey of Spanish and Portuguese America—which was the course that most frequently served as introductory—were varied in kind and scope. Very often the second choice was a course which dealt with the relations between the United States and Latin American nations. Occasionally a course was offered in the history of Spain or in the history of Spain and Portugal. Of 36 institutions for the training of teachers which offered courses in the history of Latin America only 4 reported that they gave more than an introductory course or introductory courses in this subject. Many colleges gave only introductory work for which ordinarily other history courses were prerequisite. In general, advanced and graduate instruction in Latin American history is confined to certain colleges and institutions where this branch of study is firmly established. Less than a score of institutions of collegiate rank offered more than three 1-semester courses. The greatest variety of advanced courses was offered by endowed institutions located in cities on the eastern seaboard, by leading universities of the old Northwest, and by State universities in our Hispanic Southwest.

The committee discovered that certain leading institutions, notably Minnesota, Princeton, Wisconsin, and Yale, in 1925-26 were not offering any courses in the history of Latin America. It is believed that the explanation can be traced to the additional cost required for a well-qualified instructor and for adequate library facilities, and in some quarters to the belief that for Americans a knowledge of Latin American history is a luxury rather than a necessity.

As regards methods of teaching, it was found that in the introductory courses a textbook, lectures by the instructor, and collateral readings were generally all used, with class discussions probably a feature. In about 20 colleges or universities, however, no text whatever was employed, and sometimes not even a syllabus, recourse being had to rich library resources.

The texts most used in introductory courses in Latin American history in colleges and universities were as follows: James and Martin, *The Republics of Latin America*; Robertson, *The History of the Latin American Nations*; Shepherd, *The Hispanic Nations of the New World*, and Sweet, *History of Latin America*. In teacher training schools Webster's *Latin America* was used considerably in addition to the texts mentioned in the above list. In many cases more than one text was used.

About 25 institutions reported that the students were required to use a printed syllabus. The syllabi mentioned were as follows: Bolton, *History of the Americas*; Hoskins, *Guide to Latin American History*; Meacham, *A Syllabus of Hispanic-American History*; *Colonial Period*; and (giving the title of the last edition) Pierson, *Hispanic-American History: A Syllabus*. In about a dozen cases the statement was made that the instructor prepared a syllabus for the use of his class.

It appeared to the committee that more than one-half of the 135 colleges and universities that gave regular courses in Latin American history did not have proper library equipment for collateral reading; 25 of these did not mention any reference books as being used at all. In some large universities, however, the number of available reference books was extremely large. "In general, only in certain institutions where the subject was well established did the library equipment seem altogether adequate for both elementary and advanced work."

The remaining portions of this interesting report are quoted in full:

As indicative of the lines along which progress is being made we shall next notice the character of the advanced courses in Latin American history which were given in 1925-26 at universities where more than three 1-semester courses were offered. The University of Arizona offered an advanced course in Latin American relations and another in the history of our Southwest. Among advanced courses at the University of California were the following: The history of the A B C powers, and Spain in North America. Among its graduate courses were offerings in the history of Spain and Portugal, and Latin America since 1810. At Columbia University advanced courses were given by the history department in Latin American civilization, and a course in Pan American relations was offered by the department of public law. At the University of Chicago advanced courses were given in such fields as the following: Latin America in World Politics; The United States and England in Latin America; Problems in Latin American Relations. At the University of Illinois advanced courses were given in Latin American relations with the United States and in European relations with Latin America. At Harvard University special courses were offered on the history of Mexico, and on the A B C countries. The University of Kansas offered a seminar in Latin American history. At the University of Michigan a detailed course was given on the history of Spain and Portugal and on the colonization of North America. Ordinarily Northwestern University offered a seminar in Latin American history. At Ohio State University an advanced course was given on

the International Relations of Latin America. The University of Pennsylvania offered a course on Latin America and the United States. The University of Pittsburgh offered a course on the A B C powers. Besides a course on the history of South America and another on Spanish North America, the University of Texas offered a course on the Spanish Southwest. In addition to a seminar in Latin American history, Leland Stanford University gave work in the history of Brazil. A number of institutions, including the University of Southern California, gave a course in the history of Mexico.

It is to be regretted that a larger number of the colleges and universities that sent responses did not make practical suggestions in regard to improvements which might be made in the apparatus of teaching. About a dozen replies mentioned the need of a better textbook. Two of these urged that text-writers should show a better understanding of Catholic institutions and viewpoints. Two or three teachers suggested that the writers of texts should give more attention to social and economic history. Less than a dozen urged the need of a volume of readings in Latin American history. More than a dozen mentioned the need of a good atlas or of good wall maps. In three responses the argument was made that there was a crying need of scientific monographs dealing with specific phases or problems of Latin American history. Two instructors expressed a wish that national histories of Latin American countries should be translated into English. One instructor said that there was great need of "a good magazine in English which will give an accurate survey of political events throughout Latin America." Another instructor expressed a desire for "more popular biographies of Latin American leaders." Another emphasized the need for general histories of the different nations. At a time when the resumption of the *Hispanic-American Historical Review* was still uncertain, a goodly number of teachers expressed an ardent desire to see it revived.

This survey leads the committee to the following conclusions regarding the present status of instruction in Latin American history in the United States. The returns received indicate that in junior colleges such instruction has only begun in a few institutions. In teacher training institutions such instruction has made considerable headway but is still neglected in the majority of cases. In a large number of colleges and universities Latin American history has not yet been given a place commensurate with its importance. In some leading educational institutions it has not been accorded a place at all.

The most encouraging feature of the situation is the progress made in the instruction in Latin American history in our colleges and universities since 1895. The great variety of courses now offered in that field by certain universities may indicate either that the courses are adapted somewhat to local circumstances or that the subject has not yet found its proper place in the curriculum. Possibly both conditions prevail in varying degrees in different institutions. The steady development of an interest in Latin American history in the United States indeed encourages the hope that leading educational institutions can not much longer neglect to readjust their library and teaching facilities so as to give some attention to the history of our southern neighbors.

Lastly, the committee would suggest to teachers of Latin American history the wisdom of emphasizing certain phases of development more than others. In so vast and so varied a field it feels that stress might well be laid upon political history with considerable attention to international relations and to the structure of society. It hopes that a competent scholar will prepare and that an enterprising firm will publish a comprehensive atlas of Latin America. The committee would call the attention of teachers to the need of encouraging praiseworthy attempts to improve the equipment available for instruction, whether those attempts take the form of wall maps, textbooks, or source books. It urges

every teacher to see that his pupils have access to the files of the *Hispanic-American Historical Review*. It commends the recent proposal to translate into English and to publish national histories of Latin American countries in a "Bolivarian Historical Series"; for such a series would be of inestimable value in making available to our students the views of Latin Americans concerning their history, government, and philosophy. Further, it believes that our university teachers can effectively promote the cause of Latin American history not only by contributing to the literature of that subject themselves but by encouraging competent graduate students to investigate salient topics in the bibliography and history of Spanish and Portuguese America. For in spite of the commendable efforts of native historians, there is a dire need of readable monographs on important topics in the national history of the Latin American States.

DIETETICS IN INSTITUTIONS AND IN THE FIELD

By LUCY MINNEGERODE,

Superintendent of Nurses, United States Public Health Service

FOOD, its quality, quantity, and preparation, has been a vital question in all ages and for all people.

Since the days when, according to legend and story, primitive man handling a piece of meat which had been inadvertently cooked licked his finger and found it good, methods of cooking have been improved and extended until to-day cooking and the preparation of food has become not only an art but a recognized science.

The nutrition worker and dietitian have come to stay, and their field of operations extends as their usefulness in various fields of endeavor is tested.

It is a backward institution to-day in the United States which does not employ a dietitian for supervision of its food department.

Universities are developing courses of instruction in home economics and dietetics leading to a degree of bachelor of science, such courses being outlined and approved by national organizations of workers.

The food provided for the soldiers and sailors may make or break a nation. This is a broad statement, but apart from the necessity for nutritious and sustaining food for soldiers and sailors there is the necessity for providing for these men food which is also palatable and of the kind to which they are accustomed and which they like.

In this country for the Army mess there is a per capita allowance of 50 cents a day. This is also the allowance for the Philippine

Scouts. The Navy allows 55 cents a day. Such an allowance for a ration prepared in large quantities in barracks or on ships should provide an excellent, well-balanced menu.

The allowance for Government hospitals is in excess of these rates, and usually runs from 60 cents to \$1.20 a day. The allowance for hospitals is greater than a general ration allowance, because of the special diets and because sick people need a higher quality of food, probably, than people who are up and about; particularly for the tuberculosis hospitals they need quantities of especially nourishing food.

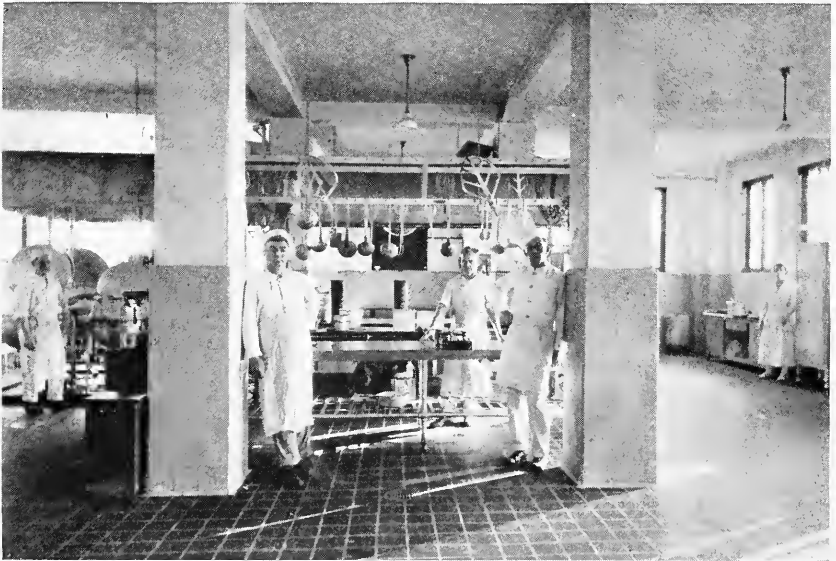
Since interest in scientific preparation of food has become an accepted fact, we hear much of a balanced ration, calories, vitamins, etc., and so much has been said and written of certain fundamental principles as applied to the nutriment of families that a balanced ration (a proper proportion of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, etc.) is generally found on the tables of those people who can afford to consider such a question. Among the poorer classes this balanced ration is not found, and as a result there develops among the poor, to a far greater extent than among the "well to do," all sorts of diseases of a dietary nature. Malnutrition in infancy leads to further handicaps in later life. Of course, if persons in poor economic circumstances were better informed as to food values they could secure a much better balanced ration with the money they have to spend for food. The value of their ration is also dependent somewhat upon methods of cooking. Therefore, if poor people bought wisely and prepared their food well they would be much better nourished than if such were not the case even though there is a limited amount of money to be expended for food.

The proper number of calories must be maintained, and the vitamins, those life-giving properties, must be present in sufficient amount if the general health is to be built up and maintained.

Therefore for a proper ration in the home a certain amount of knowledge of food values, how to buy and how to prepare the family ration, is essential. For institutions, dietitians, graduates of recognized schools and colleges have become a necessary part of the personnel. The dietitian takes charge of a dietary department. The nutritional worker is to the dietitian what the public health nurse is to the general nurse. She is a teacher in the field. Her efforts are directed toward bringing to housewives a knowledge of how to better prepare such food as they have, how to estimate a balanced ration, how to conserve surplus foods by the most approved methods of canning and preserving, and what is meant by hygiene in relation to food. It is for this reason that field work and instruction by nutritional workers among people of more moderate means has proved of immense value through teaching not only a better selection in foods

but a better method of preparation, so that the nutritional qualities are safeguarded to the greatest extent. These activities are and must be coordinated with those of other health workers; chiefly the public health nurse, whose instruction would take in the general hygiene of the home, including naturally the cleanliness of kitchens, proper disposal of garbage, protection of water supplies from surface or other contamination. Close cooperation between all health workers is necessary, therefore, if the best results are to be obtained.

Now comes the question of how the student can be best prepared to meet the great demands which will be made upon her and which she will be expected to meet.



MAIN KITCHEN, U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL, STAPLETON, N. Y.

1. Dietetic organizations have outlined courses for the training of dietitians, which must be accepted by and established in universities and colleges desiring to give such training.

2. Institutions and organizations employing these workers demand and need a certain type of knowledge to obtain the desired results.

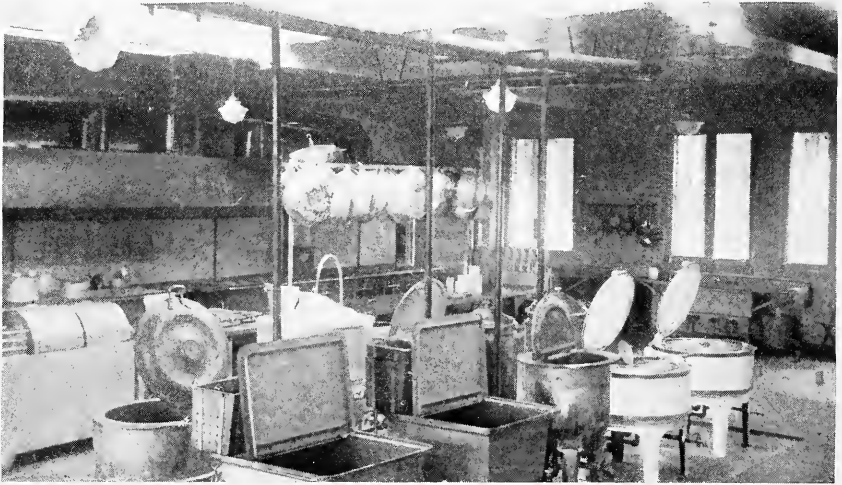
3. The courses of instruction and the needs of the institution should be correlated to meet both needs.

A. *Course of instruction.*—The course of instruction as outlined by the dietetic organizations includes in addition to English one language, the principals and methods of teaching, and many of the sciences, chemistry, zoology, psychology, sociology, physiology, bacteriology, physics, etc. The practical courses include cooking, food preparation, experimental cookery and meal service, marketry, teaching and problems of nutrition, etc. The theoretical course, four years, is

followed by a practical course, under supervision, in a hospital dietetic department of four to six months. The course entitles the graduate to a degree of bachelor of science. Those students desiring to do field work—that is, teaching of nutrition in public schools or other fields are not required to take the six months' hospital apprenticeship.

B. Practical work in institutions and other organizations.—Institutions and other organizations employing dietitians are more concerned with the development of the practical aspect of this profession. In hospitals dietitians in varying grades are assigned to the department.

In their duties are included purchase of food supplies, employment



MAIN KITCHEN IN MARINE HOSPITAL NO. 66 (NATIONAL LEPROSARIUM), CARVILLE, LA.

A general view of the kitchen, showing battery of steam equipment—roasters, steamers, cereal cookers, and coffee and tea urns—30-foot oil-burning range, steam tables, and Bain Marie. Steam equipment is set in a depression in the floor, gradually sloped toward the center, which has a separate drain. There is also a live steam pipe here to which a wire-wrapped hose may be attached and the entire kitchen and all equipment sterilized; by doing this routinely once a week, with particular attention to corners and crevices as well as the under side of tables, etc., the kitchen is kept free of roaches, ants, and similar nuisances

of kitchen help, waitresses, and maids for diet kitchens, proper preparation of food, outlining of menus for all personnel, preparation and serving of special diets, maintenance of discipline in mess halls and among employees of the department, responsibility for cleanliness and general hygiene of kitchens, storerooms, mess halls, and equipment, and many other incidental duties and tasks.

It is seen, therefore, that in this profession there are combined both practical and scientific functions. The dietitian's work is at once one of the most important and one of the most difficult activities of any hospital organization. Hours are long, since all meals for all types of personnel must be covered, and the apportionment must be checked up and carefully supervised. An accurate account of

waste must be kept. The allowance of one-third pound per day per ration is considered the minimum of necessary waste and includes both the edible and inedible residue.

Since it is in this department that the greatest expenditure is made, so it is also here that the most effective economies may be practiced, not through the purchase of lower grade, cheaper foods, but through the elimination of unnecessary waste. In order to obtain desired results, therefore, the dietitian should frequently inspect the tray service and visit the patients in the wards so as to ascertain firstly if the patients are receiving sufficient food and secondly if this food is of a kind and quality which is acceptable and palatable. An unusual amount of edible refuse on served trays indicates inevitably one of two things: Either the portions served are too large or the food is not of the kind or quality which the patients desire.

MEAT AND VEGETABLE PREPARATION ROOM

United States Marine Hospital No. 66. Opening off this room are five cold-storage compartments for 24-hour supplies. Equipment includes electric mixing machine, potato peeler, meat and vegetable chopper, meat slicer, and silver polisher. Vegetable bins, tables, and sinks are conveniently located. Food is not taken into the kitchen until it is ready for cooking



The practical apprenticeship in institutions following the college course is given so that the student becomes thoroughly conversant with all these elements before she attempts to conduct the dietetic department of any institution. The chief dietitian in civilian hospitals is also expected to act as instructor in dietetics, both theoretical and practical, for student nurses.

C. The question naturally arises, therefore, in view of the manifold duties which the dietitian must perform and the variety of types of personnel which must be fed and satisfied, whether the training is adequate to the needs. Combining, as it does, a practical with a scientific job, the balance between the two functions is a matter for very delicate adjustment.

It is a question in the minds of many institutional administrators whether the practical aspects of the work are not sacrificed to the theoretical and scientific sides of it.

It would seem, in view of the important practical character of this work, that more apprenticeship would be desirable. The sick person, below par in mind as well as body, with few interests beyond the daily hospital procedure and with possibly idiosyncrasies and fancies regarding food, must be understood, studied, and deferred to.

Only a close contact with patients over a prolonged period of time can give this understanding point of view.

In the Government hospitals the most acceptable dietitians are recruited from those schools, of which there are a few, which give practical experience along with their theoretical training.

It is a self-evident fact that in a comparatively new profession the



SUBSISTENCE STORE ROOM, U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL NO. 5, CHICAGO

evidence of ability to do the practical job will soon bring recognition of the scientific angles of the dietitians' duties.

To-day many medical cases are treated largely by diet. Accuracy in the preparation of special therapeutic diets, therefore, becomes a necessity, and too great care can not be expended toward making these diets as accurate as a medical prescription.

The position of dietitian in all institutions is analogous to that of the chief nurse in Government institutions or the superintendent of nurses in civilian hospitals. Both departments, nursing and dietetic, are so vitally necessary to the comfort and welfare of the patients that the closest cooperation between the department heads is essential if the best interests of the patients are to be served. Friction inside

an institution always results disadvantageously to those for whom the institution is established.

The pay in Government hospitals ranges from \$1,800 to \$2,500 with from \$600 to \$780 deducted for quarters, subsistence, and laundry. In civilian hospitals the pay range is approximately the same. For public health work or field work it may be higher, and in the fields outside the health activities it is still greater.

This profession is still young. It has made great strides since the war in this country and each day sees new developments and opportunities opening up. The field is almost limitless for the right woman given the right educational training, both practical and theoretical.



DINING-ROOM COMPARTMENTS, MARINE HOSPITAL NO. 66

There are four tables to each compartment. Two double windows, a lighting fixture, and an electric fan insure the maximum of air, light, and ventilation

THE BOOK IN INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COMMERCE ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By JOSÉ PADÍN, Ph. D.

Member of Advisory Council, Department of Spanish Studies, University of Porto Rico; Spanish-American Bureau, Instituto de las Españas

SOMETHING like 10 years ago a young Porto Rican of unusual intelligence and originality entered one of the oldest universities in the United States with the purpose of obtaining the degree of doctor in philosophy. During the course of his studies his professors advised him to devote himself to teaching, a profession in which they prophesied he would find a brilliant career.

"And what do you really think of doing?" I inquired of him.

"Return immediately to my own country," he replied. "If it be true that God has endowed me with the talent my professors say I possess, and if I am really destined to do something worth while, the most natural thing is to give my country the benefit of the first fruits of my work."

The young man returned to his native land, and it was fully six months later when I ran across him again, this time on the eve of returning to the United States.

"You see," he said somewhat bitterly, "I was not a prophet in my own country after all."

"Explain yourself," I said.

"Well, my countrymen were not willing to accept me as an authority in philosophy. Even my own uncle, a person of considerable political influence whose help I requested in removing the obstacles to my obtaining a modest professorship in the faculty of philosophy, ridiculed my pretensions. 'Look here, Manolo,' he said, 'we are not so ignorant as you think we are. We know the United States even better than you. Don't think for a moment we don't. The United States is the land of clever commercial experts, fine bankers, great engineers, and formidable captains of industry. But philosophers! No, sir, never; they do not flourish in that atmosphere any more than the banana in the Arctic Circle, or wheat at the mouth of the Amazon. Everything has its proper habitat.'

"It was perfectly useless for me to mention Emerson, William James, or John Dewey. My uncle believes in some obscure law of

compensation by virtue of which the land which produces excellent bankers and industrial captains can not possibly—perhaps shouldn't—produce philosophers. And I would have you know," my friend concluded, "that my uncle is a lawyer of good standing in a country where good jurisconsults abound. But, unfortunately, his entire knowledge of the United States is limited to half a dozen *clichés* as stereotyped as his ideas of cultural zones."

This episode dates back with the last expiring echoes of the World War. Between then and now much water has flowed under the bridge. My young friend has been called back to his country where he is now demonstrating the fruits of his clear intelligence and robust talent. In other words, he is now a "prophet" in his own country. "I had believed"—for so the uncle confessed to him—"that the breed of philosophers in the United States had ended with Emerson, and that the youthful culture of the United States had been smothered beneath an avalanche of dollars. But I see that this is not so. . . . Tell me something more of William James, John Dewey, and that other Yankee with a Spanish heart and name: George Santayana."

The belief that it was impossible to produce seasoned intellectual and spiritual fruit in the United States was at that time unfortunately quite general in Hispanic America—a misconception clearly due to the scanty intellectual interchange between the American peoples. The American Republics imported their manufactured articles from the United States, and their ideas from Europe. The United States might be the home of the locomotive and canned food, but Europe, particularly France, was the home of pure science and the fine arts.

This ignorance was mutual. Hispanic America in the United States was regarded merely as the source of coffee, hides, beef, fertilizer, petroleum, precious metals and revolutions; they quite ignored the fact that those peoples, in addition to robust bodies full of life, also possessed souls capable of the deepest emotions and of a self-revelation both delicate and beautiful. Hispanic-American culture did not reach the United States; neither the writers nor their works were received. What did with some frequency reach this country, in addition to cargoes of raw material, was an occasional party chief in defeat, the free lance, and fugitive from justice.

Neither did the culture of the United States reach the countries to the southward, in any true sense. The representative of North American civilization best known in Latin America, the representative making the deepest impression, was without any manner of doubt the commission agent. The intellectuals of the United States very rarely visited the other American republics and, when they did, it was with a definite purpose—to study the fauna, flora or pre-Columbian monuments. The existing present culture did not interest

them at all, and consequently little or no effort was made either to become acquainted with, or to make themselves known to, their natural colleagues in those countries. Finally, the product of the United States press which enjoyed the widest circulation in Latin America was the commercial catalogue, published in such barbarous Spanish or Portuguese that it frequently became the occasion of the strangest misconceptions and the subject of ribald mirth—as in the case of a certain silk hat.

It appears that a certain South American gentleman received one of these flamboyant catalogues advertising the most diverse wares—from drugs to clothing—to be delivered by mail, at extremely low cost. In the belief that a certain article listed therein at an incredibly modest price was a fine silk hat, which if ordered would be sent postage, registration, and insurance against theft and shipwreck all free, he hastened to send the necessary postal money order, together with the request that shipment be made by first steamer. After waiting two months, a parcel post package arrived, admirably wrapped and fully insured by land and sea. His wife quickly unwrapped the parcel only to pause in stupefied amazement:

“Look here, Juan, this article would be simply priceless for boiling potatoes but, frankly, I can’t see you going to Sunday mass in it.” An enameled saucepan had been sent, instead of the hat, as listed in the alleged Spanish catalogue!

But this mutual ignorance rapidly disappears as the cultural relations between the Hispanic-American peoples multiply. North and South Americans understand each other much better to-day than yesterday, and there are well-founded reasons for believing that they will increasingly continue to do so, and that this better knowledge and understanding will bring with it that mutual appreciation and respect so greatly to be desired.

Each year sees a greater number of students from the Hispanic-American countries taking advanced courses in the principal universities of the United States, and it would be a great mistake to think that these courses are always commercial or engineering. On the contrary, a constantly increasing number of students matriculate in the faculties of philosophy where they take courses in the history and civilization of the New World, as also in European languages and culture. Still others—and their number is considerable—perfect themselves in methods and practice of teaching by entering one of the several colleges for teachers which enjoy a universal reputation.

Another stream of students, each year greater, goes from the United States to the republics south of the Rio Grande. Almost a thousand students and teachers from this country enrolled last year for the summer course offered by the University of Mexico. And they do not do this with the sole objective of perfecting their

knowledge of Spanish but also of familiarizing themselves to some degree at least with Mexican art and culture in general. Still others enter South American universities to complete research work related to the history and culture of those republics. "Merchants of light," these students have been called by a distinguished educator in the United States. It is indeed a happy phrase.

But intellectual intercourse between the countries of the two Americas is not limited to the simple interchange of students. During recent years, through the principal cultural centers of these United States have passed some of the most eminent Hispano-American educators, writers, and thinkers, among whom may be mentioned: Nelson, Palacios, and Alberini from Argentina; Gabriela Mistral and Salas Marchán of Chile; Méndez Pereira of Panama; Vasconcelos, Pruneda, and Puig Casauranc of Mexico. From the United States have gone to the southern republics men of the intellectual caliber of Dewey, Monroe, and Lindsay. Veritable ambassadors of light and peace, both those who come and those who go.

The University of Puerto Rico, where United States, Spanish, and Hispanic-American elements collaborate harmoniously, aware of its strategic position in the cultural forefront of the Americas, is being so organized that in her lecture halls the students of the New World may become familiar with the two fundamental cultures of the American Continent and, by bringing to the head of her various faculties such authoritative interpreters, that no opportunity of fomenting a closer intellectual interchange between the Hispanic and Anglo-Saxon cultures may be lost.

It is evident, then, that both in the United States and in Hispanic America there exists to-day a deeply rooted desire to know the spiritual side of their neighbors, and moreover that this desire is being translated into action. The commercial agent is no longer the only nor even the chief link between the United States and the southern republics; nor is the defeated party chief in disgruntled exile the only exponent, here, of those sister nations. Both have been displaced by the "merchants and ambassadors of light." Neither can it truthfully be said that the commercial catalogue is the United States publication of widest circulation in Latin America, for it has been obliged to cede that place to a very different type of publication—the United States textbook.

The book has always perhaps been one of the most readily exchangeable articles in the cultural commerce—if we may be permitted to so express it—between countries—perhaps because it is the most tangible of all spiritual fruits. Who can doubt that the extraordinary influence of France in Hispanic-American thought during the whole of the nineteenth century was due to the French book which crossed the Atlantic in uncounted numbers. And it is

only natural that the interest in books should have kept pace with the cultural interchange effected between the two Americas.

This growing literary production aroused a most lively curiosity in this country, so much so, that it has been necessary to organize courses of Hispanic-American literature in the universities and publish, with critical notes and vocabularies, the master works of that literature in order to satisfy the endless number of students desirous of knowing the culture of the southern republics. In addition to a notable history of Hispanic-American literature, a number of individual works have recently been published in the United States among which may be mentioned the Mexican novel "La Navidad en las Montañas" (Christmas Among the Mountains), by Altamirano; the Colombian novel "María" by Jorge Isaacs; the Argentine novel "Amalia" by José Mármol, and the Brazilian novel, "Innocencia" by Taunay. The university libraries, which are legion, are constantly adding to their collections of books, reviews, monographs, and Hispanic-American documents. The principal book dealers of the country now habitually import books from Cuba, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and other American Republics.

And something similar is occurring in Hispanic-America with books from the United States. People there learn English to read books in the original; they are read in translation; and, in the case of a notable treatise on mathematics, physics, chemistry, or geology, it is frequently studied in English in the universities. Textbooks in algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, for example, the series by Wells, are used in English in various Hispanic-American schools and colleges.

The textbook is, in truth, the last word in bookmaking in the United States. The print shops in which it is set up, printed, and bound are invariably the finest and best equipped in the country; the operatives who make it are among the most skilled and best paid in the country. In the forests of Canada grow thousands of trees destined only to provide pulp for the manufacture of paper to be used in textbooks. Poets, story-tellers, those learned in-folklore, and masters of the pencil and brush devote their lives to writing, collecting, adapting, and illustrating material to the greater glory of the national textbook.

For the scientific and pedagogic preparation of the work there are special and complicated organizations in which, in one form or another, the most eminent teachers and men of science of the nation collaborate. In the first place a large number of publishing firms specialize exclusively in textbooks. The editorial staffs of such houses are divided into various sections corresponding to primary, secondary, and higher education. These sections are usually subdivided in various ways, and at the head of each department is an expert who has a thorough knowledge of everything relating to the type of book published under his direction: The subject matter, the

methodology of its teaching, the curriculum requirements, the teachers of greatest reputation, and—this is most important—those best fitted to write textbooks on any given subject. These editorial heads rarely write textbooks themselves, their mission being to discover the most competent authors and get them to write the book required by prevailing pedagogical thought and practice. These publishing houses, moreover, employ readers, critics, and special advisers throughout the nation who, as a rule, are the cream of the teaching profession in public and private schools, from the kindergarten teacher to the professor of philosophy in the most authoritative universities. The fruit of this vast organization is a textbook which faithfully reflects the pedagogical thought of any given moment. If the prevailing theories are bad, it may be poor, but it will never be an improvisation.

The United States textbook does not become fossilized. Like Malherbe's roses, it lives the short space of the fresh morning-tide and then dies, that is, undergoes complete revision or is replaced by an entirely new text. There are countries in which three to five generations have learned to read from the same antediluvian primer, as if the art of teaching children to read had reached its apogee toward the close of the eighteenth century—but this does not happen in the United States. Nor does the United States for one moment have any part in prolonging the life of those handbooks of archaic and undigested science which still linger, here and there, in the world. For the schools of pedagogy in this country are intensely active laboratories, whose discoveries are promptly spread abroad by numerous reviews which, carefully read by a majority of the teaching profession, exercise a very considerable influence on educational thought and school practice in general. These and other similar reasons have made the United States textbook the best example of bookmaking this country has to offer to the republics south of the Río Grande.

Democracy in the United States rests squarely on the public school, attendance at which is free and compulsory. And since the loftiest thought and that amazing creative and executive genius which has always distinguished this nation are alike at the service of the public school, the foundations of the Republic will never be undermined. Among the many agencies invented or perfected to increase the efficiency of the school *the pupil's textbook*, by common consent, occupies the place of honor, especially the elementary textbook, which is universally recognized as the best in content, arrangement, and manufacture.

It is now more than 50 years since the United States textbook first began to circulate through the Hispanic countries of America. The publishers with sound judgment sought from the beginning, and sometimes obtained, the collaboration of eminent Hispanic-American educators and thinkers in adapting and translating into Spanish appropriate works as, also, in writing completely original texts in which

the excellent material and pedagogical qualities of the United States textbooks would be combined with a content adapted to the educational needs in those republics. Among the first authors and adapters may be mentioned José Abelardo Núñez, Eugenio María de Hostos, General Alejandro Ybarra, and José Manuel Marroquín. Later the collaboration of many other eminent teachers and writers was obtained, of whom may be cited José Enrique Varona, Manuel Fernández Juncos, Enrique C. Hernández, Peter H. Goldsmith, Octavio Méndez Pereira, Guillermo A. Sherwell, Isabel Keith Macdermott, Alejandro Fuenmayor, Juan B. Huyke, Luis A. Baralt, and Pedro Henríquez Ureña.

The textbook for the primary school, as already stated, is the best of all the United States schoolbooks: The best in manufacture, plan, and content. As a rule, two or more authors collaborate in writing it: The one contributes a rich classroom experience, the other, solid scientific knowledge, the resulting book being closely adapted to the pupil's mental capacity and to the most exigent scientific standards. The specialist, everywhere, writes for the specialist; it is very difficult, if not impossible, for him to write at the level of the child mind. Nevertheless, the collaboration of the specialist is necessary in the preparation of the geography, hygiene, or history textbook, no matter how elementary, and the solution is a well planned collaboration in which the specialist is responsible for the scientific truth, while his co-author, the experienced teacher, humanizes and brings this truth within the grasp of the average child's intelligence.

Everyone knows that the most typical and outstanding American textbook is the primary reader; indeed, it might be said without serious exaggeration that, in the United States at least, this is the book to which the publisher devotes the most time, money, and attention. The teaching of reading is perhaps the most highly specialized in the country, and it also provides the favorite and most worked field for the pedagogical investigator. The extraordinary attention devoted to reading is due in part to the difficulties of English spelling, which enormously complicate the problem of teaching a child to read, in itself a sufficiently difficult task. This difficulty, however, far from being an obstacle, has proved, in the United States at least, to be the most fruitful stimulus both to psychologists and teachers in their really brilliant solution, as embodied in the modern primary reader.

It is, therefore, perfectly natural that of all United States textbooks, it was the elementary reader which from the beginning received the warmest welcome in Hispanic America. Indeed, no more pertinent example could be cited of the mission of the book in inter-American cultural commerce or its rôle as the common exponent and interpreter of the two dominant civilizations of America, than one widely known series of readers,¹ of which well

¹ D. C. Heath and Co., New York.

on to a million copies have gone from the United States to every country of Latin America. Nor could a better example be found of the intelligent care and workmanship, alike in content, method, and material presentation, on the part of the United States textbook publisher, than this series of books—a care and workmanship equal to and, if anything, even greater than in books for home consumption. The series referred to is neither a translation into Spanish nor a mere imitation of similar textbooks used in the United States, but rather the fusion of essentially representative ideas, Hispanic and Anglo-Saxon, as to what constitutes a good reading text for young children. The author, who has devoted the best years of her life to promoting a wider cultural exchange between the American peoples, evidently had a clear vision of what must be done to bring about closer spiritual relations between these peoples, and because of a thorough knowledge of their language and psychology was singularly well fitted to bring a work of this nature to a happy conclusion.

It may surprise the average reader to know that another very popular type of book in the Hispanic-American countries is the modern work on psychology, such as Dewey's "How We Think," both in English and in Spanish version—the latter by Alejandro Jascalevich, formerly of the University of La Plata—as also works on almost any aspect of modern pedagogic thought and practice.

Space forbids mention of other and better known types of books, such as fiction, history, and poetry, in each of which inter-American exchange is not only already appreciable but slowly and constantly increasing. Indeed, the amount of occasional verse from English and United States sources which, in adequate Spanish version, is circulating in the periodic press of the Hispanic-American countries is truly amazing; while, thanks to such indefatigable Pan Americanists as Alice Stone Blackwell, Harriet Munroe, Elijah Clarence Hills, Muna Lee and Thomas Walsh, to mention but a few, an even larger amount from Hispanic-American sources is circulating, in English version, in the United States.

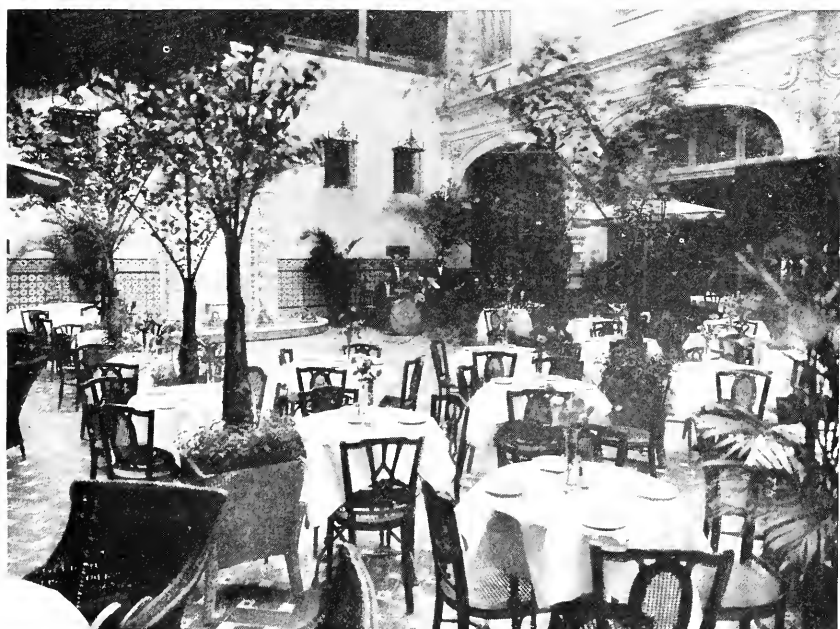
In general the mission of the book in inter-American "cultural commerce" is clear and direct, namely, to serve as a vehicle for intellectual intercourse between the peoples of America and as a crucible for the constant fusion of ideas. Like the bee, it should both give and take and, in its never ceasing journeyings to and from the countries of America, contribute to the fertilization of both cultures. It should spread Hispanic culture here, and Anglo-Saxon culture there, to the end that the peoples of both continents may know each other by their spiritual fruits as, to-day, they know each other by their material products; and that, just as they are mutually benefited by the exchange of raw materials and finished products, so they may also benefit by the interchange of ideas, and become, in turn, "merchants of light."

SOME MODERN HOTELS IN



HOTEL SEVILLA-BILTMORE, HABANA, CUBA

LATIN AMERICAN CAPITALS



HOTEL SEVILLA-BILTMORE, HABANA
Upper: A lobby in the hotel. Lower: The grillroom

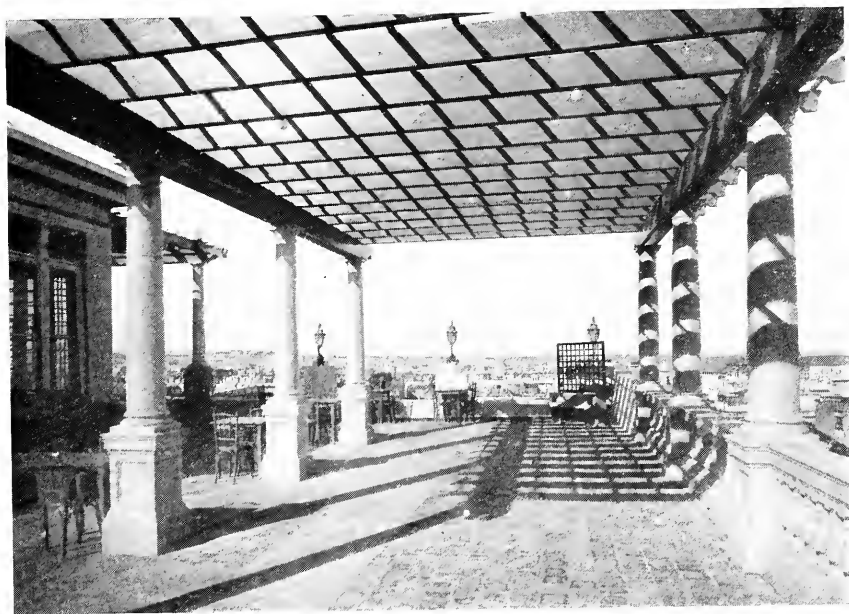
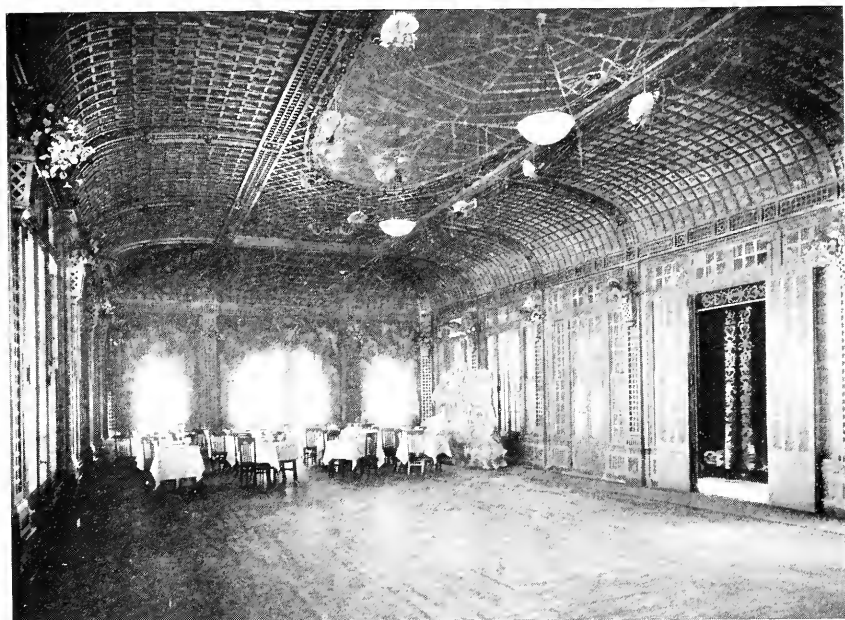
SOME MODERN HOTELS IN



HOTEL PLAZA, HABANA, CUBA

View taken from Central Park

LATIN AMERICAN CAPITALS



HOTEL PLAZA, HABANA, CUBA

Upper: One end of the convention hall, on the roof. Lower: The roof garden, overlooking the city.

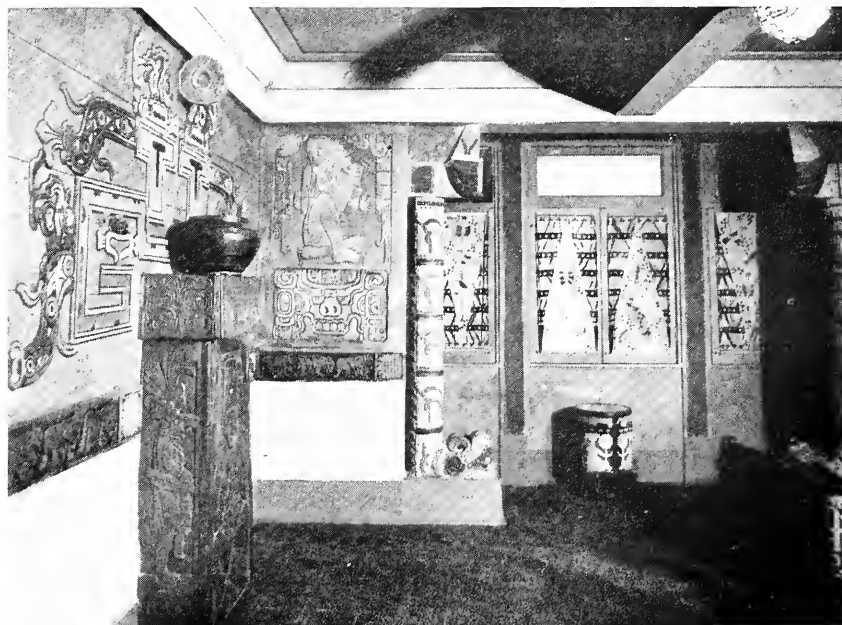
SOME MODERN HOTELS IN



HOTEL REGIS, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

A unique feature of this hostelry is the theater, with a seating capacity of 1,100

LATIN AMERICAN CAPITALS



HOTEL REGIS, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

Upper: The lobby. Lower: A corner of the Maya salón

SOME MODERN HOTELS IN



HOTEL GENEVE, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO



HOTEL GENEVE, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

Upper: Grand lobby of the hotel. Note the unusual windows of stained glass. Lower: The Colonial room

A NEW ORGANIZATION OF LABOR¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

DIVISION OF LABOR BY SEXES

By GABRIELA MISTRAL

Distinguished Chilean Educator and Poet; Technical Adviser in Latin American Affairs, International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations

WOMAN'S entrance into the field of labor, that most serious phenomenon of our times, should have brought with it a reorganization of the working world. This, however, it did not do, the result being the state of actual barbarism which I am about to discuss. In order to unburden myself, I shall begin by expressing my viewpoint on feminism.

Contemporary civilization, so-called, which is supposed to be the result of ordered and methodical processes both material and intellectual, a rule of conduct in a badly upset world, has not thus far straightened our minds with respect to that fundamentally essential thing, the division of labor in accordance with the sex of the workers.

Woman has now entered each human task. According to the feminists, this is a triumphal moment, a vindication, tardy but praiseworthy, of woman's ability which, according to them, is equal to man's. Personally, I am not aware of any such triumphal entrance, nor do I perceive any such consummate success as they describe.

I find, instead, that the brutality of the factory now extends to woman; that unions of unbeautiful and deadening trades have admitted woman to their ranks; that woman has been caught in the quagmire of professions of no spiritual significance whatever, of unadulterated and hideous greed. Before opening these doors, it was necessary to know just what doors should be opened, and before setting foot into the new territory, that being abandoned should have been coolly and deliberately appraised.

Woman herself is the chief culprit in this result. She wanted to be admitted, no matter to what; she was eager to enter wherever man entered; the unknown was to her a palace in a fairy-tale. It can not be denied that her entrance into the masculine trades and occupations has been rapid, at the dizzy speed with which one falls over a precipice. We already had the woman physician—all praise to this innovation—but offsetting her we now have the chauffeuse; contrasted with the children's lawyer in the juvenile court, we have the woman street-sweeper; contrasted with the woman university

¹ Translated from *La Nueva Democracia*, New York, March and April, 1927.

professor is the woman employed in the explosives and ammunition factory, the unhappy vender of newspapers and the street-car conductor. That is to say, women have entered at one and the same time the most noble professions and the most ignominious and wretched trades.

It is a significant symptom of the times that in the last International Suffrage Congress held in Paris a well-known and representative woman submitted a proposal, which was given to the French press, "to repeal one by one the laws granting special privileges to working women which thus place them on a different footing from men workers." This proposal, the absurdity of which is beyond adjectival qualification, includes the suppression of the so-called "chair law" providing seats for women during working hours, and the leave granted a working woman a month before and a month after childbirth. The proponent expressed her belief that such privileges lessened a woman's right to the franchise and other legal prerogatives of men. Her supporters talked of "mathematically exact justice," "pure logic," and other nonsense.

Discussions such as the foregoing serve, by their very grotesqueness, to set limits, to crystallize ideas, and to draw the moral in these amazing assemblies of the wise and foolish virgins. There is the camp of ultra-amazons and super-valkyries who demand, with a daring which inspires me with more pity than irritation, compulsory military service and the suppression of sex from the language. . . . But there are others who firmly believe that new legislation should be motivated by the imperative of physiology, which may be more or less expressed as follows: Woman will be equal to man when she no longer nourishes her child and when her body no longer serves creative ends—in other words, some day in one of those planets which theosophists explore in their astral bodies. . . .

I am not yet convinced of the much-trumpeted mental equality of the sexes; I do not always go even as far as the feminist "right wing," and I therefore hesitate to answer in the affirmative the question a thousand times propounded: "Are you a feminist?" It almost seems more honorable to utter a downright "no," when I haven't time to qualify a long declaration of principles.

In view of all this, some sort of *program of the feminist right* would appear to be necessary. As the very heart of such a program I would suggest this article: We demand that human labor be so organized that all work will fall into three groups: *Group A*, professions or trades reserved exclusively for men either because of the greater physical strength or superior creative ability required; *Group B*, professions or trades reserved exclusively for women because of the physical ease with which they can be carried out or *their direct relation to the child*; and *Group C*, professions or trades open indifferently to both men or women.

The first division offers widely contrasting occupations: Those involving only brute strength or manual labor and those which are factors in the guidance and direction of the world. In it would be found workers of all ranks, from the coal miner to a new Aristotle, the philosophical and political counselor of nations. The second group would serve to exclude men from those occupations which tend to effeminize or lessen masculine dignity. The third group would embrace occupations impossible to define as masculine or feminine, and which demand only a medium amount of strength. These would not be exhausting for women nor inadequate or ridiculous for men.

I have no desire to see a woman as chief justice in a high tribunal, in spite of the fact that I think she has a very real place in the juvenile court. The problem of justice in the higher courts is the most complex of the world's many problems; it requires a genuine maturity of conscience, and a wide all-embracing vision of human passions, never, or almost never, found in woman. Neither, in spite of all the Elizabeths and Isabellas, do I wish to see a queen in power, because the government of a queen is almost always that of her ministers, wise or otherwise. And I feel a physical nausea for those monstrous attempts at military service which have been made in Russia and which some are trying to introduce into Fascist Italy. This, too, in spite of Joan of Arc; yes, even in spite of the great deeds of that poor peasant girl of France which mark an hour in which men must have sunk to I know not what depth. The worst thing that could happen to a woman in this world is that she should become the miraculous contrast to the political or other corruption of man, her natural guide, her natural defender, her natural hero.

To make Madame Curie the ground for claiming that the presidency of a nation should be open to women is desperate and illogical reasoning. And it is also the height of ingenuousness to claim the Papacy for women simply because there was once a Saint Teresa—who would most certainly have declined with a dry wit, if even a cardinalate had been suggested for her.

* * * * *

The new organization of labor which I have been discussing would be based upon the principle that women should seek their trades within the mission marked out for them by nature. I shall proceed now to explain my idea of that mission.

Woman's natural place—and when I say natural, I mean aesthetic also—is never far from the child or the suffering—the latter, because of their need, being also children. Her natural professions are those of teacher, physician or nurse, social welfare worker, defender of juvenile delinquents, a writer of literature for children, children maker of toys—to mention the principal of many.

In the rich field of medicine and the arts and trades which serve the child there is abundant room for all women, and from this, her kingdom, she must never be exiled by men nor should she brook masculine competition therein. There is no need, therefore, to bridge the abyss to masculine trades, either in pure daring or for the insensate pleasure of measuring arms with men.

When the home was first apportioned as woman's only sphere, she may perhaps have fretted at its limited space, and like the squirrel in the zoo attempted to escape over the barriers. But that limited domain has in our time been enlarged ten, twelve, or fifteen fold. To encourage woman to enter the field of masculine occupations is either foolish or wicked; foolish, in that she will rarely do as good work as the natural worker therein, and wicked, because the sudden generosity with which man has accepted woman's cooperation includes a mercenary element, since the former companion for whose maintenance he was voluntarily responsible has converted herself into a worker who brings in half the domestic budget.

So long as woman's work is ruled by the tutelary genius of the child, so long as her eyes are fixed upon the child and she develops in this wholesome atmosphere, her occupations will be invested with the dignity and beauty characteristic of everything relating to childhood. There is nothing disquieting or irritating—much less distasteful—in the woman thus occupied.

It would be a profound satisfaction to see councils for the supervision of primary education composed entirely of women, and other boards and commissions for supervising factories where women are employed similarly composed. But my blood rises wrathfully when I remember how a chauffeuse whom I knew, in a country I do not wish to name, waited until dawn for her passenger in a temperature below freezing. And the Russian Brunhilde in her heavy boots and perspiration-soaked breeches after a forced march is a repulsive sight, and that group of women cleaning the railway tracks, bent over like animals under the burning sun of the Illapel range, of which a paper from my own province tells me, is to me as infuriating as an act of Tartar barbarism.

The Belgian socialist minister Anseele recently denounced in wrathful words the barbarous conditions in which some women work in the dye industry. Half nude, because of the heated temperature of the workroom, mingling with the men workers, working in a dense steam, they become inevitably brutalized by what is so often referred to as "sacred" work, "the will of God." Such abnormalities as these spring from the fact that human labor is not organized on the basis of the difference between the sexes.

A clever Spanish lady once said to me, in speaking of feminism: "This partial or absolute abandonment of young children and the sick, demands the creation of a third sex to fulfill the duties which

women are beginning to reject." "An angel is needed," I rejoined, "to gather up the children now pushed aside as of no account." But as the angels still remain in heaven, there is nothing for it but to strike a bargain with the rebellious women to the end that, for a pecuniary recompense, they will exercise their womanly qualities in their legitimate field.

I am aware, however, that not all employed women are rebels and that at least a third of their number is composed of those obliged to labor. There is the widow; and more especially there is the wife of the wretch who has abandoned both her and her children—an artificial widow, in sadder plight than the other.

I am speaking, however, particularly for those whose plea has often wrung my heart: We want to work, either at home or in some manner which will not interfere with our domestic life.

There is something divine about the work done in the light of a child's face, as I have found in my own experience. When I have written a roundelay for children, my day is really bathed in heavenly grace, my very breathing is more rhythmic, and my face regains the smile lost in thankless tasks. The effort may not have differed from that exerted in writing an article on another theme, but something not of this earth bathes my senses and refreshes my worn body.

While copying one of my stories for children, a typist said to me: "You have no idea with what a different touch I do this, after having copied 30 sheets of figures whose columns weighed upon me like lead." Her undoubted place, occupied, alas, by a usurping man, was in a firm publishing children's books, copying stories.

The crime of taking a body formed fiber by fiber for compassion or for maternity into the factory and other stultifying occupations can not be committed with impunity. The invisible Ordainer exists, the Law-Giver of human economy who, unseen, has nevertheless graven His law in the curve of a woman's breast, in her compassionate eye, her slender hand.

We women must right-about-face; we must return to our own place; this second entrance of women into the house of the Child is urgent, whether as penitents—and from Ellen Key on there are many who have corrected their opinions—or as those who were unwillingly drawn away and have never ceased yearning for what is truly theirs.

What is ours must be ceded to us: In the shoe industry, we shall make children's footwear; in carpentry, children's toys; in the newspaper, we shall write for children; in medicine, we shall give preference to the child health clinic, rather than the ward for syphilitic cases, as happened in a certain hospital which shall be nameless, where in an outburst of cynicism a group of women students was assigned to care for the patients.

And this return of woman to her own is beginning to be urgent.

MAINTENANCE OF SOIL FERTILITY IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

By P. A. INGVASON

Consulting Agronomist

THE fact is well conceded the world over that soil deterioration is a factor of greatest significance in all the newer regions where bonanza farming has been carried on.

The famous Country Life Commission, which was appointed by President Roosevelt during his régime, stated in its official report, which was based upon extended and searching investigation into every aspect of the rural industries: "This lessening of soil fertility is marked in every part of the United States, even in the richest lands of the prairies. It marks the pioneer stage of land usage. It has now become an acute national danger, and the economic, social, and political problems arising out of it must at once receive the best of attention of statesmen. The attention that has been given to these questions is wholly inadequate to the urgency of the danger involved."

Through the influence of the President and a group of public-spirited and far-sighted citizens, public sentiment was aroused and the conservation policy in the United States was launched as an economic issue. There is no gainsaying the fact that the results have been very great indeed and far-reaching. Especially since the World War has there been evinced a material improvement in the different methods of field husbandry as it relates to control of erosion, conservation of humus, and the inauguration of a systematic crop rotation.

As a matter of fact, the greatest single factor in the conservation of arable soil in the United States is to be found in the application of leguminous plants, both as standard crops in the rotation and green manures, thus constituting by far the safest, yet most economical and effective means for maintenance of soil fertility. It is no exaggeration to say that the time is coming when the rank and file of the farmers of North America will be recognizing legumes as an indispensable thing in almost every system of soil husbandry.

There is one State in particular where experimentation and demonstration of the enormous capabilities of these valuable crop plants



A FIELD OF "CAJANUS"

Grown for seed in the San Joaquin Valley, California. This particular legume is most excellent green crop manure for various soil types in tropical regions



A FIELD OF "GRAMILLA DULCE"

A wonderful perennial forage plant growing in the mountains of California. This plant was introduced from the Mediterranean region

has gone farther afield than elsewhere. That State is California. By virtue of its wide range of climate, as well as diverse topographical features and varied types of soil, California constitutes from an ecological point of view the most wonderful testing ground for new crops and new methods in field technique.

It has been the writer's privilege during the past seven years to have been engaged in field investigations pertaining to leguminous plants of tropical origin as well as those of the warmer regions of the Temperate Zone, especially with regard to adaptation of those crops for green manurial purposes in California, horticulture and



A FIG ORCHARD IN CALIFORNIA

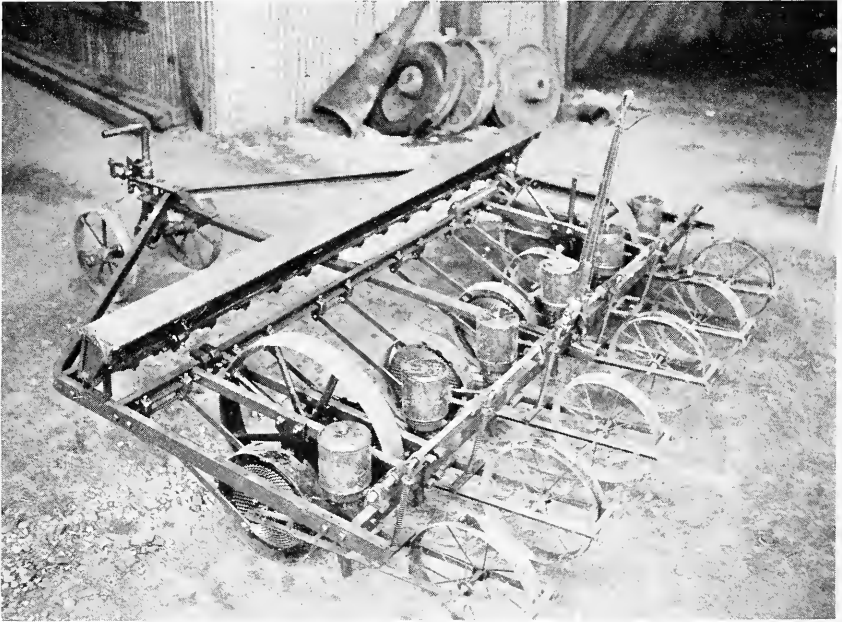
Intensive fertilization (green manuring) is practiced, coupled with judicious pruning and irrigation. The yield of fresh figs from 60 acres amounts to about 360 tons in an average crop year

agriculture, and also for certain specific industrial purposes, such as the production of vegetable oil, vegetable proteins, and fibers.

During this period of work, several new and highly important facts have come to light. For instance, the discovery that a great many of the tropical legumes will produce in California an abundant seed crop under average field conditions such as there obtain, constitutes a fact of great economic significance, as it lends encouragement to the tropical plantation industry in that this industry will be enabled to secure a better grade of seed and even at a lower cost than could be produced under humid tropical conditions.

Secondly, the general methods and mode of tillage where green manures have been grown has been radically changed, resulting in greater economy in expenses incurred as well as the most phenomenal results in the way of increment in the stores of soil humus, intensification in bacterial flora of the soil, and effective conservation of soil nitrogen.

Thirdly, the development of field technique in growing and harvesting of legumes has placed several of these new crops in a line of staples. Suffice it to mention, a new type of seed drill permits of absolute regulation of spacing of the seed rows at any given distance apart as well as control of the spacing of the individual seeds in



A NEW TYPE OF SEED DRILL

This drill, which is used specially for handling seeds of tropical species of legumes, regulates the spacing of seed rows and controls the spacing of individual seeds

the row, which factor enables the farmer to gauge the rate of seeding according to the available moisture supply in the ground and also in accordance with the purpose for which the crop is grown, be it as an industrial crop, for seed or for fertilizer. Still another thing of general importance is the development of a thresher which has a capacity of about one-third more tonnage of seed during the average working day than the ordinary thresher of any standard make heretofore in use. Moreover, the new thresher does cleaner and better work than the old machine.

Again, the designing and building of a new type of tillage tools has reduced the cost of row cultivation to a remarkable extent. At

the present time it is entirely feasible to use a motor tiller for cultivating legumes covering four, six, or even nine rows simultaneously.

Fourthly, the physiological characteristics of these new crops have been studied intensively and in great detail. For example, the seasonal adaptation of each individual species and to a given environmental condition as well as their responses to different modes of tillage and irrigation have been carefully investigated.

When taken in their entirety, all of those factors open up a vast field for application of legumes in the plantation industry of semi-

SULTANINA GRAPES

Twenty-four pounds were produced on a 22-inch section of fruit-bearing cane. Whole vineyards produce, under modern methods of green manuring and general good handling, an average yield of 20 tons of grapes per acre



tropical and tropical regions such as one encounters in Central and South America. Take there as an illustration the sugar-cane plantations of Cuba. The fact is admitted freely by intelligent plantation operators that after a few years of cane growing the land becomes hard and half sterile. To discard the plantations and move a mill into a new locality is coming to be recognized as an unsound and even an infeasible economic policy. How much more economical and sensible would it not be to employ legumes systematically in rotation with the sugar cane and in that manner never to allow the land to get out of high condition nor to revert to the jungle!

There is even a greater scope for soil conservation on the light and loose hill lands of Central America which have been exploited for plantation crops, such as bananas and coffee. Throughout this territory erosion is an everlasting menace, and every intelligent person can realize that the gradual washing of the fine-grained soil particles down the slope spells eventually the ruination of the land beyond redemption. Consequently, it would seem quite reasonable to adopt legumes for culture under such circumstances, using them as a



A RECENT GRAPE INTRODUCTION

One of the several high quality and heavy yielding varieties of table grapes introduced in California in recent years. Along with the Eurasian legumes utilized for fertilization of fruit land, California is rapidly acquiring the meritorious grape varieties of Western Asia

ground cover for checking erosion and conserving the organic matter of the soil.

Finally, one might consider the tremendously great field which exists for augmenting the yield of forage in the semiarid Andean regions and the Patagonian pampas and the Mexican table-lands through artificial reseeding of depleted ranges to vigorous-growing annual legumes which are capable of making a stand and growing to

maturity where the ecological conditions preclude the establishment of a grass cover such as existed prior to the exploitation of these areas by grazing.

Truly the possibilities are most extraordinarily bright. In the light of present knowledge of the economic value of legumes generally, and in view of the tremendously urgent need which exists for their use in plantation farming, the tardiness which marks their adoption by the plantation interests is almost astonishing.

There are of course a certain number of progressive managers who have taken up the work in earnest and are already getting remarkably good results.

The general progress of a rational system in permanent soil husbandry in Latin America depends in a large measure upon the splendid work which those men are accomplishing.

NEW BOTANICAL GARDEN OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

By LOUISE F. SHIELDS

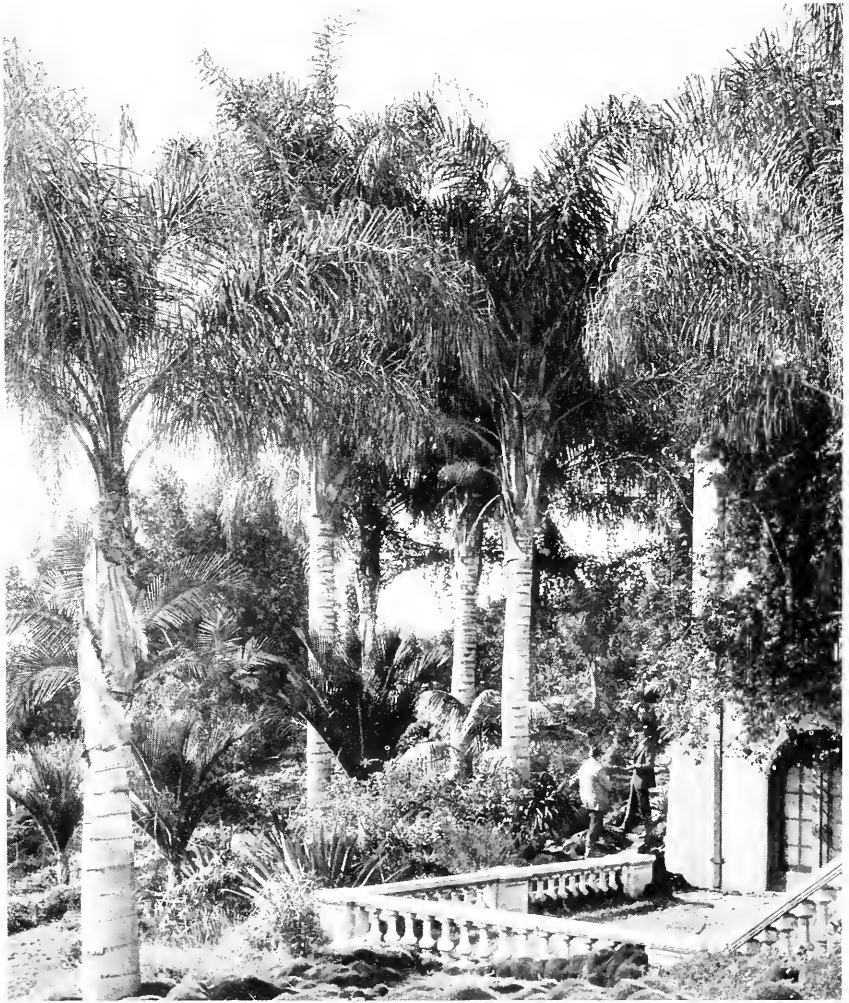
THE United States of America will have a botanical garden of titanic proportions in that State of superlatives, California.

This combination of scientific research with decorative landscape effects and gardens representing all regions of the earth has caused Dr. H. A. Gleason, director of the New York Botanical Gardens, to exclaim:

“Such a project as you contemplate will make of this district the botanical center of the world!”

The location chosen after 40 years of investigation and effort to obtain sufficient funds is in Mandeville Canyon, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles into the Coast Range foothills between Los Angeles and the Pacific Ocean. Eight hundred acres will be under scientific cultivation, and the remainder of the 3,500 acres in the tract will form a restricted zone of private estates with highly cultivated gardens and groves.

Sheltered from the cool mountain air currents and the salt spray of the sea, and receiving even more than the usual California allowance of sunshine, this canyon has already demonstrated its adaptability



OAXACA PALMS AT OAKMONT

Oakmont, the estate of H. C. Oakley, is to become the nucleus of the semitropical section of the California Botanical Gardens. These 8-year-old palms, 40 feet high with boles 18 inches thick, forecast the speed with which the project will develop.

for producing semitropical vegetation heretofore considered impossible in any part of the United States.

A nucleus of the gardens is land ceded from the private estate of H. C. Oakley, who in 8 years has changed barren hillsides and brush-grown ravines into a subtropical area with rare plants from many countries. He has demonstrated the practicability of growing in this sheltered canyon a banana grove of several varieties, now reaching a height of 18 feet and bearing fruit for his table use; Oaxaca palms, or *Cocos plumosa*, the most graceful of all the palms, now 40 feet high and with boles 18 inches in diameter, which, for the first time in this country, are reseeding themselves.



NEW BOTANICAL GARDENS IN CALIFORNIA

Shrubs assume the proportions of trees in this wonderland. Oleander and syringa reach up almost as far as the cyprus

The *Zapote* tree from the American Tropics is also thriving, bearing a fruit whose flavor is a cross between custard and ice cream. Here too, is a mango with delicious fruit about the size of the avocado, and there is an avocado grove. Just beyond is the Natal plum from South Africa, and there the Australian nut called the Queensland, with sweet kernel and a shell hard as concrete.

Regional gardens will afford an easy means of studying the flora of any chosen locality. Prospective tourists may study here the vegetation of every country they expect to visit on a world tour, and need no longer have the embarrassment of confusing acacias with grevilleas on an Australian visit. The regions will include the species of each land which subsist from sea level to an altitude of 2,000 feet. The Asian region will show zones running from Ceylon's palmy plain to the foothills of the Himalayas. Only the extreme tropics will be represented under greenhouse covering.



CALIFORNIA BOTANICAL GARDENS

This sheltered nook affords a view of a magnificent waterfall through a vista of palms and ferns

Each of the regional gardens will run up the sides of the canyon walls in order to gain the variety in temperature and soil necessary to the zoning of each land's vegetation. Visitors will be transported in comfort, probably on a miniature railway, now hanging over the edge of a beetling cliff, now running through a tiny tunnel, overlooking waterfalls and lakes with marine vegetation.

A formal garden will occupy 100 acres on the floor of the canyon, with decorative flowers and shrubs. Near by will be conservatories, laboratories, a library, and the administration buildings. This plan also includes a museum, an herbarium, a plant introduction station, plant experimentation, and plant propagation. The plant



BANANA TREE AT OAKMONT

quarantine station will be located on one of the channel islands. A division of research will provide for biology and genetics. An arboretum will preserve hundreds of tree species and will afford an unparalleled bird refuge. It is not impossible that the conditions will prove favorable to the songful and gay-plumaged birds of the Tropics.

For the study of the trees, shrubs, and plants of colder climates than the 2,000 feet elevation can sustain, there will be affiliation with institutions in higher altitudes.

Immediate cash returns will justify the investment in the gardens, through the determination of grasses and browse suited to the semi-arid public domain in the Southwest, where one steer now requires 27 to 40 acres for sustenance, in contrast with Australia's support of one animal on 4 acres with similar soil and climate. It is hoped that the gardens will enable southern constituents to greatly increase their flocks and herds.

Secretary William Jardine, of the United States Department of Agriculture, indorses the service the gardens will give in determining new commercial crops for the Southwest which will not compete with the products of the Middle West, such as rubber-substitute plants, special cottons and other fibers, drugs, dates, ginger, new citrus and subtropical fruits, such as mangoes and lichis, coffee, and cork.

Several Federal experts have expressed their conviction that the proposed school of plant genetics would prove of inestimable value, not only to California and the United States, but to the entire world.

A note of international cooperation for the good of all humanity is found in the offers from botanical organizations throughout the world. The service of officials to assist the new California Botanical Gardens has been proffered by institutions in London, Edinburgh, Berlin, Missouri, and New York. Among the world-famous botanists who have visited the gardens are Dr. A. W. Hill, director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England; Dr. H. A. Gleason, of the New York Botanical Gardens; Dr. Harvey M. Hall, of the Carnegie Institute; and Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, of the Smithsonian Institute.

Since there is a thousand-year contract between Harvard University and the city of Boston for the development and maintenance of the Arnold Arboretum, it is not surprising that Dr. George P. Clements, of Los Angeles, for many years chief sponsor of the California Botanical Gardens, should declare that the new project can not reach its maturity within 500 years. He states, however, that six months will see enough accomplished to indicate the entire plan and its method of procedure.

Field work here will allure students from many lands to use the opportunities for investigation in plant propagation, biology, and genetics, food values in crops, soils, humidity, forestry, decorative effects in formal gardens, and landscaping. It is hoped that in this work Latin American botanists will be well represented.

In consideration of the three great universities nearby, and the students who will come from all parts of the United States and abroad, a great world university might well spring up in the vicinity of these 800 acres which are to be devoted to scientific cultivation and research in the California Botanical Gardens.

THE CERAMICS OF PUEBLA DE LOS ÁNGELES¹

By RAFAEL H. VALLE

WHEN the traveler who is also a devotee of exquisite and ancient things finds himself in Puebla de los Ángeles (Mexico), it is his bounden duty to become acquainted with the magnificent collection of Señor Mariano Bello. Not only will he enjoy in that house the manifold courtesies of its owner, but he will also have the best possible opportunity to acquire an understanding of the characteristics of Mexican colonial art. It is to be doubted whether elsewhere in Mexico there is an edifice more carefully embellished and furnished than the Bello Museum, valued by connoisseurs at approximately \$500,000. The photographs adorning these pages give a slight idea of the miracles of Puebla ceramics, those treasures of beauty. Here the visitor may also delight in a collection of diamonds, part of that formed by Señor Bello's father and divided among his sons. Furthermore, there is a gallery of paintings, enamels, Chinese ceramics, antique jewelry, and furniture inlaid with ivory which represent a fortune.

Downstairs is the magnificent private office, which boasts a desk resplendent with ivory and adornments of red lacquer, and a silver lamp which might serve as the theme of a romance. The walls, faced with tiles and hung with red damask, emphasize the beauty of fine etchings, while one's attention is also attracted by a carpet, the work of Mexican Indians, in which Spanish influence is plainly to be observed. Moreover, there is a large iron chest, which speaks eloquently of bygone days. At the entrance, which is made of stained glass and fine gold, the visitor has the pleasing illusion that he is opening the door of Mexican colonial history, through which pass like birds the delightful caprices of an antiquary.

The music room on the next floor contains a harpsichord all of steel—unique of its kind; an organ of viceregal times; choir books such as were seen only in wealthy convents like Santo Domingo in Mexico City; carved brackets on which should stand statuettes of the saints shaped by the skillful hands of Guatemalan artisans, or some of those trifles from fabulous China brought to Mexico in the galleons which sailed the seas of romance and piracy; an oil lamp

¹ From *Plus Ultra*, Buenos Aires, February 28, 1927.



Courtesy of "Plus Ultra"

A BEAUTIFUL AND ARTISTIC ALTAR OF TILES

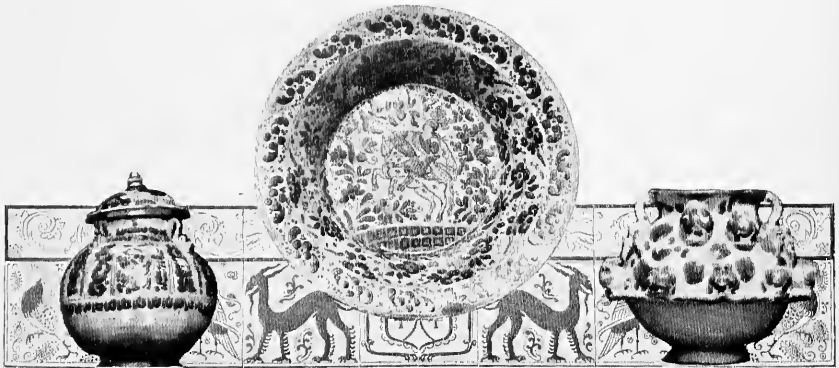
One of the treasures in the collection of Señor Mariano Bello

sold to Señor Bello by that intrepid antiquary Ricardo Barreda—may heaven prosper him in his journeyings through remote regions known only to himself—an oil lamp which, it should be said, is of Bohemian colored glass.

The fine ceramics are in the lower part of the museum. Among these pieces are unsurpassable examples of the Talavera no longer

obtainable, examples which may well be called the trophies of the Bello collection. There are also more pieces of ancient furniture and carefully chosen textiles woven of unknown fibers. A blue jar more than 3 feet high rises in distinguished elegance a few paces from delicately carved furniture. Here are basins of such size that a dainty marchioness might bathe in them; there is a St. Michael, a beautiful statue from Talavera. Over the fireplace is displayed an altarpiece of lines and motifs which delight draftsmen and jewelers. And finally, in a small room are shown beautiful examples of lacquer and crystal, the contemplation of which is an ecstasy.

The Bello collection, which in many directions is superior to the former Alcázar collection, now one of the gems of the National Museum in Mexico City, is distinguished for the multiplicity of its attractions. Meticulous arrangement, in which both the good taste and the pecuniary resources of its proprietor are evidenced; its charm, which is especially perceptible when this museum is compared with the collections of dilettantes; and, finally, its abundance without superfluity, the harmony of all the elements, the perfect unity attained, to such degree in fact, that it might be believed that everything there had been installed article by article in an edifice erected especially for the purpose, with the combined aid of artisans and artificers. It is apparently the intention of Señor Bello to designate the city of Puebla as the legatee of this marvelous temple of colonial art, sanctuary of a splendid epoch which appears to have found in these precincts one of the supreme manifestations of its florescence. In fine, this magnificent museum, an honor to the city, faithfully mirrors forth the ceramic art. Our readers may admire in one of the illustrations the admirable altar of tiles, which amazes the beholder by the purity of its design and the variety of religious motives there employed.



Courtesy of "Plus Ultra"

CERAMICS OF PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES

Left: An attractive piece in Señor Bello's collection. Center: A large bowl, the central figure of which is St. James the Apostle. Right: A marvelous example of Pueblan ceramics



CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, STATE OF MICHOACÁN, MEXICO

This school, opened last year, is one of a number of the same type established in various States of Mexico at the suggestion of President Calles. They are designed to give country boys a suitable education for rural pursuits, including both agricultural training and the usual elementary instruction, and to make these boys capable of tilling their own land in an enlightened manner, instead of merely working as peons. Upper: General view of school buildings near Morelia, Michoacán. The school farm contains more than 11,000 acres, of which 6,300 acres are forest and 2,600 acres pasture land, while 1,600 acres are under irrigation. Lower: The school infirmary. Modern methods of hygiene and care of the sick will be part of the gospel spread by the school



CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, STATE OF MICHOACÁN, MEXICO

Schools of this type will serve as centers of agricultural information for the small farmers of the respective neighborhoods. Upper: Flour mill. As considerable quantities of wheat are grown in the Michoacán district, the school mill has been provided with excellent machinery for grinding not only the wheat raised on the school farm, but also that produced by the small proprietors in the State. Lower: Interior of the cow barn. It will be observed that the equipment lends itself to the most careful sanitary precautions in handling the milk, which will be taken care of in a modern dairy. Milk, cheese, and butter will be sold

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

PROVINCE OF CÓRDOBA.—The special number of *Riel y Fomento* for February, 1927, devoted to the Province of Córdoba, gives the following facts on the land and highways:

Córdoba has an area of 168,808 kilometers of the best land in the Republic, suitable for varied crops, and well supplied with forests and mountains, where there are rich undeveloped mineral deposits. It is estimated by the Government that its immovable wealth amounts to 1,590,538,888 pesos national currency, which probably represents less than 50 per cent of its real value. The 1,005,180 inhabitants, including 205,189 children of school age, carry on business and industries in 24,806 establishments, with a total capital of 1,066,732,000 pesos national currency.

This territory is crossed by 4,123 kilometers of railroad, serving the six principal cities and 283 towns. Its highways cover 5,720 kilometers of dirt roads and 354 macadamized roads. Highway construction is being carried on over 1,334 kilometers, at a cost of 852,946 pesos, and contracts have been let for the repair of 1,159 kilometers of roads, at an annual expenditure of 217,628 pesos.

PULP FOR PAPER MANUFACTURE.—The Buenos Aires School of Medicine has awarded the Félix Azara Prize, consisting of a gold medal and diploma, to Pedro J. Mesigos of its faculty for work relating to the utilization of Patagonian plants in the preparation of pulp for paper manufacture. Señor Mesigos claims that there are plants and trees in Patagonia which, owing to the length of their fiber and other properties, are better suited to paper manufacture than other materials now in use. He believes that the supply of such materials in Argentina is inexhaustible, and that though transportation from Patagonia at present is a great problem, prospects for the industry would warrant expenditures for transportation facilities. (*Review of the River Plate*, February 18, 1927.)

SEVILLE-BUENOS AIRES AIR SERVICE.—The Sociedad Colón Transaérea Española has recently been authorized to establish a service of dirigibles between Seville and Buenos Aires. The airships are to accommodate a minimum of 40 passengers and 10 tons of cargo and two official passengers and 500 kilos of cargo for special Government service. The service between Seville and Buenos Aires is to be begun within four years, and trips are to be made each way once a month, increasing to every two weeks when the postal traffic exceeds 10 tons. The Spanish Government will pay the company 500,000 pesetas for each successful flight until 30,000,000 pesetas have been paid, when the landing field and equipment in Seville will

become the property of the Government and will be rented to the company for the remainder of the 40-year concession.

PLANT EXPERIMENT STATIONS.—The Ministry of Agriculture has decided to organize plant experiment work into a single service with a central propagation and investigation station which will cultivate seeds that have been tested by the branch stations, and proved suitable for planting in different parts of the Republic.

RAILROAD SEED GRADING MACHINES.—The Argentine Central Railroad recently acquired a seed-grading machine which it is sending out over its lines for the benefit of farmers in the Province of Córdoba. The Argentine State Railroad Lines have previously operated these seed-grading machines for the benefit of farmers in other sections of Argentina. The Governor of Córdoba Province is cooperating in the service now offered in his jurisdiction.

BOLIVIA

HIGHWAY FROM SORATA TO MAPIRI.—The Executive has been authorized to contract a loan with any banking firm in the Republic for 1,500,000 bolivianos to be used exclusively for the construction of an automobile highway between Sorata and Mapiri, in the Province of Larecaja, Department of La Paz. Interest and amortization on this loan will be guaranteed by 30 per cent of the total revenues which this Province contributes to the National Treasury, and by 75 per cent of the road taxes. After the opening of this new road all vehicles passing over it will have to pay toll.

MINERAL EXPORTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1926.—The principal mineral exports for the month of December, 1926, distributed among various countries, were tin, 4,680 tons; lead, 2,564 tons; zinc, 1,249 tons; silver, 611 tons; copper, 2,545 tons, and antimony, 481 tons. (*Commerce Reports*, February 7, 1927.)

MATCH MONOPOLY.—The National Match Factory of Bolivia, now operating under a Government concession in that Republic to manufacture matches as a home monopoly, will complete the term of its grant on May 1, 1929, and the Bolivian Government is making plans for renewing the grant either to the present company or to a new one. As yet no definite conclusion has been reached. (*Commerce Reports*, March 14, 1927.)

COLONIZATION CONTRACT.—Congress has approved a contract signed between the Government and the Bolivian Oil and Land Syndicate (Ltd.), of London, for the establishment of a port on Lake Gaiba, the construction of a railroad from that port to the town of Santo Corazón, the establishment of a steamship line on the Paraguay River, and the colonization of this region. All machinery, building materials, and equipment necessary for this work will be exempt from import duties for a period of 25 years.

BRAZIL

CEMENT FACTORY.—The State Assembly of Parahyba recently authorized the establishment of a cement factory exempt from taxation for 30 years to be erected anywhere in the State, on the necessary land expropriated for the purpose. The concessionary agrees to begin construction work six months after the approval of the company's statutes by the Government; to found an asylum for 50 children furnishing to them primary and vocational education; to employ 50 per cent Brazilian labor; to sell the cement produced to the State at a price 20 per cent below the cost of imported cement; and to fulfill other conditions.

COFFEE EXPORTS FROM SANTOS.—*Wileman's Brazilian Review* of Rio de Janeiro for February 24, 1927, gives the following report on coffee exports from Santos:

Exports overseas during the first seven months of the current crop (July, 1926, to January, 1927) amounted to 5,742,069 bags of 60 kilos each, as against 5,833,222 bags during the same period of the 1925-26 crop, 5,792,262 bags in 1924-25, and 6,331,745 bags in 1923-24, as follows:

| | July to January | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1926-27 | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 |
| United States..... | 3,869,539 | 3,692,481 | 3,396,132 | 3,831,691 |
| France..... | 438,527 | 662,640 | 660,000 | 872,975 |
| Holland..... | 376,878 | 421,130 | 609,284 | 430,225 |
| Germany..... | 352,403 | 242,889 | 294,014 | 173,812 |
| Italy..... | 199,342 | 282,155 | 309,773 | 365,623 |
| Sweden..... | 184,907 | 191,046 | 127,608 | 165,716 |
| Denmark..... | 93,071 | 78,387 | 89,492 | 128,205 |
| Belgium..... | 91,423 | 126,706 | 159,258 | 158,244 |
| River Plate..... | 55,743 | 77,747 | 93,922 | 84,925 |
| Egypt..... | 22,150 | 19,375 | 24,530 | 49,175 |
| Norway..... | 12,875 | 15,500 | 11,375 | 24,980 |
| Spain..... | 10,304 | 1,225 | 100 | 215 |
| Finland..... | 9,550 | 5,360 | 3,876 | 14,228 |
| United Kingdom..... | 8,271 | 14,498 | 11,534 | 10,178 |
| Turkey..... | 500 | 500 | 283 | 2,876 |
| Japan..... | 463 | ----- | ----- | 550 |
| Spanish Morocco..... | 375 | 250 | ----- | 250 |
| Rumania..... | 125 | ----- | ----- | 250 |
| New Zealand..... | 125 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Estonia..... | 124 | ----- | ----- | 125 |
| Greece..... | 25 | 47 | 30 | 20 |
| Portugal..... | 14 | 132 | 202 | 762 |
| Other countries..... | 15,335 | 4,878 | 449 | 13,720 |
| Total..... | 5,742,069 | 5,833,222 | 5,792,262 | 6,331,745 |
| Other Brazilian ports..... | 24,557 | 18,380 | 37,961 | 5,636 |
| Grand total..... | 5,766,626 | 5,851,602 | 5,830,223 | 6,337,381 |

It will be noted that exports to the United States show appreciable increases during the first seven months of the current crop as compared with the same period in 1925-26 and 1924-25.

HIGHWAY REPORT ON ROAD TO URUGUAY.—The Highway Association of Brazil has recently received reports and letters on the Cis-Platina Highway, planned to extend along the southern border of Brazil and thence to the capital of Uruguay. The Municipal Prefect

of Rio Negro sent in a report on the section from Curityba to his city, which is on the boundary between the States of Paraná and Santa Catherina. This section, which is about 60 miles long, is in perfect condition, with the necessary bridges over the Iguassú and Varzea Rivers. The highway is to be continued through the State of Santa Catherina. The Highway Association took advantage of the inauguration of the new President of Uruguay to plan an automobile tour from Rio de Janeiro through São Paulo to Montevideo. Efforts were therefore made to improve the route before the inauguration of President Campísteguy.

CHILE

LAGUNA RIVER TO BE DAMMED.—At a meeting on February 16 the Council on Public Works approved the project of damming the Laguna River in Coquimbo. It is expected that the construction of this dam will take about 6 years, costing approximately 5,000,000 pesos. With the completion of the dam water will be supplied for 7,000 hectares of land already under irrigation, and for 5,000 additional hectares. Estimates place the benefits thus provided to farmers of that region at 36,000,000 pesos.

COLOMBIA

NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY.—On February 12, 1927, the first passenger train passed over the Northeastern Railway, which at that time reached Gachancipá station, located 54 kilometers from Bogotá, the starting point of this railroad. Construction on this line was commenced two years ago by a Belgian company.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BUENAVENTURA HARBOR.—The board of directors of the Pacific Railroad have signed a contract with a Swedish firm by virtue of which the latter agrees to install in the port of Buenaventura, along the Negritos reefs, five light buoys and one large bell buoy. The same company will erect a large lighthouse of 1,500 candlepower near the wharf. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

WIRELESS STATIONS.—The Colombian Government, through the Minister of Communications, has placed an order with a firm in Germany for three wireless stations to be sent to Colombia, these stations to be erected in the cities of Honda, Neiva, and Ocaña, respectively. Besides the stations already operating in Barranquilla, Manizales, Pasto, and Bucaramanga, a high-power station will be sent to Colombia from Germany in the near future. This station will be able to communicate not only with the home stations but also with those in foreign countries.

PUBLIC WORKS.—During the first seven months of the administration of President Abadía Méndez, that is to say, from August, 1926, to February, 1927, the sum of 6,889,379.68 pesos was appropriated by the nation for railways and allied public works, including aerial cables and the highway from Ibagué to Armenia. These funds are distributed in the following manner:

| | Pesos |
|--|-----------------|
| Central Railroad of the North (Puerto Wilches section)----- | 1, 150, 732. 53 |
| Central Railroad of the North (Bucaramanga section)----- | 578, 625. 81 |
| Carare Railroad----- | 210, 000. 00 |
| Southern Railroad----- | 195, 000. 00 |
| Pacific Railroad----- | 726, 850. 00 |
| Nacederos-Armenia Railroad----- | 340, 000. 00 |
| Nariño Railroad----- | 370, 000. 00 |
| Western Railroad----- | 730, 000. 00 |
| Central Bolívar Railroad----- | 520, 000. 00 |
| Tolima-Huila-Caquetá Railroad----- | 343, 393. 50 |
| Ibagué-Armenia Highway----- | 170, 000. 00 |
| Ibagué-Armenia Railroad (survey)----- | 30, 000. 00 |
| Cúcuta-Gamarra Aerial Cable----- | 380, 000. 00 |
| Manizales-Chocó Aerial Cable----- | 195, 000. 00 |
| Cúcuta-Pamplona Railroad----- | 157, 142. 00 |
| Santander-Timba Railroad----- | 57, 000. 00 |
| Caldas Railroad----- | 340, 000. 00 |
| Ambalema-Ibagué Railroad----- | 75, 000. 00 |
| Cundinamarca Railroad----- | 38, 292. 80 |
| Central Bolívar Railroad (payment for rights of Department of Bolívar)----- | 83, 630. 86 |
| Puerto Wilches Railroad (payment for rights of Department of Santander del Sur)----- | 188, 712. 18 |
| Saldaña Bridge----- | 10, 000. 00 |

COSTA RICA

COFFEE EXPORTS.—According to a report of the Director General of Statistics, a total of 273,520 bags of coffee, weighing 18,249,045 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds), was exported from Costa Rica during the year 1925-26. The destination of 1925-26 exports and the comparative weight and value of exports of the past 10 years are as follows:

| Destination (1925-26) | Bags | Kilograms | Value in colones |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------|------------------|
| United Kingdom----- | 179, 433 | 11, 771, 368 | 27, 847, 799 |
| United States----- | 49, 916 | 3, 491, 552 | 7, 150, 448 |
| Germany----- | 37, 735 | 2, 547, 322 | 6, 351, 808 |
| Spain----- | 100 | 7, 000 | 18, 277 |
| Italy----- | 35 | 2, 339 | 6, 099 |
| Holland----- | 5, 923 | 402, 786 | 1, 050, 892 |
| Belgium----- | 330 | 23, 318 | 60, 900 |
| Chile----- | 48 | 3, 360 | 8, 774 |
| Total----- | 273, 520 | 18, 249, 045 | 42, 495, 000 |

Comparative table of coffee exports during the past 10 years

| Year | Kilograms | Average price in colones for each 46 kilograms |
|---------|------------|--|
| 1916-17 | 12,267,203 | 55 |
| 1917-18 | 11,451,719 | 49 |
| 1918-19 | 13,963,473 | 99 |
| 1919-20 | 13,998,150 | 66 |
| 1920-21 | 13,336,381 | 28 |
| 1921-22 | 18,616,803 | 35 |
| 1922-23 | 11,088,400 | 42 |
| 1923-24 | 18,210,760 | 95 |
| 1924-25 | 15,352,863 | 102 |
| 1925-26 | 18,249,045 | 112 |

RAILWAY FREIGHT TONNAGE.—It was stated in the *Diario de Costa Rica*, of San José, for February 19, 1927, that the freight carried on the Government-owned railways of Costa Rica during 1926 amounted to 88,805 tons, or 1,700 tons over that of 1925. Of this total 25,742 tons were lumber.

CUBA

CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CENTRAL HIGHWAY SIGNED.—The contract for building and financing the Central Highway of Cuba was signed on February 19 in the Presidential Palace of Habana. President Machado, members of the Cabinet, and representative persons from social and political circles were present. The President stated, in a short address delivered on this occasion, that he wished to give all possible dignity to the ceremony of signing the contracts in order to impress the people with the fact that these agreements would be punctiliously carried out in all their details by the contractors as well as by the Government. The contract for financing this road, which will be approximately 1,000 kilometers long, places the cost of the work at 10,000,000 pesos, and the guarantee given by the contractors amounts to 1,600,000 pesos. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

MAP OF CUBA.—A historical and topographical map of Cuba prepared by the School Cartographical Commission has been delivered to the Secretary of Public Instruction. This map, which is 5 meters in length and 3 in width, is made on a scale of 1 per 250,000, and is the result of long and careful study. The Commission proposes to print 30,000 copies, of which 10,000 will be distributed free to the public schools by the Secretary of Public Instruction. The map will sell for 3 pesos a copy.

NATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC COMMISSION.—By virtue of a recent Executive decree the National Hydrographic Commission was created for the purpose of collecting data on hydrology and carrying on scientific studies in order to prepare a chart of Cuban waters, which will serve as a basis for establishing hydrographic stations, as may be determined by the Government. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

RADIOTELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—On March 11, 1927, radiotelephonic communication was inaugurated between Cuba and Great Britain, the first call being made from the central office of the Cuban Telephone Company in Habana. This is the first radiotelephonic service established by any Latin-American country with Great Britain. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

CUBAN INVENTION.—On March 5, 1927, tests were made in Habana Bay of a new circular-cylinder motor, the invention of Señor Mauricio Rebollar, a native of Santiago de Cuba. By means of the circular cylinder the weight of the motor is reduced, the moment of inertia abolished, and rotation is obtained either way, to the right or to the left. The motor, which is quite light and small, was installed in a lighter and developed 15 horsepower. Señor Rebollar has prepared plans for converting this circular-cylinder steam motor into an internal-combustion engine.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM.—According to recent reports from the Dominican Republic, work on the installation of the new automatic telephone system in the city of Santo Domingo has been commenced by an American firm.

NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FILM.—The Department of Agriculture has completed plans for having a national propaganda film made for exhibition abroad. Twenty copies of this film will be printed, costing approximately \$17,000. The picture will consist of general views of towns, places of historic interest, forests, rivers, and farm lands.

ECUADOR

PROMOTION OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.—Due to the ever-increasing number of European immigrants going to Ecuador to settle, the Government issued a decree on December 30, 1926, designating certain lands for colonization. This decree states that all uncultivated land located in the region between the rivers Blanco and Guayllabamba, in the Provinces of Pichincha and Esmeraldas, and 81° west longitude, shall be set aside for colonists, allotment of land to colonists in this section to be made by the Minister of Immigration and Colonization. The decree states furthermore that all assignments of land made previous to August 1, 1926, are declared to be provisional only. Because of the considerable time required before a crop can be harvested, the Ecuadorean Government will concede the following privileges to European immigrants authorized to come to Ecuador for colonization:

(a) Food and transportation free from the port of disembarkation to the Government home for immigrants nearest their ultimate destination;

(b) Lodging and food in these homes free for one month;

(c) A monthly allowance for a period of not less than six months nor over one year in accordance with the following scale: For each man or woman over 18 and under 40 years of age, 60 sucres; for every married couple under 40 years of age, 120 sucres; for every family with children under 18 years of age, irrespective of the number of children, 135 sucres;

(d) Right of every man or woman over 18 years of age to purchase 50 hectares of ground, at 60 centavos per hectare, paying for it in cash or on the installment plan.

(e) Privilege of purchasing from the Government agricultural implements and seeds at a 10 per cent discount, with a three months' credit.

These privileges will be granted only to colonists engaging in agriculture or livestock breeding, forming a company incorporated for such purposes under the Ecuadorean laws, and duly settled in their respective locations. For the year 1927 the number of immigrants having a capital of less than 5,000 sucres who will be permitted to colonize in Ecuador is limited to 300.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL COURSE.—An intensive course in agriculture has been opened in Quito under the Ministry of Agriculture to prepare agricultural experts, who will be sent to the various Provinces of the Republic as agents of the Government agricultural organization. The Government will give scholarships for this course to 15 young men, preferably from the Provinces, and will allow them 80 sucres a month. To be eligible for this course candidates are required to be between the ages of 18 and 30 years; to have completed the course in tobacco raising or have a bachelor's degree; to pass an examination in general culture; and to agree to take the full course from beginning to end.

The Government will pay for the transportation to Quito of nonresident applicants, and for their return to their respective homes on completing the course. The subjects covered include theory of agriculture, plant biology, zootechnics, and rural economy, with special reference to climatic conditions in Ecuador. Teaching will be both theoretical and practical; for the latter purpose students will be taken to certain farms designated for the purpose, where they will be required to perform all kinds of labor connected with farming. At the completion of the course students who have shown special qualifications and ability may be sent abroad by the Government to take a postgraduate course.

GUATEMALA

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—In his message at the opening session of Congress on March 1, 1927, President Chacón stated that:

During the year 285 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) of highway were constructed in Guatemala, work on 23 new highways was continued, 1,734 kilometers of old highways were repaired, and 93 bridges opened for use. The total expenditure for these items was about 29,000,000 pesos.

The Bureau of Public Works expended 28,000,000 pesos in the repair and reconstruction of Government buildings and other improvements in Guatemala City during that period.

MEXICO-GUATEMALA HIGHWAY.—Members of a Mexican commission who are employees of the Mexican Government recently arrived in Guatemala for the purpose of assisting in making preliminary surveys for the international highway which is to be built at the joint expense of the two Governments between Malacatán, Guatemala, and Tapachula, Mexico, a distance of perhaps 75 kilometers. It is hoped that this road will be a link in the Pan American Highway.

RAILWAY LOAN.—See page 610.

HAITI

COFFEE BONUS.—The coffee bonus which is paid to farmers for the planting of new coffee trees has been claimed by 2,217 individuals. A total of 1,626,184 trees have been planted, of which 1,183,893 have passed inspection. For these a bonus of 59,192.65 gourdes was paid to the planters. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver*, January, 1927.)

CANNING VEGETABLES.—An experiment in the canning of domestic-grown vegetables was begun in Haiti last January. At first this work will be confined to tomatoes. The importance of this experiment will be realized when we remember that Haiti imports annually approximately 7,114 kilos of canned vegetables. Canning is being done on a scale sufficiently large to determine not only the keeping quality of Haitian tomatoes, but also their salability, the cost of production and probable profits to be gained in the establishment of a canning industry. Later fruits and other vegetables will also be made the subject of experiment. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver*.)

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—A most noteworthy event which took place in Port-au-Prince on February 6 last was the laying of the corner stone of the Palace of Justice by President Borno. The foundations of this building were already well under way, and the indications are that the structure will be completed within a few months. Another work of prime importance begun in Port-au-Prince was the demolition of part of the old customhouse to clear the site for the construction of the new customs warehouses. These new buildings will include a two-story reinforced-concrete structure facing on the Rue du Quai and, in the rear, two large storage sheds of structural-steel framing. Parcels-post facilities will be located on the first floor of the main building, and the general offices of the Port-au-Prince Customs Service on the second floor. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver*.)

HONDURAS

WATER CHLORINATION FOR TEGUCIGALPA.—On March 1, 1927, the chlorination plant for the water supply of Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela was put into operation at La Leona. The plant was installed by an agent of the Rockefeller Foundation.

OFFICE OF REVIEW OF CONCESSIONS.—The Government of Honduras maintains an Office of Review of Concessions in which are kept records of the various concessions granted to companies and individuals. The records go back as far as 1877.

TRUXILLO RAILROAD COMPANY BRANCH LINE.—In the latter part of 1926 the Honduran Government authorized the Truxillo Railroad Company to construct a tramway 10 kilometers in length to the town of Bonito Oriental in the district of Trujillo on which to operate service for the transportation of passengers, bananas, and other products.

MEXICO

OCCUPATIONS OF MEXICANS.—According to estimates of the National Bureau of Statistics, the inhabitants of Mexico are occupied as follows:

| Occupation | Number | Per cent |
|--|--------------|----------|
| Exploitation of the surface of the soil (agriculture, hunting and fishing, surface mining, quarrying, extraction of salt)..... | 3, 490, 029 | 24. 35 |
| Extraction of minerals (subsoil mining)..... | 27, 842 | 0. 19 |
| Industries, excepting transportation..... | 632, 679 | 4. 41 |
| Transportation..... | 74, 897 | 0. 52 |
| Commerce..... | 270, 660 | 1. 89 |
| Public protection (army, police, firemen, etc.)..... | 54, 195 | 0. 38 |
| Public administration..... | 8, 769 | 0. 06 |
| Professions..... | 80, 110 | 0. 56 |
| Housewives and domestics..... | 4, 740, 006 | 33. 07 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 215, 539 | 1. 50 |
| Unknown or unproductive occupation (persons living on income, children, students, the indigent, etc.)..... | 4, 740, 044 | 33. 07 |
| Total..... | 14, 334, 770 | 100. 00 |

TROOPS CONSTRUCT ROAD.—Instead of remaining idle in garrison, the troops stationed at Tuxpan, State of Veracruz, have been engaged in constructing a road of 25 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) from that city to a junction with the Huastecas highway, which leads to the port of Tampico. The petroleum companies in the district have cooperated by giving all the oil needed. Running time between these two important petroleum centers will be six hours.

FINANCIAL AID TO THE FARMER.—See page 611.

NICARAGUA

BRAGMAN BLUFF.—Bragman Bluff, situated on the Atlantic coast between Sandy Bay on the north and Rio Grande on the South, about 100 miles from El Bluff, has at present perhaps 10,000 inhabitants. It is believed that within a year it will be one of the chief Central American Atlantic ports, as it is the shipping point for two fruit companies. These companies are responsible for the building of a town which has a good electric light plant, a hospital, a theater and a Tropical Radio station. There is a dock a mile long connected with a railroad running inland to Obrayeri, 37 miles distant. The mining region in the northern section of the Department of Jinotega will be opened up when the railroad, on the construction of which about 6,000 workmen are now engaged, is completed to its proposed length of 120 miles.

PANAMA

RECONSTRUCTION OF AGUADULCE WHARF.—The President recently signed a contract for the reconstruction, at a cost of \$148,000, of the wharf at Aguadulce, Province of Coelé, with the necessary warehouses and a dock for landing cattle. (*Courtesy of the Panaman Legation in Washington.*)

NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.—The press reports that a 10-mile railroad of 3-foot gauge is to be built from Arenosa on Gatún Lake to the headwaters of the Lagarto River. The railroad will be equipped with 4 locomotives and 50 cars, which will be used to haul bananas from inland plantations to Gatún Lake. From there they will be reloaded for shipment to the United States. Plantations in the interior of this section have so far been unable to send out fruit for export, as there are no navigable rivers to the coast.

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE.—The following statistics on the foreign trade of Paraguay were taken from *Industrias*, of Asunción, for January 30 and February 6, 1927:

The total value of Paraguayan exports for the year 1926 was 15,497,504 pesos, the largest amount, valued at 11,957,427 pesos, having been purchased by Argentina, and the second largest, valued at 1,151,955 pesos, by the United States. Other importing countries named in order of their importance in Paraguayan trade were Uruguay, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, England, Spain, Chile, Brazil, Japan, and Switzerland. The total value of Paraguayan imports was 12,205,280 pesos, Argentina leading with 4,099,461 pesos and the United States, England, and Germany following closely with 1,938,409, 1,688,521,

and 1,273,568 pesos, respectively. The following is a comparative table of the principal articles exported from Paraguay during the past three years:

| Article | Quantity | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Horn | Kilograms | 240, 041 | 364, 772 | 351, 134 |
| Horsehair | do | 101, 973 | 109, 267 | 104, 877 |
| Cattle hides | Number | 343, 322 | 398, 405 | 365, 391 |
| Meat extract | Kilograms | 148, 407 | 1, 284, 144 | 969, 963 |
| Meat flour | do | 625, 620 | 2, 373, 660 | 2, 069, 587 |
| Bone | do | 25, 631 | 256, 171 | 1, 224, 955 |
| Wool | do | 53, 709 | 49, 461 | 23, 442 |
| Tongue, canned | do | 10, 918 | 90, 364 | 84, 875 |
| Wild animal hides | do | 65, 558 | 51, 372 | 40, 976 |
| Tankage, dried and salted | do | 57, 331 | 326, 797 | 259, 506 |
| Beef, jerked | do | 462, 624 | 1, 244, 536 | 1, 301, 556 |
| Nerves and tendons | do | 12, 196 | 35, 087 | 48, 441 |
| Peanut bran | do | 300, 392 | 166, 897 | 252, 190 |
| Ginned cotton | do | 3, 011, 009 | 2, 786, 278 | 2, 006, 744 |
| Alfalfa | do | 24, 060 | 22, 000 | 55, 500 |
| Alligator pears | Number | 10, 750 | 24, 000 | 64, 300 |
| Cane sugar syrup | Liters | 10, 971 | 153, 856 | 191, 307 |
| Lemons | Number | 92, 000 | 224, 250 | 260, 750 |
| Matés | do | 325, 850 | 384, 616 | 1, 117, 552 |
| Oranges | Thousand | 192, 567 | 239, 668 | 215, 561 |
| Cotton seed | Kilograms | 6, 183, 855 | 4, 832, 748 | 3, 601, 461 |
| Tobacco | do | 6, 515, 443 | 8, 657, 290 | 5, 073, 467 |
| Yerba mate | do | 6, 850, 063 | 9, 277, 580 | 8, 118, 639 |
| Quebracho extract | do | 31, 684, 757 | 64, 652, 268 | 57, 550, 183 |
| Oil of petit grain | do | 73, 358 | 75, 923 | 90, 176 |
| Palm | Number | 2, 225 | 24, 371 | 22, 019 |
| Logs, quebracho and others. | Kilograms | 21, 774, 080 | 38, 835, 693 | 34, 280, 292 |
| Timber, sawed | Cubic meters | 49, 879 | 82, 577 | 67, 246 |
| Wood, posts | Number | 26, 321 | 101, 300 | 124, 548 |
| Kindling | Bundles | 2, 309, 243 | 3, 170, 253 | 2, 844, 107 |
| Tallow | Kilograms | 1, 583, 416 | 2, 396 | 2, 416, 755 |
| Hoofs | do | 23, 352 | 22, 368 | 147, 489 |

CONSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPH LINES.—An expenditure of 51,000 pesos for the repair of old telegraph lines and the construction of new lines was authorized by a presidential decree of February 23, 1927.

DAILY MAIL DELIVERY SERVICE.—Daily mail delivery service in Recoleta, Villa Mora, Tuyucúa, Ciudad Nueva, Pinoza (Dos Bocas), Vista Alegre, and Loma Clavel, suburbs of Asunción, was recently made possible by the appointment of additional mail carriers by the Post Office and Telegraph Bureau.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.—It was recently announced that necessary work including clearing, filling, the construction of 4 culverts, and 3 bridges on the Asunción-Luque Highway had been authorized by the Government at a cost of 1,000,000 pesos.

PERU

AIRPLANE MAIL SERVICE.—The Peruvian Government has contracted with an American firm for the purchase of 6 airplanes (2 land planes and 4 seaplanes) for use in carrying mail and passengers

between Iquitos and La Merced. Iquitos is on the Amazon River, and from La Merced, the western terminus, there is an automobile highway to the Peruvian Central Railway, which makes connections with Lima. The air service will be in three sections, the two land planes being used for the La Merced sections. With the inauguration of this service, which is set for July, traveling time from Iquitos to Lima will be cut from 22 to 2 days.

AIRPLANES USED FOR SPRAYING COTTON.—Several months ago representatives of an American firm arrived in Peru to make arrangements for dusting cotton by airplane in the Cañete Valley as a means of ridding it of the plagues which have recently been affecting the production.

SALVADOR

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.—Bridges across Quebrada Seca and Quebrada de Mariona on the national road which connects the capital with Santa Ana were to be inaugurated on the 28th of March.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The drainage of Lake Ilopango was finished about the middle of February. The inauguration of the works of sanitation, paving, electrical lighting, water supply, and the pier at La Libertad was celebrated on the 16th of February.

Plans are being made and contracts concluded for the construction in the Republic of the following public works: A public slaughterhouse in the town of Aculhuaca; the necessary masonry structures for supplying potable water to the town of El Paisnal, Department of San Salvador; and a cement structure to be used as a market in the city of San Vicente. Likewise, a contract has been made by the municipality of Antiguo Cuscatlán and the electric lighting company of San Salvador for the introduction of electric lighting into the former.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.—The Executive power has authorized the Department of the Treasury to purchase a piece of property situated in San Cristóbal, district of San Vicente, for the purpose of establishing thereon an agricultural experiment station.

IMPORT TRADE.—The imports to San Salvador have greatly increased since 1921, in which year they represented less than 4,000 tons of 2,000 pounds, while in the year 1926 they reached the amount of 40,000 tons. The completion in 1922 of the International Railways as far as San Salvador was a determining factor, as shown by the fact that almost the total of said increase was made up of imports to San Salvador.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.—The section of the International Railways of Central America connecting Santa Lucía with Ahuachapán was inaugurated on the 27th of February, 1927.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to official statistics quoted by *La Mañana* of Montevideo for February 26, 1927, the total value of Uruguayan foreign trade during the year 1926 was 168,045,247 pesos. Of this sum 73,271,830 pesos represent the value of imports and 94,773,417 pesos the value of exports.

CONSTRUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—Plans have been approved and preliminary work begun on the international bridge over the Yaguarón River between the cities of Rio Branco, Brazil, and Yaguarón, Uruguay, as authorized by the treaty of July 22, 1918, between Brazil and Uruguay.

INTERNATIONAL AIR MAIL.—It was stated in *La Mañana* of Montevideo of February 15, 1927, that negotiations for a provisional air-mail concession to operate between Recife, Brazil, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, are being made by the Junker Mission with Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina. The proposed service, which includes stops at the cities of Caravellas, Bahía, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranaguá, Florianópolis, Porto Alegre, Río Grande, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, is expected to be initiated sometime within the coming six months.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The fourteenth annual agricultural fair at Durazno, held under the auspices of the Rural Society of that department, was formally opened on March 7, 1927.

PROPOSED RIO DE JANEIRO-MONTEVIDEO HIGHWAY.—It was announced in *La Mañana* of Montevideo for February 17, 1927, that the Highway Commission of São Paulo, Brazil, had undertaken studies preliminary to the construction of a highway uniting Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Montevideo. (See p. 598, under Brazil.)

VENEZUELA

FIFTH NATIONAL CENSUS.—A partial report of the fifth national census of Venezuela decreed August 15, 1925, and taken January 31 to February 3, 1926, was published recently. The population of five States as given in the report is as follows: Anzoátegui, 112,797; Apure, 42,999; Aragua, 105,839; Bolívar, 75,227; Carabobo, 147,204; and Cojedes, 82,153.

TONKA BEAN TREE REFORESTATION.—In an effort to preserve the tonka bean tree, a valuable source of Venezuelan national wealth, an Executive decree was recently issued forbidding the picking of the tonka bean crop during the coming season. When the fruit remains unpicked the ripened seeds fall to the ground, and soon spring up as young trees, thus effecting reforestation. The exports of tonka beans from Venezuela are considerable.

PROGRESS IN THE STATE OF APURE DURING THE YEAR.—In his message to Congress at the opening of the annual session of 1927, General José Domínguez, President of the State of Apure, stated that during 1926 a central committee for the extension of agriculture had been organized. The interest thereby aroused resulted in great agricultural development and a consequent increase in the size of crops and lower prices. He also stated that some 110 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) of old highways had been repaired, $6\frac{1}{4}$ kilometers of streets and new highways constructed, 2 new bridges built and 12 old ones repaired, and numerous public buildings erected during the year.

HYDRAULIC POWER PLANT.—On February 6, 1927, the hydraulic power plant at Río Claro near Barquisimeto in the State of Lara was put into operation; it is expected that the construction of this plant will mean much toward the industrial development of the region round about.

INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT SERVICE.—According to *El Universal* of Caracas for February 20, 1927, the installation of electric light service in Antímáno has been completed and improvements effected in the service in Maiquetía and La Vega.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

COSTA RICA

MORTGAGE BANK.—A mortgage bank to be established in San José, with branches in such other places as may be decided, was created by legislative decrees of January 17 and 20, 1927, for the purpose of facilitating mortgage loans payable over long periods. Organized with an administrative body of five directors chosen by the Government, the bank will issue securities and mortgage bonds in exchange for mortgages made in its favor and carry on other financial operations.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

OPENING OF CONGRESS.—In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, Congress met for its first regular session of the year on February 27, at which time the President presented his annual message.

GUATEMALA

RAILWAY LOAN.—A first lien and refunding mortgage loan of \$7,500,000 in $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent gold bonds dated February 1, 1927, due

February 1, 1947, was launched in the United States by the International Railways of Central America on February 10, 1927. The proceeds of the sale will be applied in part toward financing the construction of 197 miles of railroad in Guatemala and Salvador, and in part for other corporate purposes. This railway, which traverses a rich agricultural region of the two countries, is expected to be finished in 1928.

REVENUE.—In his message to Congress on March 1, 1927, President Chacón stated that:

Government revenues during the past year amounted to 10,839,070 quetzales, or an increase of 1,161,449 quetzales over those of the previous year.

In pursuance of a policy to increase the efficiency of the treasury department, the services of an expert who has successfully concluded similar work in Chile, Panama, and Salvador were recently acquired by the Government for the complete reorganization of the customs service and the training of an efficient corps of clerks for that branch.

MEXICO

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY PROGRAM.—At a meeting of the Cabinet in March, President Calles presented a program for Government economy, in which the members of his cabinet heartily concurred. The President expressed his desire that no check should be placed on those activities which promote the progress and immediate welfare of the Mexican people, such as highways, irrigation projects, the establishment of agricultural schools, and education in general, and also pledged the Government to the payment of the 68,000,000 pesos due this year on the foreign debt. It is planned to economize 12,000,000 pesos from the total of 327,525,000 pesos at which the budget was originally balanced. Arrangements will be made to pay the floating debt, which amounts to somewhat more than 15,000,000 pesos, over a term of years.

FINANCIAL AID TO THE FARMER.—The Government is extending aid to the small farmer through the National Agricultural Credit Bank with its 200 local branches and through the Cooperative Agricultural Bank. Through the former, which began to function in June, 1926, more than 8,000,000 pesos have been loaned to farmers. Agricultural inspectors employed by the bank to see that loans are being put to good use have been able so to advise and instruct borrowers that they have largely increased their production of agriculture and stock. The bank has also taken a constructive part in systematizing and developing certain crops whose producers have sought their aid, as in the case of the sugar and tropical fruit growers.

The Cooperative Agricultural Bank, which started its work May 20, 1926, works entirely through cooperative societies, of which 19 had been organized in various States by December 31, 1926. These were all rural, but the shareholders have voted to extend the bank's

facilities to industrial cooperatives as well. The rural cooperatives are agricultural, forestal, stock raising, and corn grinding. The forestal cooperatives have been responsible, the press states, for a decrease in the price of charcoal (a much-used fuel) in Mexico City. Loans were made in 1926 to the amount of approximately 126,000 pesos. It is interesting to note the friendly gesture of the Federation Bank and Trust Co., a labor bank of New York, which made a deposit of \$5,000 in the Cooperative Agricultural Bank.

PERU

LOAN FOR \$15,000,000.—In March last bonds of the Peruvian Government for \$15,000,000, the first part of an authorized loan of £5,000,000, were placed on the New York market at 96½. Of the proceeds of these bonds, which mature September 1, 1959, \$3,000,000 will be used to pay existing debts, while the remainder will be employed in the purchase of machinery and equipment for the manufacture of tobacco products and for the construction of railways, irrigation works, and sewer systems. The loan is guaranteed by the proceeds of the tobacco monopoly.

LOAN FOR THE CITY OF CALLAO.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved a bill authorizing the Government to guarantee the projected Callao municipal loan for \$1,500,000 negotiated in Los Angeles, California. The loan is to bear interest at 7½ per cent annually, certain municipal revenues being pledged sufficient to provide for the requisite semiannual interest payments, and for a sinking fund out of which bonds of the new issue are to be retired at a price not to exceed 107½. The Callao loan will mature January 1, 1942, when all outstanding bonds are to be retired at par.



LEGISLATION

COSTA RICA

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION.—New regulations regarding labor accident compensation issued in accordance with the insurance law of October 30, 1924, were decreed by the President on January 17, 1927. In addition to regulations included in the decree of June 10, 1926, annulled by the present law, the act names the trades included in the scope of the accident compensation, specifies the procedure to be followed in case of accident, defines duties of the superior court in case of dispute, and determines compensation of injured persons or, if the injury resulted in death, of their dependents.

PANAMA

ALCOHOL FUEL LAW.—A law was approved in February for the manufacture of fuel alcohol in combination with gasoline or petroleum, as experiments along this line have given satisfactory results.

PARAGUAY

AMENDMENT OF ELECTORAL LAW.—Amendments to law No. 702 of November 14, 1924, governing the election of deputies, senators, conventioners, presidential electors, and members of electoral boards and municipal councils were passed on January 28, 1927, being published in the *Diario Oficial* of February 3, 1927.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

EXCHANGE OF FOREIGN AND ARGENTINE PROFESSORS.—Dr. Coriolano Alberini, dean of the School of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires, has recently returned from the United States and Europe where he arranged for the exchange of foreign and Argentine professors. Doctor Alberini served as Argentine delegate to the Sixth International Congress of Philosophy held in Boston. Among the foreign lecturers to come to Argentina during the present university year are: Federico Enríquez, Italian philosopher and mathematician; Paul Rivet and Paul Langevin, renowned French scientists; and Waldo Frank, an American writer; and for the following year: Giovanni Gentile, Italian philosopher; Hans Driesch, German biologist; and other professors from the United States, France, and Italy. Doctor Alberini said that the professors invited will give university courses in their special subjects as well as lectures to other audiences.

BOLIVIA

SCHOOL POPULATION OF ORURO.—The school population of the city of Oruro, which has been steadily growing from year to year, has shown a very decided increase in the present year. In the public elementary and secondary schools alone the registration of pupils last January was 2,359, distributed among the following schools: Ignacio León school for boys, 413; Ildefonso Murguía school for boys, 260; Jorge Oblitas school for boys, 317; María Quiroz girls' school, 246; Donato Vásquez girls' school, 426; Soria Galvarro kindergarten, 237; Bolívar academy, 350; and the Dalence high school, 110.

TEACHERS' LEAGUE.—A meeting of teachers was held recently in Potosí for the purpose of reorganizing the Teachers' League, created a year ago. The following board was elected at this meeting: President, Señor Arturo Aranibar; vice president, Señor Salvador Revilla; treasurer, Señor Francisco Chacón; and secretaries, Señor Jorge Schmidt and Señor Carlos Medinaceli.

BRAZIL

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—On February 25, 1927, the Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro held a large assembly for the celebration of its forty-fourth anniversary. In an address on this occasion Dr. João Domingues spoke of the five presidents under whom the activities of the society have grown. They were: Marquis de Paranaguá, Baron Homem de Mello, Marshal Thaumaturgo de Azevedo, Admiral Antonio Coutinho Gomes Pereira and General J. M. Moreira Guimarães, who now holds the presidency.

CONGRESS OF HISTORY.—The press reports that the Historical Institute of Brazil plans to convoke a Congress of History in April, 1931. The Historical Institute was founded in 1838 to collect, classify, publish, and preserve the documents necessary for the history and geography of Brazil, as well as to promote public knowledge of these two subjects. Dom Pedro II, the Magnanimous, presided over approximately 500 sessions of the institute during a period of more than 40 years. President Washington Luis became a member of the Institute in May, 1912.

CHILE

SCHOLARSHIPS.—By a recent decree a change was made in the method of granting scholarships in public high schools. Henceforth these scholarships will be awarded by a committee composed of the Assistant Secretary of Public Instruction, the president of the League of Indigent Students, and the principal of the respective school for which the scholarship is given. It is hoped by this means to facilitate the admittance to the high schools of really deserving students.

COLOMBIA

NEW MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Dr. José Vicente Huertas, a well-known physician and surgeon, has been appointed Minister of Public Education and Public Health.

SCHOOL NOTES.—According to a recent message of the President of the Republic, the number of primary schools increased from 1922 to 1926 by 874 schools; the number of students enrolled, by 126,245; of normal graduate teachers, by 124; of provincial school inspectors, by 26; of school sites owned by the Government, by 517.

The number of secondary schools was also augmented, the increase in students in these being 583.

The girls' normal schools in the provincial capitals which were closed in 1922 have been reopened. A fine school building has been completed at Chapinero, which will be used as a teachers' college for women under the direction of German teachers who have recently arrived in Colombia.

Professional instruction has also shown considerable progress.

THE "UNIVERSIDAD LIBRE."—This university was established in Bogotá five years ago by the Liberal Party with the idea of strengthening the foundations for popular education. The "Universidad Libre," according to its constitution, is an institution of general culture and of higher and professional instruction, based on modern ideas. It enjoys the cooperation of a large number of persons who are interested in the education of youth. The number of departments which it comprises at present—the Preparatory School, High School, Schools of Commerce, Law and Social Science, and Engineering—will be increased by schools of Economic Sciences, Agriculture, Liberal Arts, and Education. Plans are also being made to establish a preparatory school for girls, as the university is doing everything possible to encourage the attendance of women students. The university is maintained by Colombian liberals.

NEW DICTIONARY.—A syntactic, orthoepic and orthographical dictionary has been published recently in Colombia, written by the well known teacher Don Manuel de Jesús Andrade. This dictionary will be very important and useful for schools and colleges, as well as for general use.

COSTA RICA

TEXTBOOK COMPETITION.—A competition to obtain elementary arithmetic, geography, introductory botany, and physical geography textbooks especially adapted for use in Costa Rican schools was officially announced on January 26, 1927. At the conclusion of the competition on December 8, 1927, the authors of those texts adjudged best by the committee of secondary-school principals and the chief of primary instruction will receive 2,500 colones and the right to 20 per cent of the copies of the first edition.

CONSTRUCTION CLASSES.—It was recently announced that in view of the success attained last year, free classes for carpenters and bricklayers will again be held this year by teachers of the School of Engineering. The curriculum is divided into an introductory and advanced course and includes arithmetic, construction and surveying, drawing, blue prints, architecture, and history of art.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.—The course of studies in the national secondary schools has been reorganized according to the schedule

given below, with the idea of making possible for the students a more intensive study of the most important subjects:

| | Years | | | | | | Total |
|----------------------------|-------|----|-----|----|----|----|-------|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | |
| Spanish..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 24 |
| English..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 18 |
| French..... | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| Geography..... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| History..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 |
| Physics and chemistry..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 19 |
| Natural sciences..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 20 |
| Mathematics..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 23 |
| | 22 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 146 |

Under certain conditions the following subjects may also be taught in these schools: Dead languages, other modern languages, psychology and logic, good manners, civics, agriculture, stenography and accounting, sewing, cooking, drawing, manual work, music, and physical education. However, no student may take more than 34 hours of work per week.

CUBA

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT.—In order to foster cultural development and to extend it to the most remote sections of the country, the Government has created a National Society of Education and Cultural Advancement, whose membership will be composed of persons on the university faculties, teachers, and in general all persons connected with education.

GOLD MEDAL FOR TEACHERS.—As a well-merited recognition of service, the Government will in the future award a gold medal to each primary school teacher who has served in the public schools for 25 successive years, without receiving an adverse entry in his personal record. On the obverse the medal will be inscribed "Tribute of the Republic to the Primary Teacher."

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT.—According to the figures published by the National Statistical Commission for the academic year 1925-26, the number of students registered in the various schools of the National University was as follows: Law, 46; Medicine and Pharmacy, 179; Science and Letters, 278; total, 503 students.

ECUADOR

PROFESSOR KEMMERER HONORED.—Shortly before leaving Ecuador last March Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer, who had been in that country for several months at the head of a financial mission, was named Doctor *in honoris causa*, by the University Council, at the suggestion of the Faculty of Jurisprudence of the Central University. According to the educational laws of Ecuador this honor can be conferred only on persons who have rendered some important service to the nation.

GUATEMALA

SCHOOL NOTES.—The recent message of the President of the Republic shows a marked advance in the field of education during the preceding year. Primary schools which were in session numbered 2,909, with 3,212 teachers, and there was an average attendance of 80,997 students out of the 103,859 who were registered. The increase in private primary schools was also marked (146 over the number in 1925). University, secondary, normal, and special instruction was given in forty schools in the country, with flattering results. A teacher-rating bureau and a bureau for indigent education and the eradication of illiteracy were created during the year.

NEW PERIODICAL.—The Department of Public Instruction has initiated the publication of an interesting journal entitled "Rural Education," as the organ of the Department for the Education of Indians and Control of Illiteracy. "This journal," according to the department, "is intended for teachers and all persons interested in the advancement of the poorer classes, and especially for rural teachers in remote districts who are working among the poor Indian population." The BULLETIN cordially greets this new publication and wishes it great success in its splendid undertaking.

POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—At the beginning of the school year, the Popular University announced that two more schools for illiterates had been opened in Huehuetenango and another organized in Ayutla.

HONDURAS

SOCIETY OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.—On February 19, 1927, the right of incorporation was granted to the Society of Geography and History of Honduras, with headquarters in Tegucigalpa. The society purposes to preserve the archives of the Nation, collect documents of historical value, make preliminary studies for a general map and general statistics of the country, publish the works of foreign writers on the geography and history of Honduras, and render other similar services.

NIGHT SCHOOL.—The *Unión Obrera*, or Labor Union, of Juticalpa opened a night school in that city on February 11, 1927. Sixty-seven persons are enrolled in the two sections.

MEXICO

LIBRARIANS' CONGRESS.—The first Congress of Mexican Librarians was held in Mexico City last March, under the auspices of the Department of Public Education, of which the Library Bureau is part. Seventy delegates from all parts of the Republic assembled to discuss the best means for improving and developing along modern lines the 4,000 libraries of the Nation. Señor Rafael Aguilar y Santillán, librarian of the Antonio Alzate Scientific Society, was elected president of the Congress. Many interesting papers were read, and important addresses were made by Srta. Esperanza Velázquez Bringas, chief of the Library Bureau, Prof. Moisés Sáenz, Assistant Secretary of Education, Dr. Julio H. Brandán, Secretary of the Argentine Legation, and Señor Maximino Martínez, of the Bureau of Biological Studies.

Srta. Bringas said in closing her address that the purpose of the Department of Education is to mold the Nation by means of the school and the book. Professor Sáenz upheld as the goal of the library a book for every taste or need, and gave many practical suggestions on the use of the library. Doctor Brandán described the popular libraries in Argentina, as well as those of the Nation and universities. Professor Martínez spoke especially of lectures on popular science and the use of lantern slides or motion pictures to illustrate them, giving a demonstration as he talked.

PANAMA

BOLIVARIAN UNIVERSITY.—In a recent session the Council of the Bolivarian University announced that it is probable that the University will begin to function this year. It was also stated that Peru intends to send in April the first installment of 5,000 Peruvian pounds of the 50,000 pounds which she has offered toward the University. The Peruvian quota will be used for the construction of the amphitheater of the Medical School. Ecuador has voted a contribution, Colombia has already made hers, and Venezuela has ordered the building of the School of Political and Social Sciences. The Medical School Building was completed on January 28, at a cost of \$81,000. It is located near Santo Tomás Hospital in the outskirts of Panama City. (*Courtesy of Panaman Legation in Washington.*)

SCHOOL NOTES.—The interesting report of the Secretary of Public Instruction for 1926 states that, with a view to extending education in the country, three competitive scholarships in foreign countries have been established "for advanced studies in education, two scholarships to be awarded to experienced teachers and one to a normal or secondary teacher." Summer courses for teachers and school inspectors have been opened; school libraries have been created, and to give greater impulse to this movement a "Book Day" has been established and also a "Committee on Good Books."

There were 446 primary schools in 1926, with 1,492 teachers and an enrollment of 54,214 pupils; the number of private schools reached 71 with an enrollment of 9,156 pupils; and the enrollment in the night schools for adults was 1,345. The number of students enrolled in the National Institute amounted to 1,573. In the industrial and vocational courses the enrollment was 573, with an average attendance of 520.9. In the Normal School the enrollment was 696 and the average attendance 666.2. The enrollment in the higher courses (law, pharmacy, agriculture) was 67, and the average attendance 58 students.

SALVADOR

A PUBLIC READING ROOM.—A reading room was opened on the General Ramón Belloso athletic field in San Salvador on the 15th of February of the current year. It was named Juan de Dios del Cid Reading Room to honor the memory of Juan de Dios del Cid, who is said by the press of San Salvador to have constructed the first printing press in America and who printed his first book in that city in 1647.

NEW RURAL SCHOOLS.—Three more rural schools were inaugurated in the municipality of Santa Ana on the 1st of March of this year.

SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING.—The first school of typewriting in the city of Santa Tecla has been established as an annex to the Academy of San Luis. Due to the fact that tuition is moderate it is expected that it will be within the means of all.

NEW MILITARY SCHOOL.—A military school has been established in San Salvador to take the place of the Polytechnic Military School. The director, as well as the greater part of the teaching staff, will be officers of the National Army. The course of study covers three years.

URUGUAY

CONGRESS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.—The first annual Congress of Secondary Education, organized with the idea of bringing the teachers and administrative personnel of the Uruguayan schools into closer contact for the consideration of educational problems, was formally opened in Montevideo on February 18, 1927, by Dr. Agustín A. Musso, the dean of the university. Afterwards the congress divided into sections to study the works presented under the several heads of Curricula, Pedagogy, and University Organization and Problems of the Teacher, the closing session being held on February 26, 1927.

UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE.—On March 20, 1927, in accordance with a plan for intellectual exchange agreed upon by the Universities of Uruguay and Brazil, a large student delegation from the University of Rio de Janeiro arrived in Montevideo, where its members will both teach and study.

VENEZUELA

PUBLICATION OF ROJAS'S WORKS.—It was announced on February 22, 1927, that Dr. José E. Machado has completed the work of revising and editing the second volume of the *Historical Studies*, by Arístides Rojas, the publication of which was authorized by the Government last year in commemoration of the Rojas centenary.

ACARIGUA NIGHT SCHOOL.—According to information recently received, a night school has been established in Acarigua; at the present time it has an attendance of 44 pupils.



ARGENTINA

SEASIDE VACATION CAMP FOR WOMEN WORKERS.—Señorita Victoria Aguirre for some years has maintained a seaside vacation camp at Miramar for employed women who attend one of the evening schools in Buenos Aires. The provincial government cooperates with Señorita Aguirre in this good work by lending a school at Miramar to house the camp, while the railroad fares to and from Buenos Aires are met by the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction. Groups of 75 women are sent to this vacation camp for a stay after having been recommended by the physician.

BRAZIL

COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION.—On March 7, 1927, the Commercial Employees' Association of Brazil celebrated its forty-seventh anniversary. This association has grown from the original 43 members to 27,000. The new officers for the year 1927-28 were installed at the anniversary meeting, Senhor Arthur Osorio da Cunha Cabrera being reelected president. The association carries on a number of services such as a vacation farm, a dental service, mutual benefit fund, and a school. Plans are being made for the opening of a hospital for tubercular members.

GUATEMALA

APPROVAL OF BY-LAWS.—On January 19, 1927, the by-laws of the Mechanics Mutual Aid Association, which was recently organized in Jalapa to better working conditions and afford membership benefits, received Government approval.

COMPLETION OF LABOR BUILDING.—A building erected by the Workmen's Life Insurance Co. at a cost of over 1,000,000 pesos has been completed in Guatemala City. It contains a large hall and spacious offices for the society.

HONDURAS

COUNCIL OF CENTRAL AMERICAN LABOR FEDERATION.—On March 28 of this year the Council of the Central American Labor Federation was constituted as follows at a meeting held in Tegucigalpa: President, Señor Manuel E. Sosa, delegate of Honduras; secretary general and foreign secretary, Señor Julio C. Castro, delegate of Salvador; and home secretary and treasurer, Señor Nestor J. Juárez, delegate of Guatemala.

MEXICO

DISPUTES IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.—An Executive resolution of March 15, 1927, requires that hereafter all disputes arising between employers and employees in the textile industry shall be submitted to the consideration of the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor. This is made necessary by the fact that a general agreement between employers and employees was made for the entire industry as a result of the Textile Convention which convened last year. Therefore, should local authorities mediate in disputes, confusion in the general agreement might result.



BRAZIL

SCOUT EXCURSIONS.—The Federation of Boy Scouts of Brazil is promoting excursions by various troops to visit other troops, and to some of the warships of the Brazilian Navy. It is considered that these trips, beside making troops of scouts acquainted with each other, give the public an idea of the good results of the scout movement, and also provide the boys with interesting and instructive outings.

BRAZILIAN LEAGUE OF MENTAL HYGIENE.—The consultation office of the Brazilian League of Mental Hygiene is again open for the service of the public in Rio de Janeiro at the headquarters of the league, in the building of the Elviro Carrilho Dispensary, which is part of the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation. Here two physicians give advice daily to sufferers from nervous troubles.

CHILE

PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—In the *Mercurio* of Santiago an interesting account was published recently of an interview with Dr. Luis Tirapegui, Professor of Psychology of the Pedagogical Institute of Santiago and Director of the Experimental Psychological Laboratory. Speaking of the various functions of the laboratory, Doctor Tirapegui said that among other things an anthropological and psychological study of children was being made there and intelligence tests prepared. These tests have already been tried out in some schools, although not in all educational establishments, as this practice has not yet been officially authorized. A psychiatric clinic for backward and abnormal children functions in connection with the laboratory. Children sent here by their parents, teachers, or physicians are examined, and inquiries are made regarding their medical history, inheritance, and mental capacity, as a basis for a report on the method best suited for their education.

COURSE FOR PUBLIC-HEALTH NURSES.—The opening of the Government school for public-health nurses in Santiago was held on February 28 last, in the presence of Dr. Lucas Sierra, Director General of Public Health, and other officials. The first course was started with an enrollment of 30 pupils, selected from a group of persons having already some medical experience; these pupils will graduate at the end of the present year. Next year, however, a three-year course will be opened, for enrollment in which applicants will be required to have certain special knowledge. The school is furnished throughout with a view to comfort and hygiene, in order to demonstrate to the student nurses the pleasure and benefit derived from living under sanitary conditions, thus helping them to carry this spirit into the homes where their work will be done. Two hospital wards, one for adults and the other for children, are established in connection with the school, where nurses will acquire practical training in the care of the sick.

PLANS FOR WORKERS' HOUSING.—Funds were allotted in the 1926 budget for constructing houses for workers in Santiago and Valparaíso, and the building law also provides certain funds for this purpose. The plans prepared by the Council of Social Welfare call for the construction of 270 houses in Santiago, containing two and three rooms each, while in Valparaíso 33 houses of the same size will be erected.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.—The street-cleaning department of Santiago expects to put into full use very shortly the garbage incinerators installed recently in that city. The equipment of the street-cleaning department has also been increased by the recent purchase of street-sweeping machines, watering trucks, and 15 motor trucks for removing trash and garbage.

IMPROVEMENT IN PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTED.—According to statistics prepared by the Director General of Sanitation the mortality in Chile has been reduced from 35 to 21 per thousand since the adoption of the new sanitary code.

COLOMBIA

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.—In a recent issue of the *Bulletin* mention was made of the Institute for the Blind founded in Bogotá, which has by virtue of law No. 45 of November 10, 1926, been given an official character. This institute has at present 46 pupils who, besides taking the regular educational courses, are taught some means of earning a livelihood. Both governmental and departmental scholarships are given for those who request them. Boarding pupils are also admitted. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

INSTITUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL RED CROSS.—The Colombian National Red Cross has several welfare institutions operating in Bogotá, the capital city, among which is a general clinic, under the direction of a corps of visiting nurses and Dr. Jorge Cavelier, specialist in diseases of the kidneys; Dr. Miguel Rueda, obstetrician and specialist in children's diseases; Dr. Roberto Franco, specialist in tropical diseases; Drs. Juan N. Corpas and Pompilio Martínez, surgeons; Drs. José Ignacio Uribe and Manuel José Silva, skin specialists; and Drs. José María Lombana Barreneche, Abraham Salgar, Carlos Esguerra and Julio Manrique, general practitioners. This clinic also takes care of first-aid cases, having special provisions made for this purpose, sending the patients afterwards either to a hospital or private nursing home as the case may demand. The Red Cross also maintains a child-welfare center for children under 12 years of age, under the direction of competent physicians and specialists in children's diseases. This center is provided with baths, and a milk station for poor children. In addition the Red Cross manages two day nurseries for infants, in charge of a competent staff of nurses and physicians. Besides bathing facilities for the children, there are baths connected with these nurseries for adults, both men and women.

CUBA

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELFARE.—Under the foregoing name a society has been organized in Habana which intends to study the best modern social thought and practice of other countries tending toward the welfare and peace of society; to spread as much of this information as possible among all classes of Cubans and to awaken their social conscience to the problems facing them; to suggest social legislation; and to cooperate in Government or private efforts toward the solution of social problems. The officers of the institute are as follows: President, Señor Felipe Correoso del

Risco; vice president, Señor Carlos Loveira Chirino; secretary general, Señor Andrés Hernández Fernández; and treasurer, Señor Celestino Aguilar Mora.

SANITARY MEASURES.—Two important decrees regarding special measures to combat tuberculosis were issued recently by President Machado, acting on the advice of Dr. Francisco M. Fernández, Secretary of Sanitation and Charities. One decree refers to enlarging the National Board of Sanitation and the other to the creation of a Bureau of Tuberculosis under the Secretary of Sanitation. A campaign against tuberculosis will also be started throughout the Republic by the Secretary of Sanitation, lectures being given in workshops, schools, and theaters, telling how to treat this disease and how to prevent infection. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

REGULATION OF MILK SUPPLY.—The United States Children's Bureau reports that in view of the high infant-mortality rate in Cuba, attributed mainly to gastrointestinal disorders, the Cuban Government recently called a conference of public-health officials for the purpose of deciding on measures for the regulation of the milk supply. One public-health officer has been appointed to supervise the milk supply in the urban areas and another to supervise the supply in the rural districts. Dealers have also been ordered to test the milk and if they find adulteration to report the fact to public-health authorities. Failure to do so will be punished by a fine.

Another outcome of the conference was an order published by the Secretary of Sanitation, Circular No. 473, stating that in towns where there exists a plant for Pasteurizing milk in quantities large enough to meet the demands for this commodity, it is forbidden to sell un-Pasteurized milk, except to the Pasteurizing plant. Regulations for the sale of certified milk will be issued later.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The Executive Committee of the Seventh National Medical Congress has resolved that this congress shall convene in the city of Habana from December 11 to 17, 1927. The principal subjects which will be discussed at the congress will be divided into five different groups, namely, general medical treatment, general surgery, pharmacology, dentistry, and veterinary science. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

RED CROSS DISPENSARY.—In the dispensary of the Cuban Red Cross in Habana the following services were rendered during the last six months of 1926:

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| General medical examinations | 1, 022 | Injections | 584 |
| Urinary tract | 136 | Patients registered | 4, 084 |
| Digestive organs | 695 | Consultations | 8, 383 |
| Respiratory organs | 953 | Eye examination | 1 |
| Children's diseases | 428 | Treatments | 6 |
| Skin diseases and syphilis | 386 | Mental and nervous diseases | 82 |
| Throat, nose, and ear diseases | 280 | Prescriptions filled at the pharmacy | 10, 173 |
| Teeth pulled | 1, 024 | | |

This dispensary took care of 28,226 patients from November 13, 1922, to December 31, 1926, and filled 66,461 prescriptions.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SURGICAL HOSPITAL TO BE CONSTRUCTED.—The corner stone of the building for the new surgical hospital, which the Committee on Public Charities of Santo Domingo plans to construct in that city, was laid with appropriate ceremony on February 26 last in the presence of a large and distinguished company.

ECUADOR

CLASSES IN CHILD WELFARE.—Great interest is being shown in the classes on child welfare recently opened in the Juan León Mera School of Quito. This instruction will fill a long-felt need, as reports from many charity associations show the ravages of disease among children of the poor, due largely to lack of proper hygienic knowledge and care.

HAITI

NEW HOSPITAL.—The new hospital opened at Petit-Goave early this year includes a combined dispensary and operating building, a ward building, kitchen, sanitary arrangements, and storehouse. Extensions have also been authorized for future construction. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver.*)

PROPERTY CARDS.—The work of gathering data for the new property cards, begun on August 31, 1926, was completed on January 29, 1927. These property cards contain the owner's name, address, number of people in each dwelling, kinds and conditions of sanitary arrangements, number of springs or wells, drains, condition of yards, and disposition of garbage. Each inspector has one zone, which is divided into eight districts. The chief inspector determines the size of the district, which usually varies from 50 to 110 properties, according to the nature of the various neighborhoods. During the month of January 22,919 property inspections were made in Port au Prince. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver.*)

HONDURAS

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.—The General Bureau of Public Health in February opened a new daily service for injection of neosalvarsan in the office of the bureau in Tegucigalpa and in other cities of the Republic. The injections are sold to patients for injection by their own physicians or at a higher cost will be injected at the Bureau of Public Health. A house visiting service has been organized in connection with this new effort to stamp out venereal disease.

EXAMINATION FOR WET NURSES.—The General Bureau of Health has undertaken in connection with the child welfare section and free milk station (Gota de Leche) to examine women who desire to become wet nurses. These women in addition to having a medical examination will be given laboratory tests for tuberculosis and syphilis.

MEXICO

ANTINARCOTIC WEEK.—A week of antinarcotic education was celebrated in Mexico City last March under the auspices of the Departments of Education and Industry, the Bureau of Public Health, the Government of the Federal District, the Public Charity Board, and the Newspaper Employees' Union of the Federal District. Lectures were given by well-known physicians on the dangers of narcotic drugs, including marihuana. Theaters, schools, hospitals, military posts, prisons, markets, and street corners were the scene of these talks. Several showings of *The Destruction of Humanity*, an impressive film on the perils of drug addiction, were given before large audiences.

REDUCTION OF INFANT MORTALITY.—The Federal Bureau of Public Health hopes to reduce infant mortality in Mexico by enlisting the services of a corps of voluntary visiting nurses, who will be instructed in infant care and feeding by means of a series of lectures to be given in all branches of the bureau throughout the Republic.

NICARAGUA

WORK OF SANITARY SECTION.—The Fourth Section of the Department of Public Health, which has charge of the treatment of diseases caused by intestinal parasites and of the prevention and cure of tropical diseases, carried on the following work during the last three months of 1926 throughout the country: Examination of patients, 5,302; hemoglobin tests, 2,700; hookworm treatments, 5,309; treatment for other intestinal parasites, 608; and antihookworm propaganda lectures in public halls, in schools, in the laboratory, and in homes, 629, reaching 4,901 persons.

The headquarters of the Fourth Section is located in Managua, but sends out commissions to oversee the work of the branch laboratories in other cities. There are two classes of laboratories established throughout the Republic; the permanent ones in Managua, Masaya, León, Granada, Chinandega, Rivas, and Matagalpa have an official who travels about to the neighboring towns to conduct sanitation campaigns, while the towns of Estelí, Chontales, Carazao, Jinotega, and others (where service is temporarily suspended) have ambulatory laboratory sections which care for the surrounding country.

Dr. Daniel Malloy of the Rockefeller Foundation was in Matagalpa early in January with Dr. Bernabé Rosales, Chief of the Fourth

Section of Sanitation, to establish the traveling laboratory services in Jinotega and Matagalpa and to inspect the sewer construction in progress there.

The Sixth Section of Sanitation, in charge of school hygiene, finds in its examination of school children that the most prevalent diseases are anaemia and other troubles resulting from lack of personal cleanliness and from poor nutrition.

PARAGUAY

ACTIVITIES OF TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.—In his annual report to the Director of Public Welfare, Dr. Ernesto Gruhn, head physician of the Tuberculosis Hospital in Asunción, stated that during 1926 132 chronic cases had been treated in the hospital, an average of 40 being cared for at one time. A total of 2,185 prescriptions and 12,946 injections was given, and while no cures were reported, only a relatively low number of deaths—37—occurred.

REORGANIZATION OF HOSPITALS.—It was recently announced that after the practical suspension of its activities for the past five years, the Villarrica Hospital has been repaired and refurnished, new furniture, surgical instruments, medicine, and other necessary articles donated by the Government having been used to complete the equipment of the wards and operating room. At present the hospital has a total of 20 beds. Similar gifts, following the erection of a new building, have made the reorganization of the hospital at Concepción also possible.

PERU

LICENSED NURSES FOR CENTRAL RAILWAY.—The Peruvian Government has authorized the employment of two licensed nurses on the trains of the Central Railway of Peru. The services of these nurses will be directed to attending passengers who suffer from *soroche*, or mountain sickness, due to the effect of the rarefied air of high altitudes, as this road reaches the elevation of 15,800 feet in crossing the Andes.

POLYCLINIC TO BE BUILT IN LIMA.—A recent law provides for the construction of a polyclinic in Lima for the Medical School of that city. For the support of this organization a tax of 6 per cent ad valorem is placed on all imported pharmaceutical preparations. A commission has been created to supervise the construction of the polyclinic, said commission being composed of the Minister of Instruction, the Director of Public Health, the Dean of the School of Medicine, and two members of its faculty.

SCHOOL FOR PRISON EMPLOYEES.—The Chief Executive, considering that a scientific plan of prison reforms can not be accomplished without a properly trained personnel, has decreed the establishment of a school for prison guards and employees in the Lima penitentiary.

All employees, such as inspectors, assistant directors, guards, and similar officials connected with prison work, must attend this school. Applicants for any of these positions must also enroll in the prison school, and are required to be Peruvian citizens, by birth or naturalization, between the ages of 21 and 55 years, able to pass a physical examination.

SALVADOR

ADDITION TO ASYLUM FOR THE POOR.—The construction of the Francisca Alfaro Pavilion for Indians has been started on the grounds of the Sara Asylum for the Needy, in the city of San Salvador. This new building will be a two-story structure of reinforced concrete with well-equipped kitchen, baths, and laundries. Its cost has been estimated at 50,000 colones.

NEW PARK AND RENOVATION OF PUBLIC BATHS.—Plans are being made for the construction of a park and the adequate renovation of the public baths of the city of Usulután.

URUGUAY

LECTURES BY FRENCH SPECIALISTS.—Great interest was recently aroused in Uruguayan medical circles by a series of lectures on parasitology given in the Institute of Hygiene, Montevideo, by Drs. Emilio Brumpt and M. Langerou, French specialists in this field. The lectures were supplemented by extended study trips throughout the country.

INAUGURATION OF HOSPITALS.—A fully equipped hospital recently erected at Durazno at an estimated cost of 200,000 pesos was formally opened on February 20, 1927. Including several buildings with operating rooms, ample wards, special rooms for the treatment of contagious diseases, general and dental clinics, building for the performance of autopsies, dormitory and dining room for the employees, it constitutes one of the most modern institutions of its kind in the country.

According to an announcement in *La Mañana*, Montevideo, of March 9, 1927, the hospital at Sarandí de Yi, built by Sr. José M. Rodriguez Sosa for the poor of that city and named in honor of the donor, was opened on March 20, 1927, and its administration turned over to the National Bureau of Public Welfare.

CHILDREN'S HOME ESTABLISHED.—A children's home to care for boys under 12 and girls under 14 who have been left destitute, or who are foundlings or orphans, was recently established in Salto. Although constructed by the National Bureau of Public Welfare, it will be administered by the Public Welfare Society of Salto, and its activities extended to aid mothers who because of sickness or other causes are unable to support themselves.

PASTEURIZATION OF MILK.—In its session of March 14, 1927, the Departmental Council of Montevideo decided to authorize the establishment of privately owned laboratories for the Pasteurization of milk.

CONCLUSION OF SOCIAL WELFARE COURSE.—Diplomas and service badges were recently awarded those in training as visiting nurses who had successfully completed the course in infant hygiene given by the Uruguayan Child Welfare League in Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS DURING YEAR.—Interesting details taken from the annual report of the Inspector of the General Hospitals in the Federal District for the year 1926 state that in the amplification of the work being carried on by the various departments important purchases of surgical instruments as well as other necessary equipment were made during the year. An electric generator furnishing 110 to 190 volts electric current for use in the operating room was acquired and a fully equipped endoscopic laboratory installed.



ARGENTINA

ARGENTINA HONORS DEAD PAN AMERICAN FLIERS.—At the untimely death of the two young Pan American Flight aviators, Captain Woolsey and Lieutenant Benton, who lost their lives as a result of a collision over Palomar Field, Buenos Aires, on February 27, Argentina tendered through her officials, her Army, and her people every manifestation of sorrow and every honor.

BRAZIL

TABLET MARKING HOUSE WHERE DOM PEDRO II DIED.—Recently a tablet was unveiled on the Hotel Bedford, the last home of Dom Pedro II, in Paris, where he died on December 5, 1891. The bronze tablet is the work of Jean Magrou, a well-known sculptor, who made several busts of the former Emperor of Brazil. Dr. Heitor da Silva Costa, a Brazilian engineer and architect now working in Paris on the statue of Christ, which is to be erected on the Corcovado (a peak in Rio de Janeiro harbor), suggested the placing of the tablet. He made an eloquent address at the unveiling ceremony, in which he reviewed the fine qualities of mind and heart possessed by the late Emperor of Brazil.

RUDYARD KIPLING VISITS BRAZIL.—Rudyard Kipling, the famous British author, arrived in Brazil on February 13, 1927, where he was much honored during his stay by the men of letters and the society of Brazil. He was received by the National Academy of Brazil at a special session given in his honor.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW DAILY PAPER.—The BULLETIN is pleased to note the receipt of the newspaper *La Opinión*, a new daily published in the city of Santo Domingo. Since the first number of this newspaper appeared early last January, 45 agencies have been opened in various towns, and according to a notice published in *La Opinión* it is hoped to increase this number to 70 in the near future.

GUATEMALA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.—According to the *Diario de Centro-America* of February 15, 1927, 150 residents of Guatemala City recently made a trip under the auspices of the Historical and Geographical Society to Quiriguá and San Felipe for the purpose of studying the pre-Columbian monoliths and ruins found there.

PANAMA

DEATH OF RICARDO ARIAS.—Señor Ricardo Arias, a Panaman patriot, died March 7, 1927, and was buried in Panama City on March 8 with national and municipal honors. In addition to the Government representatives, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and Canal Zone officials, a multitude of citizens attended the funeral of this distinguished citizen, who had served the Nation in many capacities, including those of Minister of Foreign Relations and Fiscal Agent.

SAN MALO, PANAMAN VIOLINIST.—Señor Alfredo San Malo, a young Panaman violinist, who in 1916 was one of the two foreign students admitted to the Paris Conservatoire, recently made his début in the United States after having achieved a high reputation in Europe. Señor San Malo played at a musicale in the Panaman Legation in Washington in December, 1926, and later gave a public concert in Carnegie Hall in New York City, at both of which he was enthusiastically received. He is now making a concert tour of the United States.

PERU

PROGRESS OF LA PUNTA.—A short distance from Lima, and connected with that city by an excellent automobile road, the town of La Punta, located on the Pacific coast, near the port of Callao, is

fast becoming the principal bathing beach for society circles of the Capital. Under the present mayor, Señor Luis Larco, remarkable progress has been made during the last few months. All the streets throughout the town have been paved and powerful electric lights placed along the principal streets and avenues. Along the sea front a beautiful *malecón* or sea wall, constructed of cement, has been built, making a delightful promenade.

URUGUAY

NEW CABINET OFFICERS.—The following have been chosen as Ministers in the Cabinet of Dr. Juan Campísteqy, the new President of Uruguay: Don Rufino T. Domínguez, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Estanislao Mendoza y Durán, Minister of War and Marine; Dr. Eugenio J. Lagarmilla, Minister of the Interior; Dr. Pablo Minelli, Minister of the Treasury; Don Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat, Minister of Education; Dr. Eduardo Acevedo Álvarez, Minister of Industry; Engineer Víctor Benavídez, Minister of Public Works.

VENEZUELA

GIFT OF LEGATION PROPERTY.—Deeply significant of the friendship between Peru and Venezuela was the formal presentation last February of the deed of the Venezuelan Legation property in Lima to the latter country by the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Pedro José Rada y Gamio, and Sr. Samuel Barrenechea y Raygada, senior member of the Cabinet. Sr. Emilio Ochoa, Minister of Venezuela to Peru, accepted the gift, expressing his gratitude on behalf of the Venezuelan Government.

VISIT OF ADMIRAL HUGHES.—The arrival at La Guaira on February 23, 1927, of the *Seattle* with her distinguished party marked the beginning of a short visit paid by Admiral Charles F. Hughes, of the United States Navy, to the Government of Venezuela. The time during his brief stay was occupied with ceremonies and social functions held in his honor.

NEW STATE CAPITAL.—According to *El Universal* of Caracas for February 9, 1927, the Capital of the State of Miranda has been moved from Ocumare de Tuy to Los Teques in conformity with the new State constitution.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO APRIL 15, 1927

| Subject | Date | Author |
|--|----------------|--|
| BRAZIL | | |
| Annual report of commerce and industries of Manaus consular district for the year 1926. | 1927 Feb. 1 | George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manaus. |
| Eucalyptus paper factory in Sao Paulo. | Feb. 4 | C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo. |
| Rubber crop and exports during 1926. | Feb. 5 | George E. Seltzer. |
| Preliminary report on commerce and industries for the year 1926. | Feb. 8 | Digby A. Willson, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Brazil nut crop and exports for the year 1926, and estimated crop for 1927. | Feb. 9 | George E. Seltzer. |
| Economic problems of State of Amazonas. | Feb. 11 | Do. |
| Annual report of the State Bank of Sergipe for 1926. | Feb. 22 | Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia. |
| Road building in the State of Bahia during 1926. | Mar. 2 | Do. |
| Cocoa movement at Bahia during February, 1927. | Mar. 14 | Do. |
| Manganese deposits in State of Rio Grande do Norte. | Mar. 21 | Digby A. Willson. |
| The national wealth of Brazil. | Mar. 22 | Do. |
| The motion-picture industry of Brazil. | Mar. 23 | Do. |
| Construction of the Rio-Sao Paulo road. | Mar. 25 | Rudolf Cahn, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro |
| CHILE | | |
| Deisel engines favored in the nitrate industry. | Mar. 15 | Harry Campbell, consul at Iquique. |
| Annual report of the Arica and Tacna railway for year ended Dec. 31, 1925. | Mar. 16 | Willard L. Beaulac, consul at Arica. |
| Proposed port works for Iquique. | Mar. 24 | Harry Campbell. |
| COLOMBIA | | |
| Road construction, air mail service between Girardot and Neiva twice weekly. | Feb. 19 | Legation, Bogota. |
| Report on commerce and industries of Santa Marta district for the year 1926. | Mar. 8 | Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Santa Marta. |
| Report on general conditions, railway construction, high cost of living. | Mar. 10 | Legation. |
| Articles imported through the port of Buenaventura during the months of September, October, and November, 1926 | Mar. 17 | Charles Forman, consul at Buenaventura. |
| COSTA RICA | | |
| Annual report on commerce and industries, Port Limon district, for 1926. | Feb. 25 | Thomas J. Maleady, vice consul at Port Limon. |
| February, 1927, report of commerce and industries. | Mar. 8 | Roderick W. Uncles, vice consul in charge, San Jose. |
| CUBA | | |
| Fire in sugar warehouses at Matanzas. | Mar. 5 | Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Matanzas. |
| The cattle industry in eastern Cuba in 1926. | Mar. 15 | Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba. |
| Coffee production in eastern Cuba in 1926. | Mar. 21 | Do. |
| Cuba's trade balance for the year 1926. | Mar. 29 | Embassy. |
| Report on the commerce and industries of the Isle of Pines for calendar year 1926. | Mar. 31 | Sheridan Talbott, vice consul at Nueva Gerona. |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | |
| Customs and internal revenues collected during January, 1927. | Mar. 10 | Legation, Santo Domingo. |
| Foreign trade of the Republic for 1926. | Mar. 16 | James J. Murphy, consul at Santo Domingo. |
| The National Exposition at Santiago will open May 5, 1927. | Mar. 22 | W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata |
| GUATEMALA | | |
| International highway between Mexico and Guatemala. | Feb. 5 | Legation, Guatemala City. |
| Statement of the Central Bank of Guatemala, as of Jan. 31, 1927. | Feb. 28 | Do. |
| Opening of Legislative Assembly and message of the President. | Mar. 3 | Do. |
| Review of commerce and industries for February, 1927. | Mar. 11 | G. Otis Ogden, vice consul at Guatemala City. |

Reports received to April 15, 1927—Continued

| Subject | Date | Author |
|---|-----------------|--|
| HAITI | | |
| Annual Report of the Adviser-General for the fiscal year October, 1925-September, 1926. | 1927 Mar. 22 | Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince. |
| Commerce and industries of Haiti for the year 1926. | Mar. 23 | Do. |
| Economic and commercial summary of Haiti for March, 1927. | Apr. 5 | Do. |
| HONDURAS | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of La Ceiba district for year ended Dec. 31, 1926. | Mar. 16 | James B. Stewart, consul at La Ceiba. |
| PANAMA | | |
| Municipal buildings for Colon and Cristobal. | Mar. 7 | Geo. M. Hanson, consul at Colon. |
| Law 16 of 1927 amending the immigration law adopted in October, 1926. | Mar. 10 | Legation, Panama City. |
| PERU | | |
| January, 1927, review of Peruvian economic and trade conditions, construction, highways, loans, taxes, mining, airplane mail service. | Feb. 7 | Nelson R. Park, consul at Callao-Lima. |
| VENEZUELA | | |
| Oil report from Maracaibo for January, 1927. | Feb. 21 | Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo. |
| Changes in tariff to go into effect Mar. 20, 1927. | Mar. 2 | Arthur R. Williams, vice consul at Caracas. |
| Coffee report of the Maracaibo district for February, 1927. | Mar. 14 | Alexander K. Sloan. |
| Trade report for La Guaira, for February, 1927. | Mar. 24 | Daniel J. Driscoll vice consul at La Guaira |
| New dock to be constructed at La Guaira. | Mar. 28 | Do. |



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|------|
| An Opportunity for all the Americas | 635 |
| By Arthur Stanley Riggs, F. R. G. S., Editor of Art and Archæology. | |
| Agriculture and Irrigation in Peru | 642 |
| By C. W. Sutton, Government Consulting Engineer, Paita, Peru. | |
| Eighth Pan American Sanitary Conference | 649 |
| A Billion-Dollar Market | 651 |
| By Ernst B. Filsinger, Export Manager of Pacific Mills and Lawrence & Co. | |
| The Importance of Calendar Reform to the Business World | 655 |
| By George Eastman. | |
| New Light on Ancient American Calendars | 667 |
| Panama, the Home of the Orchid | 671 |
| By Jean Heald. | |
| Education of Prisoners in Peru | 679 |
| By Pedro Barrantes Castro, Director of the Escuela Panóptica, Lima, Peru. | |
| Home Economics in the Rural Schools of Porto Rico | 685 |
| By José C. Rosario, General Superintendent of Rural Education, Department of Education, Porto Rico. | |
| Argentine Room in National Library of Chile | 692 |
| Public Health Administration in Colombia | 695 |
| By Dr. Jorge Bejarano, Professor of Hygiene in the School of Medicine of Bogotá, Member of the National Red Cross Committee. | |
| Agriculture, Industry and Commerce | 698 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Economic and Financial Affairs | 714 |
| Argentina—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Ecuador—Haiti—Mexico—Salvador—Uruguay. | |
| Legislation | 716 |
| Argentina—Chile—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama. | |
| International Treaties | 720 |
| Chile—Italy—Mexico—Salvador. | |
| Public Instruction and Education | 721 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay. | |
| Labor | 728 |
| Chile—Guatemala—Peru—Venezuela. | |
| Social Progress | 729 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| General Notes | 737 |
| Argentina—Colombia—Nicaragua—Paraguay—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Subject Matter of Consular Reports | 739 |

LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PANAMA, SEÑOR DR. HORACIO F. ALFARO

The Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Kowe, was host at a luncheon in honor of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama at the Pan American Annex, June 16, 1927. The following appear in the group: First row, left to right: Col. Robert E. Olds, Assistant Secretary of State; Dr. Horacio F. Alfaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama; Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama to the United States; Mr. Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State; and Mr. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State. Second row, left to right: Dr. E. Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union; Mr. Juan B. Chevallier, Secretary of the Legation of Panama in Washington; Mr. Stokely W. Morgan, Chief of the Latin American Division, Department of State; Mr. William Jennings Price, former American Minister to Panama; and Dr. Jorge E. Boyd, former Attorney General of Panama. Third row, left to right: Dr. James Brown Scott, Delegate of the United States to the International Commission of Jurists; Dr. Jesse S. Reeves, Delegate of the United States to the International Commission of Jurists; Mr. Henry Monroe Campbell, Secretary to the American Delegation to the International Commission of Jurists; and Dr. L. S. Kowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.





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AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL THE AMERICAS . . .

By ARTHUR STANLEY RIGGS, F. R. G. S.

Editor of Art and Archæology

PAN AMERICANISM is a text upon which many fine political sermons and commercial homilies have been preached. Yet perhaps no movement in the recent history of both the Americas is more misjudged by the majority in both halves of this hemisphere. Many of our North American fundamentalists are quite as bitterly opposed to it as their modernist cousins of the South are suspicious and hesitant. Perhaps neither group quite understands that those behind the movement in both sections are merely trying to accomplish on a large scale and in its broadest implications the very sort of thing for which the Christ of the Andes raises its eloquent testimony.

Just at present a new factor has entered the equation, fortunately without disturbing its equilibrium. In the past year or so an awakened Spain, pulsing with fresh life and ready to avail herself of opportunity, has made it plain that she welcomes closer relations, both culturally and in the economic sense, with her former children of all the Americas, but especially with those of the South. Whatever lasting contacts Spain—as a European State—establishes on this side of the world are a matter of the deepest interest and concern to the United States. The remarkable persistence of the Spanish type, the astonishingly permanent roots her culture, language, and physical being strike down into even the least likely or friendly of soils, make her formidable, alike as friend or enemy. To-day, fortunately, she approaches in no spirit of conquest but as a friend, and we may look

with satisfaction in this country at the efforts she puts forth and feel no quiver of jealousy or suspicion.

In the matter of trade, if we consider her *rapprochement* with South and Central America, we need have no concern. The geographical position of the States of this hemisphere is such that their commercial solidarity must of necessity remain unbroken. No long



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THE CASTLE AT COCA, SEGOVIA

credits or low prices or methods of sale or delivery can interfere with the natural trend of the established trade, and what Spain gains will be so much and so peculiarly hers that we of the North can be glad of her advances. In politics, also, we need have no anxiety. No self-sustaining Republic in this western world is likely at this stage of its development to turn aside from its deliberately chosen path, and Spain, wise with the experience of long colonial dominion, would be the last nation in the world to wish any alignment or creation of sentiment tending toward such a transformation. There remains, then, only the fostering of intellectual relations.

It is at this point that the United States is weak, and the least interested—because of our inherited prejudices and the general ignorance of our conglomerate people as to what so old and marvelously rich a culture as that of Spain truly represents. This is at once an exceedingly curious, as well as an interesting, anomaly since Spain actually is, and we claim to be, the most democratic country in the world. Accordingly, when Spain recently announced the

biennial Cervantes contests, the present writer rejoiced in what seemed to prove an unusual opportunity to stimulate not only North American intellectual interest in Spain, but in the broad general movement of Pan Americanism.

For the benefit of those who have not seen the previous announcements of the contests, it may be said that they present to every thoughtful student of Hispano-American relations a golden chance for accomplishment. At no previous time has there been such an incentive to good work, nor such reason to anticipate excellent results. The details of the two contests will, I believe, make this clear.

Something like eight months ago, the Grandees of Spain proclaimed that the Cervantes memorial contests which they institute every two years, and which carry cash prizes of 10,000 pesetas each (\$1,900 or more), would cover both worlds in 1928 and 1930. The 1928 contest deals with that most fascinating and romantic figure in Spanish history, the castle. The conditions may be summed up as follows:



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CASTLE IN TURÉGANO, PROVINCE OF SEGOVIA

Essays may be submitted up to February 1, 1928, by which time they must have been received in Madrid. Notice of the award of the prize will be made on or before May 1. It is officially announced that the subject may be considered to cover any castle or castles in Spanish territory, of whatever date or ownership, providing the paper deal principally with the historic and archæological aspects. This



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THE ALCÁZAR, SEGOVIA

makes eligible many of the important Roman and Moorish castles. The papers must be written in Spanish, be purely original, and must never have been published in any language. The basis may range all the way from the purely popular to the highly technical, but the point upon which competing manuscripts will be judged will be the historical and archæological completeness and accuracy, the difficulties overcome in the presentation of the theme, and the dignity and style of presentation. It is obvious, of course, that the antiquity of the castle considered will affect the judgment only if the obstacles in presenting the study are greater than would be the case for more modern structures. It is assumed, of course, that good morals and patriotism will play their part in the preparation of any essay.

Could any subject have a greater fascination for the North American scholar? "A Castle in Spain" has been the popular symbol, the proverbialized rendering, of happy dreams from time immemorial. It connotes everything heart can wish for, bathed in the glamor of romantic beauty and chivalry. Yet nobody knows anything definite about the Spanish castle! It has lingered through the centuries purely as a figure of speech, a warm and enticing phrase. And now we are to bring it down to earth, to learn of the hopes and fears,

the toil and pain, the genuine romance and stern realities, to say nothing of the social, economic, and political conditions which made it a mighty factor in shaping the character and growth of the whole Spanish nation. As a theme it is tremendous, inspiring. North Americans, as well as their fellow scholars to the South, will be entered in the contest, notwithstanding their linguistic handicap, and both the Americas will be the richer for their effort and by the better understanding which will quickly spring from the publication of the successful essay, whether it is their work or not.

In a political sense the contest of 1930 even more closely concerns Americans; for while the romance of the castle theme is cultural and poetic and will probably be handled with something of the courtly



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THE ALCÁZAR, TOLEDO

grace and charm we brusquer folk associate always with Spain at her best, "The Viceroyalties of New Spain or of Peru" provide a subject which touches us at many points. With this formidable theme the historian, the economist, the statesman, above all the ripened research scholar of sympathy and discernment, can build high and well. The incredible achievements of the Spanish culture in the savage new world impinge directly upon our own similar experiences; parallel after parallel is immediately evident.

As the original conditions governing both these contests were incomplete from the North American point of view, the Dean of the Grandees, the Duke of Fernan-Núñez, was appealed to for more definite instructions. In general, the conditions are the same for both contests. In

particular, it should be remembered that the conditions of this second contest are the same in a material way as that of the first. Papers may be submitted up to February 1, 1930, and the award will be announced the following May. Any study will be eligible which considers either or both of the viceroalties or even the reign of a viceroy, only provided they are connected with the historical, social, and political aspects of the case as the more important features. In both contests the manuscript should be signed with a pen name and accompanied by an envelope sealed with wax containing

PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE
TO THE CASTILLO DE
LA MOTA, MEDINA DEL
CAMPO



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

the author's real name and address. All communications should be addressed to Excmo. Señor Decano de la Grandeza, Duque de Fernan-Núñez, 43 Calle de Santa Isabel, Madrid. They should be fully post-paid and competitors should retain copies of their work in case of loss.

With all the disagreements and misunderstandings of history in the category of forgotten things, and the only interest of both contestants and judges that of sound and constructive research to the end of bringing our different peoples more closely into intellectual harmony, the result can hardly fail to be salutary from Alaska to

Tierra del Fuego. By no means the least of these results may be the eventual reading in these United States, as well as in our Spanish-speaking neighbor lands, of the winning essay, with its thrilling unfoldment of the daring, the piety, the heroism, the persistence, and the magnificent constructive efforts put forth over forty-three degrees of latitude in this hemisphere alone, with an effect still alive and of absorbing interest.



Courtesy of the Library of Congress

PUERTA DEL ALCÁZAR, ÁVILA

Several North American scholars have signified their intention to compete. Pan America as a whole should be represented in so noteworthy a contest, and it would surprise no one familiar with the power and brilliance of Central and South American letters to see the successful contestant a man of Spanish descent and sympathies, living to-day in one of those ancient viceroyalties and drenched with the tradition and spirit he thus memorializes.

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION IN PERU¹ ∴ ∴

By Mr. C. W. SUTTON,

Government Consulting Engineer, Paita, Peru

(The following is the text of a letter by Mr. C. W. Sutton, Consulting Engineer of the Government Irrigation Works to Señor Enrique Torres Belón, who represented Peru at the Pan Pacific Conference on Irrigation, Land Settlement and Education held in Honolulu in April, 1927.)

IT would be rash to attempt to say what is the total area of land under cultivation in Peru or how much capital has been invested in it. I estimate, from isolated figures which I take to be typical, that the national capital is not less than Lp.² 400,000,000 and that the total area under cultivation is about 1,600,000 hectares (4,000,000 acres) without counting small farms in process of formation in the montaña. The greater part of these lands are irrigated; that is to say, that in the sierra and coastal lands of Peru irrigation is a traditional part of the agricultural equipment.

This is especially true upon the coast where, with an annual rainfall of less than 6 inches, 254,000 hectares (640,000 acres) were dependent in 1919 entirely upon irrigation. It is probable that this area yields almost half of the agricultural produce of the country. Nevertheless, the coastal lands as everywhere else in the country suffer from an insufficiency of capital, lack of method in administration and cultivation and, above all, from a scarcity of adequate and permanent means of communication, drainage, or irrigation.

In spite of these drawbacks the climate and the physical conditions are so favorable to agriculture and the land yields all that is required of it in response to so little effort that few people take note of the great possibilities which exist and the meagerness of the present returns.

Of the Lp. 400,000,000 which is estimated to be the capital of the country, it is probable that not more than Lp. 40,000,000 are invested in irrigation. Nevertheless, this capital produces annually at least an equal amount, which can also be estimated as 30 per cent of the total product of all the industries of the country, including agriculture itself. There is no other investment which gives a gross return so great in comparison with the capital invested. Ten per cent of the capital of the country produces, by irrigation, 30 per cent of the annual revenue of the country.

¹ The West Coast Leader, Lima, March 22, 1927.

² Abbreviation of "Lebras Peruanas," or Peruvian pounds.

However, the distribution of this revenue is very uneven. The native population forms 70 per cent of the total population; yet they do not receive even so much as 30 per cent of the gross product of the lands which, theoretically at least, they used to draw under the Inca Empire.

The principal reasons which contribute to the fact that the agricultural population can not attain the level of its aspirations in the measure that the national welfare demands are the following:

(a) The natural limitation of the lands under cultivation and irrigated, and the small capital which is invested.

(b) The natural tendency towards the expansion and consolidation of the large sugar and cotton estates.

(c) The lack of a farmer's bank.

(d) Lack of agricultural credit for cotton producers.

(e) Distance from markets.

With the object of diminishing the effect of these obstacles to the progress of the national agriculture, the government began in 1904 to make a systematic inventory of its resources in land and water along the coast, a region which offered the greatest facilities for solving this problem both on account of its nearness to the world's markets and to the principal centers of the national consumption. The coast has always been from colonial times the center of commerce and of government, and is connected with foreign markets by 25 ports extending for a distance of 1,400 miles.

Probably half of the agricultural capital of the country is invested in this coastal region, which included, in 1919, 264,000 hectares or 640,000 acres. In 1920 the Government drew up a program for a colonization and irrigation scheme upon the coast from which it has been possible to deduce that there are a million acres or 400,000 hectares which are capable of being irrigated. This area is scattered over 20 valleys.

The measure of the feasibility of these projects was based upon an estimated value of Lp. 100 per hectare as the limit, which is equivalent at the present rate of exchange to approximately \$150 per acre.

This limit, which would be considered high in the United States, must be judged in relation to the fact that in 1920 it was impossible to buy small properties up to 10 hectares in area for less than Lp. 400 per hectare, or \$600 per acre at the present rate of exchange. This high valuation of small properties is due to the fact that the small holding is the only means of assuring the economic and social liberty of more than 50 per cent of the population. If the small farmer has the opportunity of selling his land even at very high price, he replies: "What should I do with the money?" If he exchanges his land for money, he is unable to buy other land or to invest his money capital in a business which would yield so profitable a dividend and which

would at the same time assure him his daily bread in any economic or social emergency.

In considering the demand for land, however, we must not fail to take into account the agricultural class actually in possession of lands. The agricultural traditions of Peru are so strong that it may be said that there is no element in the population which is not glad of the opportunity of buying agricultural land whenever the opportunity presents itself in a realizable manner.

The population of Peru is increasing at the rate of seven per thousand per annum. Each year adds 28,000 individuals to the potentially agricultural population; every year the country needs to provide opportunities for the support of 14,000 families of new Peruvians. This increase, although not immediately effective in stimulating a demand for land, in practice is retroactive because it has been bound up for years past with the accumulation of large masses of population who are without economic opportunities.

The increase of population has given rise on the one hand to the subdivision of small properties between the sons of one father, to the point of rendering impossible any further subdivisions and, on the other hand, has had the tendency to preserve the day labor and the social conditions of the agricultural class at a level so low that it is an obstacle to social progress.

To those who deny that such a situation exists and suggest that it is difficult to secure for public works or for any new agricultural undertaking sufficient day laborers, it is necessary to sketch the conditions in a little more detail.

There still exists in the great farming districts of the cordillera the traditional system of *Encomiendas* and *Reparticiones*. The Indian, even if he is theoretically free under the law and the constitution, is incapable of grasping the fact and continues to regard the patron as lord of the land and of the Indian. Receiving from the owner the land which he cultivates and paying for it by service and in produce and cattle, even to the point of leaving the Indian without the means of satisfying his most elementary bodily and material wants, the Indian can not conceive of an economic situation under which he is free to go and offer his services in another part of the country, without the intervention of this patron who is the very essence of the system of *Encomiendas*. There is no dearth of agricultural laborers. But it is certain that these are under the control of patrons who seek to exploit not only them but also the employer who wished to hire them.

There is another factor also which tends to modify the situation, and that is the establishment upon the coast and in the sierra of large mining companies. It is true that they pay good wages and raise the economic condition of the Indian. But on the other hand their intervention in the economy of the country necessarily takes the form

of increasing the cost of food and of other necessities whose price is affected by international monetary exchange. It is true that the intervention of oil and mining companies financed by foreign capital is of great advantage to Peruvian industry, but their influence must not be allowed to deny agricultural opportunities to that class of population which supplies day labor to those undertakings.

The fact that there is a strong demand for land among the agricultural, mining, and pastoral population, as also among the sons of professional and business men of the towns, is not only supported by general demographic studies but also by the positive experience of the last six years in the development of the Government's agricultural program.

The first lands irrigated by the Government were offered in lots of more than 40 hectares, or 100 acres, and even as small as 5 hectares, or 12½ acres; they were all sold within 24 hours of the opening of the sale to men of every social class, ranging from the day laborer earning less than 3s. per day to medical men, engineers, and lawyers with incomes which enable them to live at the rate of £2,000 or £3,000 a year.

The other instance is in the Department of Lambayeque. There the daily wage of the agricultural laborer varied between 1.50s. and 2.50s. on the sugar estates. These haciendas had their own systems of hiring men, their own districts where they hired them and all the mechanism for the mobilization of labor, and they were organized to such a high degree that they resisted the mobilization in the department of other groups of labor, especially when these were recruited in the same districts wherein they were accustomed to secure their own peons. In consequence, the irrigation service had to organize a special department for the mobilization of labor, taking care not to hire or to receive laborers from the haciendas, going dozens of leagues outside of those districts when additional labor was required. Nevertheless, though fixing a daily wage of no more than 1.80s. in some districts, it has been possible to engage 4,000 day laborers in less than a year. When one takes into consideration that, upon the haciendas, in addition to wages the laborer often is given a small plot of land to cultivate for himself, has a permanent residence and many of the diversions which can usually only be obtained in the cities, and when one considers on the other hand that the construction of hydraulic works necessitates that the laborer should live far from towns and without the opportunity of gratifying many of his social instincts, it is evident that it is perfectly possible to mobilize sufficient elements in Peru not only for the irrigation but also for the colonization of new lands.

After all the circumstances had been taken into consideration, in June, 1920, the first steps in the history of Peru were taken to remedy and reduce the lack of social agricultural opportunities in

the country. This commenced with the construction of a scheme for the irrigation of the Pampas Imperial, situated 80 kilometers from Lima, in the Cañete Valley. The project embraced 8,000 hectares, or 20,000 acres. The work was completed in 1923 and opened for colonization in June, 1924, at the price of Lp. 75 per hectare or approximately \$110 per acre according to present rates of exchange.

The scheme was divided into two parts: Irrigation by gravity and irrigation by pumps. The latter constitutes about 15 per cent of the total. To-day, two and a half years after the sale to the public, 66 per cent of the land is under cultivation. The area to be served by pumps can not be cultivated until a hydroelectric plant has been installed to provide cheap power. This was provided for in the plans by the construction of a canal which develops in its course 7,000 horsepower. The Government hopes that private enterprises will embrace the industrial opportunity offered to establish, within the boundaries of the colony, cotton mills and other enterprises directly concerned with the development of agricultural products. Even should this aspect of the project not be realized, the Government itself will, no doubt, install a power station sufficient at least to work the pumps.

Many precedents were studied for the colonization of the lands of the Pampas Imperial. As happens in the majority of cases, the land which was to be irrigated was not Government property. The possibility of settling this difficulty in the manner adopted in some other countries by putting an ad valorem tax on the land, reserving to the State the right to apply the tax in conformity with the valuation of the proprietors themselves, or to expropriate the land in accordance with the same valuation, was considered to be inapplicable on account of the strong resistance of the populace, whose elements were almost entirely formed of the owners of large tracts of arid or semiarid land.

Recourse was, accordingly, had to the following expedient: Congress passed a law offering to purchase from the owners of the pampas half of their land within a certain period at the price of Lp. 7 per hectare or \$10 per acre, offering also to sell the water rights required to irrigate the other half which remained in the hands of the original proprietors. If within the period of time laid down the owners did not accept, then the State under the terms of this law could expropriate the whole at a price of \$10 per acre.

The proprietors gladly accepted the conditions, and the Government sold the land in lots varying from 12 to 100 acres. The terms of payment alike for the original proprietors and the new colonists were very favorable to the purchaser. The whole price had to be paid in 25 years, without interest. Interest was only collected upon overdue quotas.

On the completion of the Pampas Imperial project the State commenced another scheme 500 miles to the north of Lima. This provides for the irrigation of 70,000 hectares completely arid (175,000 acres) and 70,000 hectares which only enjoy limited rights of irrigation. Under this scheme the provision of water will be increased from a quantity sufficient to irrigate 60,000 acres to a quantity sufficient to irrigate 350,000 acres, which is equivalent to increasing the national agriculture by the addition of 290,000 acres of new lands with a perpetual water supply.

This project includes the construction of two hydroelectric dams 150 feet high and the drilling of 18 miles of tunnels. One of these alone is 10 miles in length and, passing through the Continental Divide, will draw 700 cubic feet of water per second from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

This project, which is popularly known as the Olmos irrigation scheme, will unit the flow of six rivers into one system of discharge. It embraces six major diversion works and the construction of 150 miles of trunk canals, 100 miles of trunk outlets, 300 miles of main roads, the reform and sanitation of more than 15 urban centers and the formation of a port.

Not more than 20 per cent of this scheme has as yet been put into effect, owing to the destructive rains and floods of 1925, but all the preparatory work, such as construction plants, repair shops, warehouses, and offices, has been finished.

Owing to the complete destruction, also in the same year, of the works which irrigated 18,000 acres along the rivers Chira and Piura in the Department of Piura, the Government has been obliged to proceed with the construction of these as well and has purchased the works from a private company for this purpose. The Government contemplates reconstructing these works in such a manner as to irrigate 45,000 acres immediately and ultimately 95,000 acres. In January of this year it has been able to hand over 20,000 acres irrigated by means of a new canal and intake in the Piura Valley. The works in the Chira Valley, which will eventually irrigate 25,000 acres, are 50 per cent complete, and within three or four months the first part of the canal will be available to supply water to 10,000 acres.

To sum up, the Government in the last six years has constructed works to give complete irrigation to 40,000 acres. Of this total, 34,000 acres have already been colonized and are under cultivation. Within four months the irrigation of 10,000 additional acres will have been completed and will be colonized immediately; and there are under construction other works which will eventually irrigate 365,000 acres more. At the present rate of progress these projects can be completed at the rate of 40,000 acres a year and there is good hope of doubling this speed.

Apart from these works constructed and colonized under the immediate direction of the Government, there are other works which are being carried out with private capital but with Government assistance. These are an area of 4,000 hectares, or 10,000 acres, in the Pampa of Chilca, 50 miles to the south of Lima, and 7,000 hectares, or 17,500 acres, in the Pampas of Huambo, 50 miles to the north of Lima. The collaboration of the Government in the first case takes the form of allowing the engineers of the State to cooperate with a private firm in drawing up plans with due respect to the public interest and which include a colonization program. In the second case the Government is assuming the debt of the firm and is completing the work at its own cost, thereby securing title to dispose of the lands in small lots for colonization.

This description of the agrarian policy of the Peruvian Government in relation to its irrigation policy covers the principal points which may interest the conference of Honolulu. The figures which I have given of the national capital and national production and the division of the revenues are necessarily empiric and deduced indirectly from a few typical cases; but in the absence of official statistics there is no other means. But as regards the figures appertaining to the projects already completed or in course of construction these are exact. It is certain that if the Government maintains its present interest and on the same scale as in the last three years we shall have irrigated, in 1931, 200,000 acres, of which 120,000 will have permanent irrigation and 80,000 acres summer irrigation. This is in addition to the 40,000 acres irrigated in the last six years. This economic achievement carries with it the sanitation of the towns within the irrigated areas, the construction of roads and systems of drinking water and drainage. Also, the steady increase year by year in the number of acres benefited is a consequence not only of an annual expenditure of approximately half a million pounds but also of the organization and equipment which has been built up and accumulated in the last six years.

EIGHTH PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

THE Seventh Pan American Sanitary Conference, which met in Habana, Cuba, November 5-15, 1924, designated the city of Lima as the meeting place for the eighth of that series of notable conferences, out of which has come concerted Pan American action for the suppression of the physical ills which afflict humanity and impede intercourse between nations. Welcoming the selection of Lima as the next conference city, the Government of Peru set October 12-20, 1927, as the date for the Eighth Pan American Sanitary Conference, inviting the other American nations, through their ministries of foreign affairs, to send delegates to represent them on that occasion.

The organizing committee appointed by the Peruvian Government to prepare for the conference includes the following eminent Peruvian physicians:

Dr. CARLOS ENRIQUE PAZ SOLDÁN, provisional president of the Eighth Pan American Sanitary Conference, member of the executive committee of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and professor of hygiene in the Medical School in Lima; Dr. SEBASTIÁN LORENTE, Director of Public Health and president of the Child Welfare Board of Peru, and chairman of the program committee appointed by the First Pan American Conference of Directors of Public Health; and Dr. BALTASAR CARAVEDO, Chief of the Peruvian Service of Industrial Hygiene and Safety, member of the *Patronato de Menores*, and head physician of the Víctor Larco Herrera Asylum.

The provisional program for the coming conference, as formulated by the First Conference of Directors of Public Health, which assembled in Washington last September, and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, is subject to amplification by the conference itself, as follows:

1. Revision of and suggestions for amending the Pan American Sanitary Code, approved in Habana in conformity with certain proposals. (Here follow 12 references to the aforementioned code.)
2. The campaign against drug addicts and drug addiction.
3. Rules for the international control of the trade in drugs.
4. Regulations for the assistance and compulsory confinement in special State institutions of drug addicts.
5. Ministries or bureaus of health in America and the centralization therein of all public health and social welfare services.
6. Necessity for the contribution by municipalities of a percentage of their revenues to the support of public health services, these to be carried on, however, only by experts employed by the national government.
7. Study of the bubonic plague, in its nosological, epidemiological, and medico-social aspects, with a recommendation to the respective governments that

they appoint committees of experts to undertake investigations in each country leading to the understanding of the problems connected with this endemic-epidemic disease.

8. Intensification in all Pan American Republics of the campaign for the promotion of child welfare, in its triple aspect of sanitary environment, eugenics and proper care; also the study of the morbidity and mortality of children.

9. Study of intestinal parasitism in the American continent.

10. Potable water supply in cities and towns and its purification by means of chlorinization.

11. Adequate measures for plant sanitation and quarantine.

12. Consideration of the best means for discovering carriers of communicable diseases and for rendering such carriers harmless.

13. Consideration of cooperative means to be used in the campaign against venereal disease in America.

14. Research in tuberculosis and leprosy; methods of treatment and prophylaxis.

15. Sex hygiene and education.

16. Industrial hygiene.

17. Morbidity and mortality statistics.

18. Extinction of the house fly.

19. Prophylaxis of trachoma.

20. Study of alastrim.

21. Regulation of immigration from the sanitary viewpoint.

22. Study of malaria and its eradication from America; work of special commissions in each American nation.

23. Pan American medical geography from the epidemiological viewpoint.

24. Actual needs of Pan American nations for quinine to reduce or to eradicate malaria. (Recommendation of the Seventh Pan American Conference.)

25. Methods by which Governments may secure the rat-proofing of ships. (Topic proposed by Pan American Sanitary Bureau.)

26. What are the easiest means for simplifying and putting into practice the inter-American agreements regarding the declaration of communicable diseases? (Topic proposed by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.)

27. What shall be the future development of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau? (Topic proposed by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.)

On this topic Dr. H. S. Cumming, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, will present a communication entitled "The Organization, Development, Functions, and Present State of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau: Its Future."

28. Progress of public health in the American nations: Reports and data.

29. Hospital facilities in America and their organization from a sanitary viewpoint.

A BILLION-DOLLAR MARKET¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By ERNST B. FILSINGER

Export Manager of Pacific Mills and Lawrence & Co., New York

NO FIGURES relating to any great trade region of the world are more eloquent than those pertaining to Latin America. The imports and exports of the 20 Latin American Republics practically doubled in the 12 years between 1913 and 1925. Curiously enough there is only a slight disparity between the growth of imports and exports. Of extraordinary significance is the growth of imports from Latin America into this country. In 1901, scarcely 26 years ago, we took only 8 per cent of its exports. In 1926 this percentage had arisen to 35. Indeed, almost 69 per cent of the exports of the Republics lying nearest to us—that is Mexico, the West Indies, and Central America—are now consigned to the United States.

But even more extraordinary is the volume of exports from our country to the sister Republics. In the year which closed December 31 these reached the total of almost \$900,000,000—to be exact, \$872,800,000. Considering the marked decline in the prices of many items which figured in our exports, it is amazing that these figures register a decline of only about 1 per cent over 1925. It is, therefore, entirely justifiable to speak of Latin America as a billion-dollar market. Equally interesting is the fact that as regards exports from Latin America the United States may also be known as another billion-dollar market. This figure has already been exceeded, because the imports last year from the 20 Latin American countries reached a grand total of \$1,045,000,000 as compared with \$1,009,200,000 the year before.

If the same rate of growth obtains during the next dozen years that has been shown during the past 12, the business of the vast region which we are discussing to-day, imports and exports, by 1937 will reach the extraordinary total of eleven or twelve billion dollars. By that time, as regards our own participation in the trade of that region, we shall be purchasing annually over two billion dollars worth of products of all sorts and shipping to them practically an equal quantity of American manufactures.

¹ Address delivered at the Third Pan American Commercial Conference, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1927.

The question may well be asked, Is this estimate too optimistic? The answer must inevitably be that it is not. Perhaps it would be well to point out very briefly some of the forces now at work which will bring about this vast exchange of natural products for the finished goods of our mills and factories. First of all, there is the rapidly growing economic well-being in almost all of the countries that lie to the south and southeast of the United States. With but few exceptions, the increase in national wealth of all of these countries is proceeding at a phenomenal rate. This obviously is due to the investment of huge amounts of foreign capital. Our own participation in this movement is astounding.

During the first three months of the current year American investment in Latin American foreign capital issues publicly offered in the United States, 23 in number, represented \$141,682,000 out of a total of \$360,000,000 new capital issues publicly offered in the country for the entire world. At the end of 1925 the estimated value of American investments in Latin America totaled \$4,201,000,000, of which \$3,300,000,000 were in industrial securities and direct investments. Only \$910,000,000 were represented by Government-guaranteed obligations. Needless to say that in addition to the huge sums mentioned, a considerable amount was invested in private enterprises, for which there were no public issues of capital.

The growth of manufacturing establishments of every sort in Latin America is proceeding at an amazing rate. In many of these, American participation is heavy. The inevitable result will be a continuously growing volume of invisible imports into this country in the shape of dividends paid to American shareholders, interest on the obligations of Government, agricultural, mining, and other enterprises in which our citizens have invested. Account must also be taken of the substantial volume of freight charges paid by Latin American buyers of merchandise imported in ships owned by American companies. In addition, there is the rapidly growing volume of commissions on transactions involving banking, insurance, etc.

There is one feature of our trade with Latin America that deserves special mention. It is this: Excluding sugar imported from Cuba, which is naturally on a special footing because of the preferential tariff arrangements, more than 80 per cent of the total imports of the United States from Latin America enter free of duty. I mention this because one of the results of the industrial development in the Latin American Republics is usually a higher protective tariff for the benefit of the local industries.

The fear expressed in some quarters that because of this industrial development and consequent protective tariffs our trade in that region may be curtailed, is not, in my opinion, well founded. What is likely to happen is a change in the character of the imports into

certain countries. Greater quantities of machinery, industrial equipment, and semimanufactured goods will be demanded. Moreover, in the case of manufactured articles it is almost inevitable that exports of these will also grow.

The reason why this is likely to be so can be easily stated. A large percentage of the Latin American people are as yet nonconsumers of imported goods. With increasing prosperity, due to the growth of commercial enterprises, will come new demands. In one direction especially will this be noticeable—in the insistence upon typical American specialties. For proof of this assertion mention need be made only of Brazil, a country whose textile industry is more highly developed than that of any other of the Latin American Republics. Notwithstanding this fact, Brazil is a large importer of textiles of many kinds.

If it be urged that the industrial development of Latin America is creating a new source of competition for our American manufactures, it may be pointed out that this is not without its advantages. To hold these important and growing markets will require a higher degree of efficiency than ever before. The responsibility of management will be greater than in the past. The men who direct our foreign sales must have a more intimate personal knowledge, gained on the ground by travel and research, of the requirements of the markets in each of the 20 different countries. They must realize to a greater degree than at present the marked differences between the several States which make up Latin America. They must take into account the extraordinary differences in the social and economic development of these Republics.

One of the features of our methods of manufacture that will stand us in good stead in the new competitive era is our system of mass production. In spite of higher wages, our low unit cost will enable us to compete, where, at first thought, it might seem impossible to do so. If we can succeed in inducing an increasing number of Latin Americans to visit us and inspect our plants, the knowledge of our advantages will not only be spread more rapidly, but we shall add to the store of international good will.

There is one policy upon which I would strongly insist as a legitimate means of promoting commerce with Latin America in competition with local producers and manufacturers overseas. It is the application of that high type of American salesmanship for which this country is favorably known throughout the world. Nor must we overlook the immense advantage that we enjoy from a geographical standpoint. Our proximity to the countries whose trade we are discussing confers on us well nigh insuperable benefits if we take proper advantage thereof. In this connection I can not too strongly emphasize the importance of service. Buying habits, not only in the

United States, but throughout the world, including Latin America, are being revolutionized. "Hand-to-mouth" buying has taken hold as firmly in the countries to the south as at home.

If we are to take the fullest advantages of our opportunities in that great trade field, we must measure up to the most exacting requirements of the situation. In dealing with that region let us regard these countries as 20 additional States, subjecting our trading methods there to the same rigorous research as in the home market. If this is done it is inevitable that there will be a growing realization of the need for carrying on hand, in strategic centers, stocks of finished goods, parts, accessories, etc., in order that our Latin American friends may be served with the same celerity as our fellow citizens at home. Indeed, in this connection it is appropriate to refer to the growing use of motor transport throughout Latin America. The need for speed influences the construction of good roads. Automobiles and motor busses everywhere are fast becoming an integral part of the vast railroad development in Latin American countries. Sales opportunities in this direction will follow in the natural course of events. In our sales expansion we will be greatly aided by the efficient organization of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which is already functioning in almost all of the Latin American countries. In the few important places still uncovered offices should be opened in the very near future.

Those who may have any doubt about the importance or possibilities of Latin America as a market for our products may read with profit the comments of English, German, and French manufacturers, who are competing with us for a share of Latin American trade. Overseas journals are full of warnings to their nationals regarding the growing efficiency of American business methods, including salesmanship, distribution, and management; and they concede to us a quality which we shall need in an increasing degree—imagination.

In conclusion, there is one thought that I wish especially to emphasize: The figures I mentioned in beginning indicate clearly that the United States is one of the best customers of the Latin American countries. That being true, we shall be particularly favored if we encourage the greatest possible use of the products of the southern Republics. It is, therefore, the duty of all of us to do everything that lies in our power to accelerate this development. If we do so we shall not only confer an everlasting benefit on Latin America but we can fearlessly face the injunction laid upon the citizens of certain countries to "buy only from those who buy from you."

THE IMPORTANCE OF CALENDAR REFORM TO THE BUSINESS WORLD¹

By GEORGE EASTMAN²

(Readers of the Bulletin will recall the arresting article on International Calendar Reform by Moses Cotsworth which appeared in the Bulletin June, 1922, a presentation of the subject which aroused the liveliest interest not only in the United States but in the entire family of American nations. In view of the surprising progress reported to Dr. de Agüero y Bethancourt, of Cuba, Chairman of the corresponding Advisory and Technical Committee in the League of Nations, at Geneva, June 23, 1926, the article which follows is peculiarly illuminating, particularly in view of the findings and suggestions of the Seventh Assembly of the League looking toward the formation of international organizations, and the possibilities in the way of Inter-American cooperation in the matter. The fact that Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay submitted calendar reform plans to the League is worthy of note.—Editor's note.)

UNITS OF TIME

BUSINESS men are becoming more and more dependent upon accounting and statistical records for the proper conduct of their affairs. It therefore becomes increasingly important that the periods of time, which form the basis for all records, should be invariable.

Unfortunately two of the units of time of our present calendar have been arbitrarily, even capriciously, established as to length of time, making unequal divisions of the month and year. The day and the week are invariable and the year practically so, but the month, the quarter, and the half year are not equal or uniform.

All other factors and auxiliaries of business, such as mediums of exchange and currencies, commercial laws, banking and credit systems, standardization of time, labor-saving machinery, production methods and transportation methods have been changed and are constantly being changed to conform to its ever changing demands; but the base for all business transactions and records—the calendar—is still, with very little change, the same calendar as that devised by the Egyptians and the Caesars.

In view of the great developments which have taken place in business during these past 20 centuries, it is logical to inquire as to whether the calendar can not be changed in order to conform more nearly to modern business and economic needs.

¹ From "Nation's Business," Washington, D. C., May, 1926.

² President Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

DEFECTS IN THE PRESENT CALENDAR

The principal defects in the present calendar are summarized as follows:

(I) THE VARIATION IN THE LENGTH OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE YEAR

The variations in the length of the month cause the most difficulty to business. There is a difference of 11 per cent between the length

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS IN EACH MONTH OF 1926-27

(Allowance made for Saturday half holiday and 7 holidays)

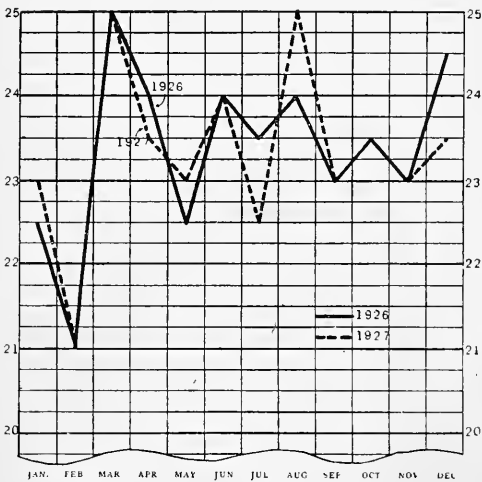


CHART NO. 1

of February and the length of March. There is an even greater difference between the number of working days which is the important factor in industry. Chart No. 1 shows the number of working days in each month of 1926 and 1927, allowance having been made for Sundays, holidays, and Saturday half holidays. There is a variation from 21 working days in February to 25 in March, or a difference of 19 per cent. If, for instance, the output or sales of a concern were uniform throughout the year, the monthly reports would show the same

variation as the chart, and the manager would get a misleading impression. For instance, in May he would think that operations had decreased for two months. All monthly comparisons are upset by this variation, and it is expensive to make the necessary adjustments.

There can also be a difference of three days in the two half years and of two days in two quarters of the same year.

Due to the variations in the month which may contain 28, 29, 30, or 31 days, all calculations of salaries, interest, insurance, leases, which are fixed on a monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly basis, are inaccurate and do not correspond with one-twelfth, one-quarter, or half of the year.

NUMBER OF SATURDAYS IN EACH MONTH OF 1926

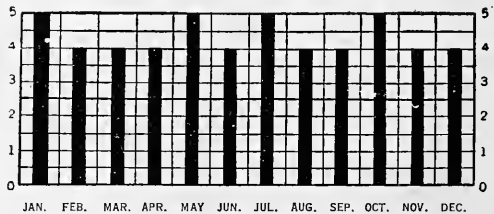


CHART NO. 2

In order to make daily calculations in current accounts, banks are obliged to make constant use of special tables.

(2) THE VARIATION IN THE NUMBER OF WEEKS IN THE MONTH

Another feature of our present calendar which causes great difficulty is that the month is not the exact multiple of the week, some months having four weeks and some five weeks. Chart No. 2 shows the number of Saturdays and likewise the number of weeks per month during 1926. This variation in the number of pay-days in the year causes an endless amount of confusion and adjustment for the manufacturer in preparing his monthly cost and burden reports. This

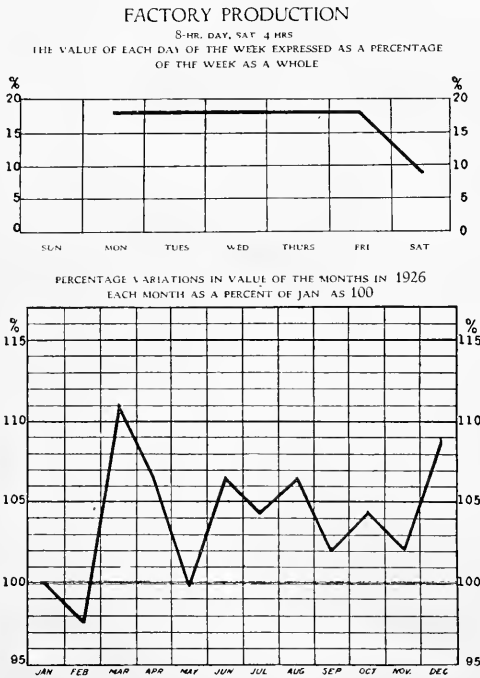


CHART NO. 3

variation especially upsets monthly comparisons in those lines of business in which week-end operations are heavy, as the department stores and railroads. There is also confusion in those small stores that make collections on a weekly basis and pay on a monthly basis, and corresponding confusion for those families whose income is on a monthly basis and whose expenses are on a weekly basis.

In view of the fact that, in most lines of business, the various days of the week are not of the same value as regards the volume of trade, and the fact that the same month in different years does not contain the same number of individual week days, statistical comparisons from year to year are inaccurate.

(3) LACK OF FIXITY IN THE CALENDAR

The calendar is not fixed; it changes each year. The day of the month falls each year on a different day of the week from the one on which it fell the previous year. As a result of this the dates of periodical events can never be fixed with precision. Complications arise especially in setting regular dates for meetings and providing for holidays that fall on Sundays. The same holiday occurs on

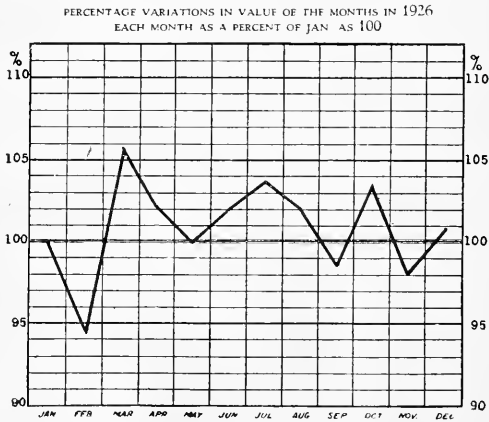
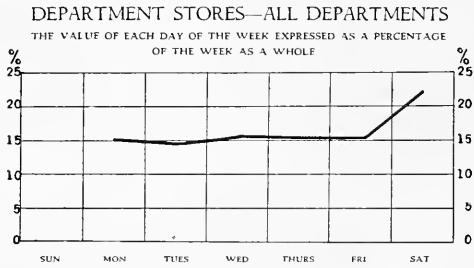


CHART NO. 4

different days of the week in different years. If the holiday occurs in the middle of the week, it is quite expensive for certain industrial plants to shut down at that time.

(4) THE "WANDERING" EASTER

The date of Easter varies at present between March 22 and April 25—i. e., a period of 35 days. This variation causes dislocation both to the churches and to business. The "wandering" Easter causes the church year to be of varying length. Early Easters often cut down the volume of Easter retail trading and sometimes bring unemployment, for example, in the clothing and shoe industries.

In view of all these defects, the question immediately arises as to why the calendar should not be changed, especially when it is realized that the present calendar was not based upon any well-thought-out plan.

ORIGIN OF PRESENT CALENDAR

The Gregorian calendar had its origin in the calendar devised by the Egyptians, which was developed through years of study of the length of the noonday shadows cast by the pyramids. The Egyptians determined the true length of the year—365.242 days—and divided it into 12 months of 30 days each with the five extra days (or six extra days in leap years) devoted to festival holidays.

Julius Caesar adopted the Egyptian calendar for the Roman Empire, but, instead of continuing the equal months, he distributed the five extra days throughout the year, adding one day to every other month, January, March, May, July, September, and November, "because odd numbers were lucky," and took one day off February. Augustus Caesar, in order to have 31 days in the month of his birth (August), moved the 29th of February to August. On account of

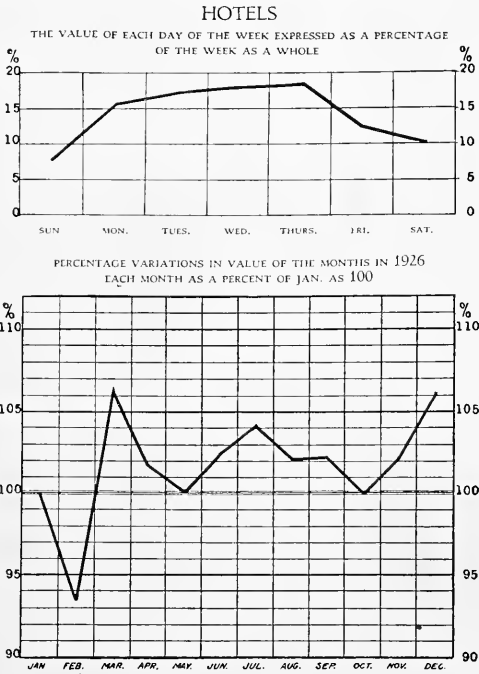


CHART NO. 5

the unequal quarters which resulted from this change, October and December were made 31-day months instead of September and November.

When the Gregorian calendar was adopted in 1582 (in 1752 by England and her colonies), no change was made in the months, the only change from the Julian calendar being the arrangement for leap year.

PLANS FOR OVERCOMING THE DEFECTS

All the defects in the Gregorian calendar are due to three features: (1) The months are unequal; (2) the month is not an exact multiple of the week; (3) the ordinary year consists of 365 days, just one day over 52 weeks.

Several plans have been proposed to eliminate these features, but the plan which seems to have the most advantages and to be the most practical from the point of view of modern business is the International Fixed Calendar. This calendar was devised by Moses B. Cotsworth, who has devoted many years of his life to the study of the origin and development of the calendar and to methods for overcoming the defects in the present calendar.

THE INTERNATIONAL FIXED CALENDAR

In brief, the International Fixed Calendar consists of 13 standard months, with each month as follows:

| S. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | S. |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |

Each month in the year will always be exactly the same as that shown above. A new month will be inserted between June and July, as at that time of the year the change will cause the least confusion in respect to the seasons. The three hundred and sixty-fifth day will be December 29 but will have no week-day name. This day, to be known as "Year Day," will be inserted between Saturday, December 28, and Sunday, January 1. In like manner, in leap year the extra day, June 29, will be placed between Saturday, June 28, and Sunday, the first day of the new month.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIXED CALENDAR

All the defects referred to can be overcome by this plan. The proposed calendar will therefore have the following advantages over the present calendar:

1. All months would be equal, having exactly the same recurring 28 week days of equal monthly calendar value.
2. The day of the week would always indicate the monthly date, and conversely the monthly date would indicate its week-day name. Both day and date could be recorded on clock and watch dials.

3. The complete four weeks would exactly quarter all months, harmonizing weekly wages and expenses with monthly rent, accounts, etc.

4. Pay days would recur on the same monthly date, which would facilitate both business and home life.

5. Each week day would recur on its four fixed monthly dates, thereby making more regular the weekly and monthly work, payments, production, etc.

6. All periods for earning and spending would be either equal to or exact multiples of each other.

BANK DEBITS IN NEW YORK
THE VALUE OF EACH DAY OF THE WEEK EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE WEEK AS A WHOLE

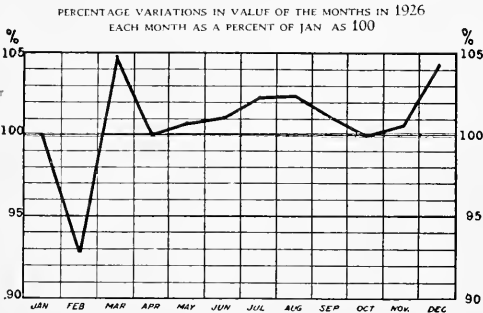
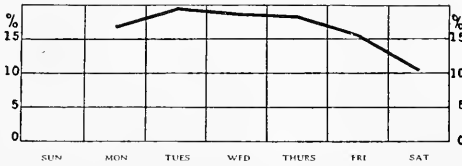


CHART NO. 6

7. Holidays and other permanent monthly dates would always occur on the same week day.

8. Every month end would coincide with the week end, most convenient for business, rents, and general affairs. Fractions of weeks at month ends would cease.

9. The month of exactly four weeks would obviate many of the adjustments now necessary between four and five week months.

10. The reckoning of lapse of time for interest and other purposes would be greatly simplified.

11. All months would be comparable without any adjustments being made for unequal days or unequal number of weeks, and a great amount of clerical work would be eliminated in the preparation of accounting and statistical reports.

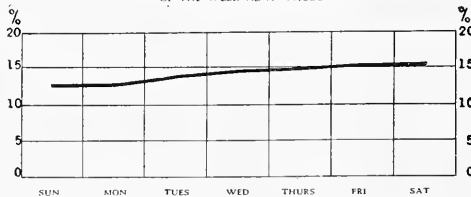
12. All holidays could be placed on Monday with advantage both for industry and for workers.

13. Easter could be fixed, which would be of benefit to certain industries and to churches.

14. As there would be 13 monthly settlements during the year instead of 12, there would be a faster turnover in money; the same volume of business could be handled with less money. This would result in considerable saving throughout the country as a whole.

RAILWAY CARS HAULED IN U S.

THE VALUE OF EACH DAY OF THE WEEK EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE WEEK AS A WHOLE



PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS IN VALUE OF THE MONTHS IN 1926 EACH MONTH AS A PERCENT OF JAN AS 100

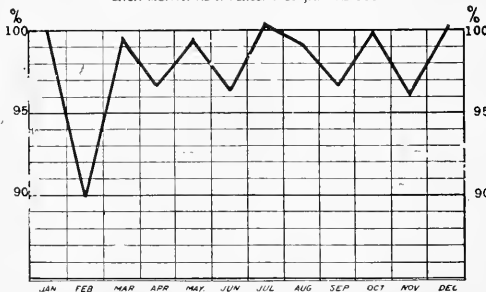
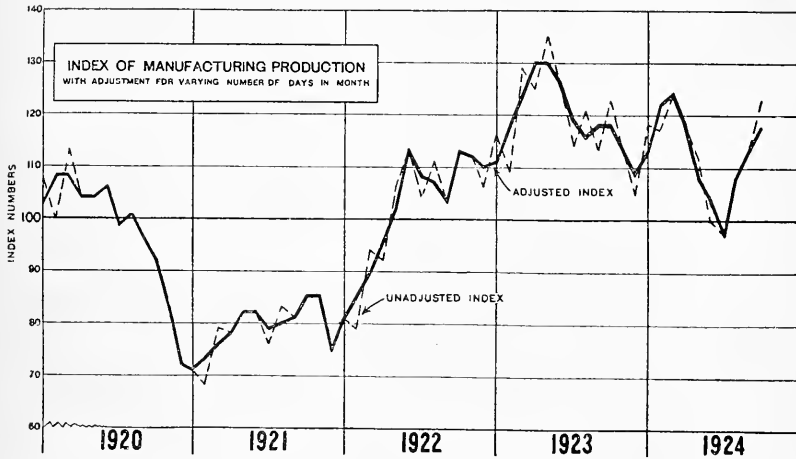


CHART NO. 7

OBJECTIONS TO CHANGING THE CALENDAR

Any calendar change would cause a certain amount of inconvenience during the first year after its adoption. There would be difficulty in making comparisons between the month of the new calendar and the corresponding month of the old calendar. Adjustment tables, however, would considerably reduce the time necessary for making these computations. All anniversary dates, birthdays, and holidays would be changed, but there would be little actual difficulty in determining these dates from the adjustment-table. The legal difficulties, due to changes in maturity dates of leases, contracts, and mortgages could be easily overcome by appropriate acts of the legislatures. There would be no loss in investment, as practically nothing is invested in calendars beyond the current year.

The inconveniences and difficulties which would be experienced during the first few years of the new calendar are comparatively



From "Survey of Current Business"

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDEX, 1920-1924

(Comparison of original and corrected data, with percentage applied to reduce to comparable working day basis.)

| MONTH | 1920 | | | | 1921 | | | | 1922 | | | | 1923 | | | | 1924 | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| | Work- ing days | Original | Corrected | Per cent correc- tion | Work- ing days | Original | Corrected | Per cent correc- tion | Work- ing days | Original | Corrected | Per cent correc- tion | Work- ing days | Original | Corrected | Per cent correc- tion | Work- ing days | Original | Corrected | Per cent correc- tion |
| January | 27 | 107 | 103 | -4 | 26 | 71 | 71 | 0 | 26 | 81 | 81 | 0 | 27 | 116 | 111 | -4 | 27 | 118 | 113 | -4 |
| February | 24 | 100 | 108 | +8 | 24 | 68 | 73 | +8 | 24 | 79 | 85 | +8 | 24 | 109 | 115 | +8 | 25 | 117 | 122 | +4 |
| March | 27 | 113 | 108 | -4 | 27 | 79 | 76 | -4 | 27 | 94 | 96 | +2 | 27 | 129 | 124 | -4 | 26 | 124 | 124 | 0 |
| April | 26 | 104 | 104 | 0 | 26 | 78 | 78 | 0 | 26 | 92 | 96 | +4 | 26 | 125 | 130 | +4 | 26 | 118 | 118 | 0 |
| May | 26 | 104 | 104 | 0 | 26 | 82 | 82 | 0 | 27 | 106 | 102 | -4 | 27 | 135 | 130 | -4 | 27 | 112 | 106 | -4 |
| June | 26 | 106 | 106 | 0 | 26 | 82 | 82 | 0 | 26 | 113 | 113 | 0 | 26 | 126 | 126 | 0 | 26 | 100 | 101 | +1 |
| July | 26 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 25 | 76 | 75 | -1 | 25 | 104 | 108 | +4 | 25 | 114 | 119 | +4 | 26 | 97 | 97 | 0 |
| August | 26 | 101 | 101 | 0 | 27 | 83 | 80 | -4 | 27 | 111 | 107 | -4 | 27 | 121 | 116 | -4 | 26 | 108 | 104 | -4 |
| September | 26 | 99 | 96 | -3 | 26 | 81 | 81 | 0 | 26 | 103 | 103 | 0 | 25 | 113 | 118 | +4 | 26 | 114 | 114 | 0 |
| October | 26 | 92 | 92 | 0 | 26 | 85 | 85 | 0 | 26 | 113 | 113 | 0 | 27 | 125 | 118 | -4 | 27 | 122 | 117 | -4 |
| November | 26 | 82 | 82 | 0 | 26 | 85 | 85 | 0 | 26 | 112 | 112 | 0 | 26 | 113 | 113 | 0 | 26 | 110 | 114 | +4 |
| December | 26 | 72 | 72 | 0 | 26 | 75 | 75 | 0 | 25 | 106 | 110 | +4 | 25 | 105 | 106 | +1 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

From "Survey of Current Business"

CHART NO. 8

slight compared with the many advantages which would be obtained in the business, social, and religious worlds by the adoption of the proposed calendar.

In considering the difficulties involved in changing the calendar, it is well to recall that prior to the adoption of Standard Time in 1884, many difficulties were predicted if that system were adopted, and it took years to overcome these objections. It is now difficult to realize how business could have been conducted under the old system.

PRESENT USE OF 13-MONTH CALENDAR

A number of concerns are already using the 13-period calendar for their accounts and records. These concerns arbitrarily divide the

COMPARISON OF THE PRESENT CALENDAR "A" (YEAR 1926) WITH PROPOSALS "B" AND "C"

A THE PRESENT CALENDAR

| MO. | 1st week | | | | | | | 2nd week | | | | | | | 3rd week | | | | | | | 4th week | | | | | | | 5th week | | | | | | | 6th week | | NO. | SAT-UR-DAYS | | |
|----------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|-----|-------------|----|---|
| | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | | | | |
| JAN. FEB. MAR. | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 5 |
| APR. MAY JUN. | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 5 |
| JUL. AUG. SEP. | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 5 |
| OCT. NOV. DEC. | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 5 |

B THE FRENCH PLAN

| MO. | 1st week | | | | | | | 2nd week | | | | | | | 3rd week | | | | | | | 4th week | | | | | | | 5th week | | | | | | | NO. | SAT-UR-DAYS | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-------------|----|--|--|---|
| | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | | | | | | |
| JAN. FEB. MAR. | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 5 |
| APR. MAY JUN. | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 5 |
| JUL. AUG. SEP. | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 5 |
| OCT. NOV. DEC. | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 5 |

C THE INTERNATIONAL FIXED CALENDAR

| MO. | 1st week | | | | | | | 2nd week | | | | | | | 3rd week | | | | | | | 4th week | | | | | | | NO. | SAT-UR-DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|---|
| | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JAN. FEB. MAR. | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 5 |
| APR. MAY JUN. | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 5 |
| JUL. AUG. SEP. | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 5 |
| OCT. NOV. DEC. | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 5 |

CHART NO. 9

year into 13 periods of four weeks, and they have found the system of special value in pay-roll distributions and in making comparisons between periods. The experience has been that the additional cost involved in compiling the 13 records a year instead of 12 is more than offset by the increased value of the statistics and the elimination of the adjustments made necessary by the present calendar. These concerns are therefore getting already some of the advantages of the proposed plan, although in dealings with outside concerns and with their customers they must necessarily follow the old calendar. For instance, their customers' statements must be rendered at the end of each calendar month, and not at the end of the period which they use in their own records. There are obvious disadvantages in having to use two calendars. Only the universal adoption of the proposed plan would give all the benefits to business as a whole, or to any one concern.

ADJUSTMENT TABLE

| WEEK-DAYS Never Changed | 1 JAN Same | | 2 FEB +3 | | 3 MAR +3 | | 4 APR +6 | | 5 MAY +8 | | 6 JUN +11 | | 7 SOL +13 | | 8 JUL -15 | | 9 AUG -12 | | 10 SEP -9 | | 11 OCT -7 | | 12 NOV -4 | | 13 DEC -2 | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-----|----------|-----|----------|----|----------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|----|
| | G. | I. | G. | I. | G. | I. | G. | I. | G. | I. | G. | I. | G. | I. | G. | I. | G. | I. | G. | I. | G. | I. | G. | I. | G. | I. | |
| Sun. | 1 | 29 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Mon. | 2 | 30 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Tue. | 3 | 31 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Wed. | 4 | Fe1 | 4 | Mr1 | 4 | 29 | 4 | 29 | 4 | 26 | 4 | 24 | 4 | 21 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Thu. | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Fri. | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| Sat. | 7 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| Sun. | 8 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| Mon. | 9 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| Tue. | 10 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| Wed. | 11 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 |
| Thu. | 12 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 |
| Fri. | 13 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 10 |
| Sat. | 14 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 |
| Sun. | 15 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 |
| Mon. | 16 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 13 |
| Tue. | 17 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 14 |
| Wed. | 18 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 15 |
| Thu. | 19 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 16 |
| Fri. | 20 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 |
| Sat. | 21 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 |
| Sun. | 22 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 19 |
| Mon. | 23 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 20 |
| Tue. | 24 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 21 |
| Wed. | 25 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 22 |
| Thu. | 26 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 |
| Fri. | 27 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 24 |
| Sat. | 28 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 25 |
| Sun. | 29 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 26 |
| Mon. | 30 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 27 |
| Tue. | 31 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 28 |
| Wed. | 32 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 29 |
| Thu. | 33 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 30 |
| Fri. | 34 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 31 |
| Sat. | 35 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 1 |
| Sun. | 36 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 36 | 2 |
| Mon. | 37 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 |
| Tue. | 38 | 38 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 38 | 4 |
| Wed. | 39 | 39 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 39 | 5 |
| Thu. | 40 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 |
| Fri. | 41 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 |
| Sat. | 42 | 42 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 42 | 8 |
| Sun. | 43 | 43 | 9 | 43 | 9 | 43 | 9 | 43 | 9 | 43 | 9 | 43 | 9 | 43 | 9 | 43 | 9 | 43 | 9 | 43 | 9 | 43 | 9 | 43 | 9 | 43 | 9 |
| Mon. | 44 | 44 | 10 | 44 | 10 | 44 | 10 | 44 | 10 | 44 | 10 | 44 | 10 | 44 | 10 | 44 | 10 | 44 | 10 | 44 | 10 | 44 | 10 | 44 | 10 | 44 | 10 |
| Tue. | 45 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 | 45 | 11 |
| Wed. | 46 | 46 | 12 | 46 | 12 | 46 | 12 | 46 | 12 | 46 | 12 | 46 | 12 | 46 | 12 | 46 | 12 | 46 | 12 | 46 | 12 | 46 | 12 | 46 | 12 | 46 | 12 |
| Thu. | 47 | 47 | 13 | 47 | 13 | 47 | 13 | 47 | 13 | 47 | 13 | 47 | 13 | 47 | 13 | 47 | 13 | 47 | 13 | 47 | 13 | 47 | 13 | 47 | 13 | 47 | 13 |
| Fri. | 48 | 48 | 14 | 48 | 14 | 48 | 14 | 48 | 14 | 48 | 14 | 48 | 14 | 48 | 14 | 48 | 14 | 48 | 14 | 48 | 14 | 48 | 14 | 48 | 14 | 48 | 14 |
| Sat. | 49 | 49 | 15 | 49 | 15 | 49 | 15 | 49 | 15 | 49 | 15 | 49 | 15 | 49 | 15 | 49 | 15 | 49 | 15 | 49 | 15 | 49 | 15 | 49 | 15 | 49 | 15 |
| Sun. | 50 | 50 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 50 | 16 |
| Mon. | 51 | 51 | 17 | 51 | 17 | 51 | 17 | 51 | 17 | 51 | 17 | 51 | 17 | 51 | 17 | 51 | 17 | 51 | 17 | 51 | 17 | 51 | 17 | 51 | 17 | 51 | 17 |
| Tue. | 52 | 52 | 18 | 52 | 18 | 52 | 18 | 52 | 18 | 52 | 18 | 52 | 18 | 52 | 18 | 52 | 18 | 52 | 18 | 52 | 18 | 52 | 18 | 52 | 18 | 52 | 18 |
| Wed. | 53 | 53 | 19 | 53 | 19 | 53 | 19 | 53 | 19 | 53 | 19 | 53 | 19 | 53 | 19 | 53 | 19 | 53 | 19 | 53 | 19 | 53 | 19 | 53 | 19 | 53 | 19 |
| Thu. | 54 | 54 | 20 | 54 | 20 | 54 | 20 | 54 | 20 | 54 | 20 | 54 | 20 | 54 | 20 | 54 | 20 | 54 | 20 | 54 | 20 | 54 | 20 | 54 | 20 | 54 | 20 |
| Fri. | 55 | 55 | 21 | 55 | 21 | 55 | 21 | 55 | 21 | 55 | 21 | 55 | 21 | 55 | 21 | 55 | 21 | 55 | 21 | 55 | 21 | 55 | 21 | 55 | 21 | 55 | 21 |
| Sat. | 56 | 56 | 22 | 56 | 22 | 56 | 22 | 56 | 22 | 56 | 22 | 56 | 22 | 56 | 22 | 56 | 22 | 56 | 22 | 56 | 22 | 56 | 22 | 56 | 22 | 56 | 22 |
| Sun. | 57 | 57 | 23 | 57 | 23 | 57 | 23 | 57 | 23 | 57 | 23 | 57 | 23 | 57 | 23 | 57 | 23 | 57 | 23 | 57 | 23 | 57 | 23 | 57 | 23 | 57 | 23 |
| Mon. | 58 | 58 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 58 | 24 |
| Tue. | 59 | 59 | 25 | 59 | 25 | 59 | 25 | 59 | 25 | 59 | 25 | 59 | 25 | 59 | 25 | 59 | 25 | 59 | 25 | 59 | 25 | 59 | 25 | 59 | 25 | 59 | 25 |
| Wed. | 60 | 60 | 26 | 60 | 26 | 60 | 26 | 60 | 26 | 60 | 26 | 60 | 26 | 60 | 26 | 60 | 26 | 60 | 26 | 60 | 26 | 60 | 26 | 60 | 26 | 60 | 26 |
| Thu. | 61 | 61 | 27 | 61 | 27 | 61 | 27 | 61 | 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT

While there has been agitation among business men in various countries of the world for a change in the calendar, and while a number of business organizations have from time to time gone on record in favor of the proposed International Fixed Calendar, there was little actual progress in the movement until the League of Nations Transit committee in 1923 set up a special committee of enquiry to consider the whole question of calendar reform. This committee, which included representatives of the churches, astronomers, and Mr. Willis H. Booth, a former president of the International Chamber of Commerce, studied 130 different proposals for calendar reform. In 1926 this committee submitted its report to the transit committee, and through the transit committee to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The transit committee reached an agreement upon the point that the date of Easter should be fixed, and suggested that organizations be formed in the various countries to study the question of calendar reform and to obtain the consensus of opinion of people in various fields. Many churches have already gone on record in favor of the fixed Easter and the effort is now being made to have the plan adopted by all Christian churches.

Of all the plans submitted to the transit committee, the international fixed calendar is the one outstanding proposal which meets the needs of business. It is expected that a movement will soon be inaugurated in this country to obtain an expression of views from men and women in all walks of life as to whether they would desire a reform in the calendar and whether they would favor the international fixed plan.

Because of the many advantages which would ensue to business, and hence to the country as a whole, from the adoption of the international fixed calendar, it is hoped that business men will lend this movement their support.

If sufficient sentiment in favor of the change develops in the principal countries, the inauguration of the proposed change would be a simple procedure. All that would be necessary would be the passage of laws in each country to the effect that the new calendar would take effect on a certain date and that the dates of existing legal documents, mortgages, business contracts, etc., would be automatically changed to the corresponding dates of the new calendar.

NEW LIGHT ON ANCIENT AMERICAN CALENDARS

(Summary of the paper entitled "Fresh Light on Ancient American Civilizations and Calendars" read by Zelia Nuttall, honorary professor of archæology National Museum of Mexico, fellow of the American Anthropological Association and member of the American Philosophical Society, at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Oxford on August 11, 1926, at the meeting of the XXII International Congress of Americanists held at Rome September-October, 1926, and at the special meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington on February 3, 1927)

AN ACCURATE knowledge of the true length of the solar year by primitive people has always been regarded by modern writers as an intellectual achievement which has entailed a prolonged series of careful observations by the ancient astronomer priests. Recently an eminent American scholar wrote of the Mayas:

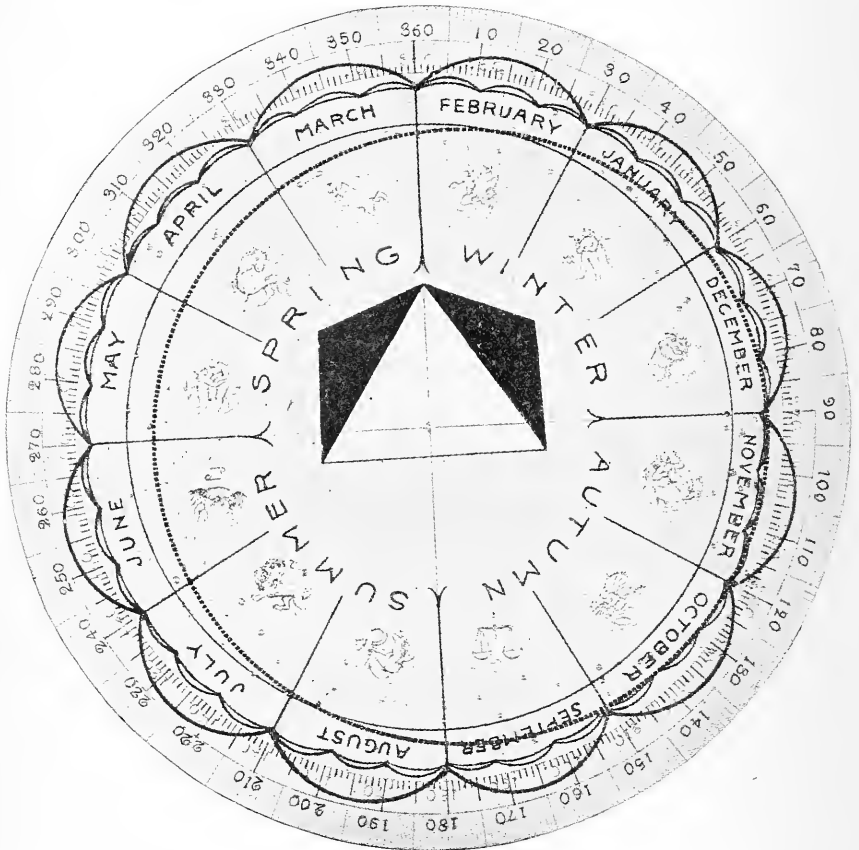
The true length of the year was probably obtained by observations at sunrise or sunset on summer or winter solstices. From some fixed point of observation, such as the doorway of a temple, the extreme point on the horizon reached by the sun in its northward march could be accurately determined. Over a period of years the average solstitial period could be readily obtained if only the days were recorded and the intervals compared.

In her paper Mrs. Nuttall, whose preliminary announcement of her discovery met with an enthusiastic reception at the meeting of the British association in Oxford last July, demonstrates that, as all the centers of ancient American culture are situated between 20° N. and 20° S. of the Equator, the inhabitants had a much more simple means of learning the true length of the solar year. In point of fact the sun itself registered it for them, as within this zone the sun passes twice a year through the zenith causing the striking phenomenon that for a moment about noon all vertical objects are shadowless.

Mrs. Nuttall submitted a solid array of irrefutable proofs, consisting of historical, documentary, archæological, and photographic evidence, which establish beyond a doubt that the Mexicans, Mayas, Ecuadorians, Peruvians, and others inhabiting the Tropical Zone observed the strange periodical disappearance of shadows and interpreted it as "a descent of the sun god." As this "descent" was always immediately followed by rains caused by the heat of the vertical solar rays, this momentary descent, which marked the advent of the rainy season, was of transcendental importance to the native agriculturists. After this "descent of the god" they could confidently sow the seeds of maize and other food plants with a

certainty of rain. Mrs. Nuttall showed how the observation of the significant solar phenomenon and its vital importance on account of its intimate association with the arrival of the rainy season gave rise to the religious ideas, the form of cult as well as the art and architecture prevalent throughout ancient America.

It explains why, as civilization gradually advanced under favorable conditions, this phenomenon, first observed by means of any vertical staff, pole, or stone, led to the erection of pillars, stelae,



BASIS OF THE ACTUAL CALENDAR: THE ZODIACAL CLOCK

altars, towers, shrines, and temples, ultimately erected on the summits of pyramidal structures, which were to serve as worthy seats or places of rest for the descending sun god and constituted constant invitations for him to descend and linger.

Garcilaso de la Vega, the native Peruvian historian, records that the sun pillars on which the sun god rested "plumb" were of particular sanctity.

It also throws light on the purpose of the mysterious "intihuatana" of Peru that are so numerous and consist of a large circular platform in the center of which is a conical altar. Just as the Pueblo Indians of to-day celebrate their New Year's festival by laying the seeds and roots of all food plants upon the altar so that the sun might descend into them and give them life and vigor, so the ancient Peruvians may well have done on these platforms the name of which signifies literally "the point where the sun stays, i. e., is fixed."

In Guatemala, Yucatan, and Mexico similar structures and ceremonies were held. The strange "Chultunes" of Yucatan, the subterranean structure shaped like a long-necked decanter with a circular opening at the top, large enough for a person to be lowered into the chamber below by means of a rope, were obviously admirably adapted for the accurate registration of the passage of the sun through the zenith by persons occupying the wide chamber below. The perfectly preserved "Chultun" at Yakal-Xiv, photographed by the late Teoberto Maler, is surrounded by a large circular platform with a cemented floor and a low surrounding wall, the entrance to the underground chamber being in the middle of a square central altar.

A new light is also thrown on the purpose of the deep vertical shafts that have been discovered in ancient ruins.

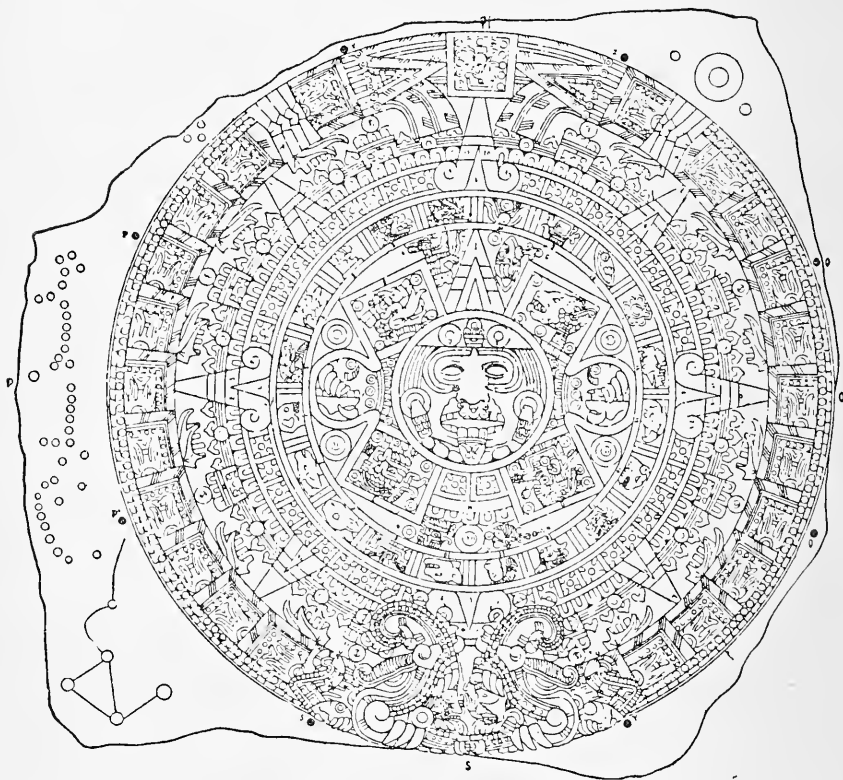
Mrs. Nuttall also demonstrated by means of numerous illustrations, pictorial and sculptural, how the sun god was represented as descending in human form or in that of a bird (a "quetzal" or a humming bird—"huitzilin") or "ocelot," and was generally associated with plumed serpents which symbolized the rains from heaven that invariably followed his descent.

By means of tables giving the varying dates of the passages of the sun through the zenith of each latitude and the intervals of days between these passages, furnished by the president of the University of California, W. W. Campbell, the director of the Lick Observatory, whose valuable aid Mrs. Nuttall gratefully acknowledges, she was able to localize the origin of the *Tonalamatl* or period of 260 days, which forms the base of the Mexican and Maya calendar system, as it proves to be a natural period which determined the regulation of communal life during untold centuries in a zone proven by the recent archæological investigations of Señor Gamio and others to have been inhabited at a remote period by an archaic civilization.

Mrs. Nuttall also notes that the interval of days between the two descents of the sun god in other archæological zones, being of 282 days, or the average period of human gestation, this might furnish a plausible explanation of the origin of the native local belief in "Sons of the sun" of divine descent, who formed the ruling, privileged class.

She pointed out that there was no reason why the identical belief and solar cult should not have originated and developed independently in the same latitude, under identical climatic conditions, in other parts of the world and referred to Nubia, Ethiopia, and southern Egypt as lying in the same zone.

Mrs. Nuttall's communication, the outcome of an investigation extending over 30 years, throws an entirely new light on the religions and calendars of ancient America and proves primarily that they all had a common and local origin.



THE MEXICAN AZTEC CALENDAR STONE

Based on the recognition of a striking, periodically recurring, solar phenomenon marking the advent of the vitally important rainy season, this gave rise to a logical sequence of naïf inferences and the invention of a ritual in keeping with the psychology of a peaceful agricultural people, such as the Pueblo Indians of to-day.

Possibly first suggested by the observation that the sun absorbed moisture, the idea that the offering of life blood to the sun god seems to have developed, culminating in the hideous idea conceived by the barbarous Aztec priesthood of divinities thirsting for human blood and demanding this in exchange for the bestowal of life-giving rains.

Mrs. Nuttall's paper offers solid food for thought to all students of solar cult and methods of measuring time not only in America but also in the Old World.

Her discovery forms a fitting complement to her publication, in 1901, of the view that the fixity of Polaris and the periodical changes in the position of the circumpolar constellations, Ursa Major, coinciding with the four seasons of the year, enabled primitive observers inhabiting northern latitudes to accurately determine the true length of the year, while their discovery that Polaris could serve as an infallible guide in travel by land or sea inspired a logical train of thought which led to the adoption, as a sacred symbol, of the swastika or cross.

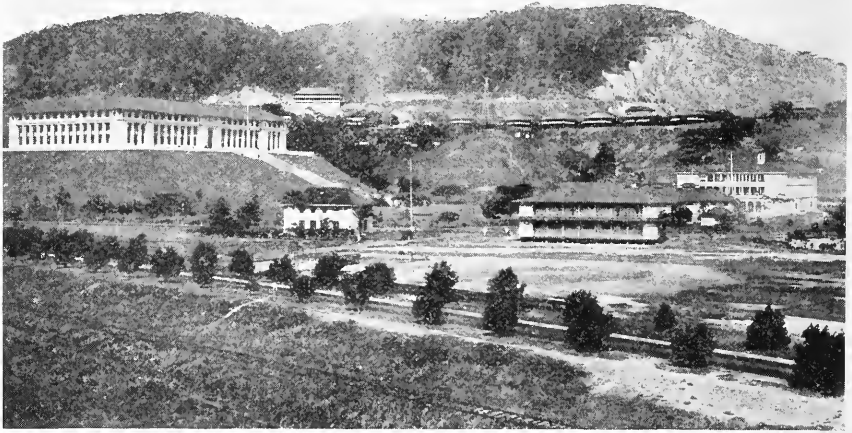
In a future paper Mrs. Nuttall will show that it is possible to trace the migration and fusion of the two sets of ideas inspired by local natural phenomena which, for the sake of brevity, may be designated as the "Polaris" and the "Zenith solar" complexes.

PANAMA, THE HOME OF THE ORCHID ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By JEAN HEALD

PANAMA, from the earliest times, has been a fruitful field for the orchid collector and, antedating the commercial enterprises of building a railroad across the Isthmus and later constructing a canal, are the records of famous botanists and orchid collectors who came here in search of rare and interesting plants. The great variety of orchids found here is due to the fact that while Panama is small in area the configuration is such that within the radius of a few hundred miles there is a great variation of climate, ranging from the humid lowlands of the jungle to the mountains of Chiriqui, where the altitude is over 5,000 feet. This condition furnishes an ideal environment favorable to the development of the varied genera. The first professional collector of whom we have any record was Luis Nee, a French botanist, who visited Panama in 1784 and in 1789 while on the famous expedition around the world. This expedition was under Malospina, a Spanish navigator. Some time was spent in Panama, where Nee collected a great many orchids on Ancon Hill, which is a dominant note in the landscape on the Pacific side of the Isthmus. Parenthetically, until recently this hill was heavily wooded, the favorite haunt of humming birds and orchids,

but it is now the formidable site of fortification guns. Another collector of note was Warscewicz, who in 1846 made an excursion into Panama in search of orchids and made many valuable discoveries of rare and beautiful ones, some of which bear his name to-day. The record of his exploration is extremely interesting to the collector, and a detailed account of the Warscewicz collection from the Chiriqui Province in Panama can be found in Reichenbach's book, which gives



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, BALBOA

Once the haunt of humming birds and the home of an infinite variety of orchids and other exotic blooms

a complete index of the orchid flora of this region. Reichenbach was a collector himself, and he writes that at an elevation of 2,500 feet one encounters a veritable El Dorado for the orchid collector. Despite the fact that much progress has been made in recent years, and that Panama is accessible to all the world, this region is still beyond the confines of civilization, and there is much undiscovered flora on these misty mountains and in these primeval jungles.

Another botanist of note was Berthold Seaman, of the famous Herald expedition which came to Panama in 1852 and made extensive explorations of the flora here and left a record of 104 species of orchids, among them the *Paristera Elata*, known locally as the *Espiritu Santo* (Holy Ghost) orchid, which in point of interest is the most remarkable orchid indigenous to Panama. The flower is of an alabaster whiteness and emits a strange and heavy fragrance. In form it bears a resemblance to the magnolia but is smaller, and in the cup of the flower, in exquisite purity, rests the snow-white image of a dove, so perfectly executed in detail that it is little short of startling. This unusual orchid is terrestrial, grows in the lowland regions, and attains a height of from 3 to 4 feet. The flower stalk grows from a cluster of

bulbs, surrounded by long slender green leaves, and there are numerous blossoms on the stalk. This curious orchid is enshrined in much legendary lore by the natives. It is traditional that the Spanish friars who settled Panama in the fifteenth century taught the Indians to regard the flower as symbolic of the white dove in the New Testament which descended on the Son of Man when the heavens were opened. Hence the name Holy Ghost orchid. That the lesson was well taught, and that it has been carefully handed down, is evidenced to-day by the reverential manner in which the native handles and speaks of the plant.

Perhaps the most famous as well as the most interesting of the early collectors to visit Panama was the Bohemian botanist Roezel. He traveled extensively in the Americas when travel was difficult and dangerous, and the record of his experiences are as thrilling as any book of romantic adventure ever written. Mr. Frederick Doyle has written entertainingly of him as follows:



Courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.

A CORNER OF THE POWELL ORCHID GARDEN, BALBOA, CANAL ZONE

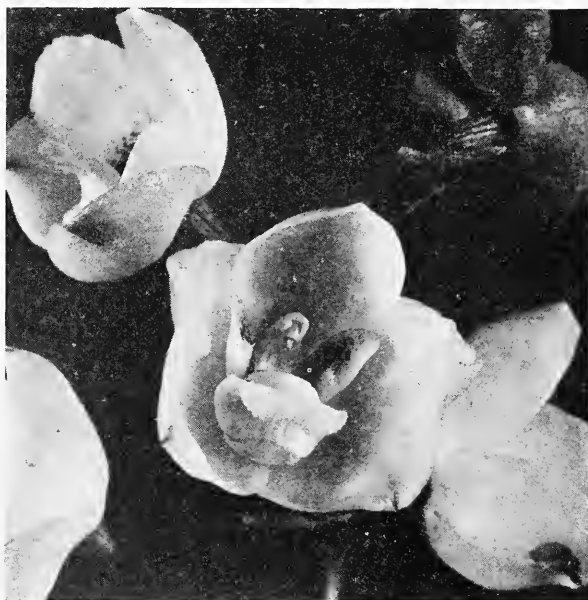
Over 7,000 plants grow in the garden, representing nearly all the orchids known to occur in Panama

Rozeel will be gratefully remembered as long as science and horticulture survive. I have heard it alleged that he discovered 800 new species of plants and trees. A wise regard for his own interest confined him almost to orchids in his later years. In one expedition he sent 8 tons of orchids to Europe; in another 10 tons of cacti, agaves, dion, and orchids. The records of his traveling are startling, and it must be observed that Rozeel's first aim was to escape the

beaten track. His journeys were explorations. Many an Indian tribe never saw a white man before, and perhaps have never seen one since. Mexico was his first hunting ground, and thither he returned more than once; Cuba the second; then he was drawn to the Rocky Mountains, California, and Sierra Nevada. Then in succession he visited Panama, Sierra Nevada again, California again, Colombiana, and Panama again. Later he practically repeated this same itinerary.

Mr. Doyle continues:

How many thousands of miles of journeyings this chronicle represents is a problem for laborious youth, and the botanist uses roads and railways and horses only to get him from one scene of operations to another. He works afoot.



THE "HOLY GHOST"
ORCHID

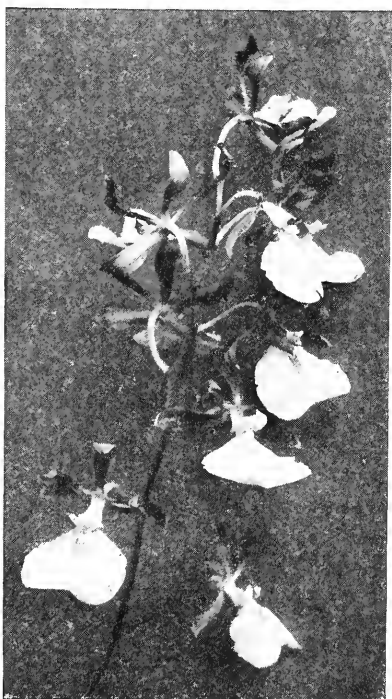
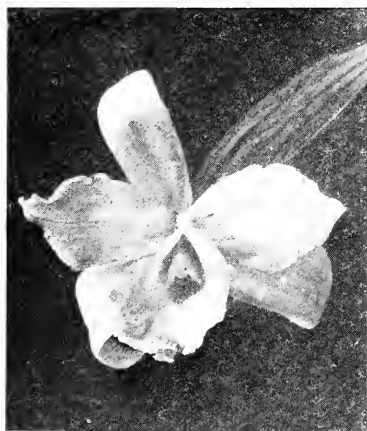
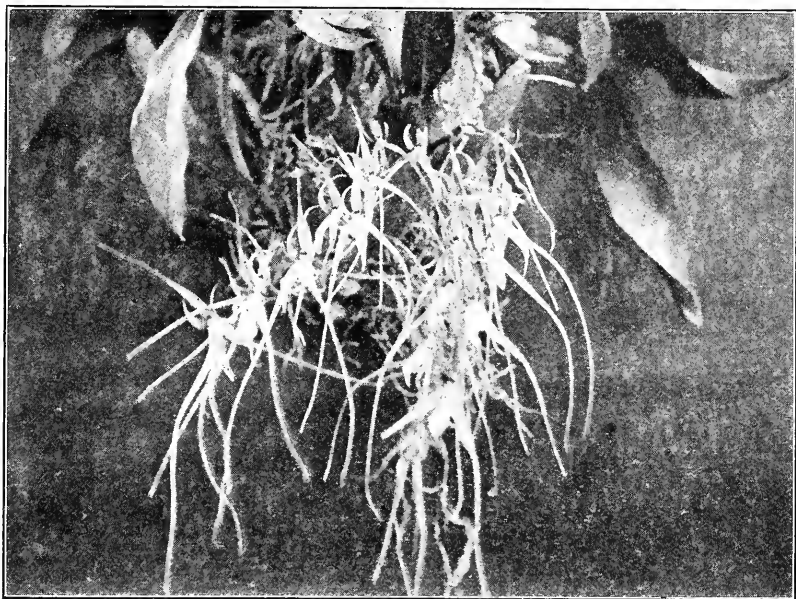
This beautiful orchid is enshrined in legendary lore by the natives whose forebears were taught by the Spanish friars that the simulation of the white dove in the center of the flower represented the Holy Ghost

Photograph by E. Hallen.

It is good to know that Roezel had his reward. In 1883 he died, full of years and honors, in his native Bohemia.

Notable among the collectors of recent years who have visited Panama are H. D. Pittier and Maxon who, during the period of canal construction in 1910-11, made extensive explorations throughout the entire Republic. Their work was not confined to orchids, however, but embraced all the flora of Panama, and their records are a guide more or less for interested botanists who come here for scientific work.

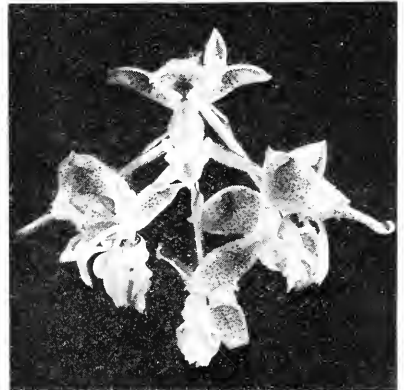
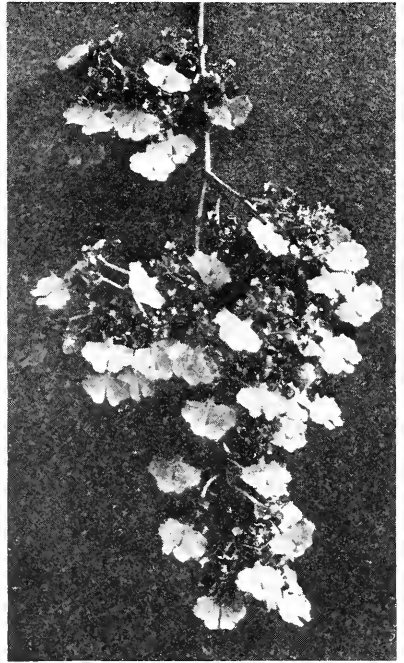
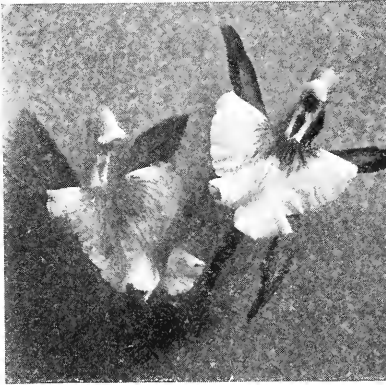
Of the still more recent collectors is Mr. W. C. Powell, who during the past 10 years has made a vast collection of Panama orchids and



Photographs by E. Hallen.

ORCHIDS OF PANAMA

Upper: *Brassia longissima*. Flowers are yellowish green, the lip marked with purple. Lower left: *Sobralia Panamensis*. Lower: *Epidendrum antropurpureum*, a common species of Panama



Photographs by E. Hallen.

ORCHIDS IN THE POWELL GARDEN

Upper left: *Aspidochloa Rousseaui*. Upper right: *Oncidium Stiffatum*. Lower left: *Xylobium stachyborum*. Lower right: *Stanhopea bucephalus*

has become internationally famous for his new discoveries and valuable contributions to orchidology. Mr. Powell has assembled his collection in a beautiful garden at Balboa, in the Canal Zone, and by much thought and painstaking labor has converted it into a miniature jungle—plus all the beauty and minus all the dangers of a real jungle. Here ideal conditions are obtained for the growth of these regal plants which have been wrested from fever-ridden jungles, torn

from the crags of lofty mountain tops, and gathered from trees infested with poisonous insects. Here they grow "in beauty and in peace," and while it can not be said of them as of their jungle relatives—

In this secluded shrine
Oh! miracle of grace,
No mortal eye but mine
Hath looked upon thy face,

they are none the less beautiful for having been admired by numerous visitors, for into this labyrinth of blossoms and verdure wander and linger the casual tourist, the scientific botanist, and the mere lover of flowers.

Here are found growing the luxuriantly beautiful *oncidiums*, covered with numerous golden yellow blossoms flecked with brown, and, when seen in full blossom, each separate flower poised and quivering on long sprays, gives the impression of "The Dance of the Butterflies," which accounts for the local name, Butterfly orchid.

The *Sobralias*, which are terrestrial and easily grown, are also here—three species—deep rose, purple, and white. There are few

thrills equal to seeing in the early morning a host of these beautiful flowers that have suddenly burst in full blossom, nodding a merry good morning. However, they are but a breath of beauty, for their day is brief but glorious. With mathematical regularity, just eight hours after their opening they vanish as suddenly as they appeared, to reappear in about a fortnight to again reward you with their surprising beauty.

In the Powell Garden are also found in great profusion the lovely *Brassovola Nodosa*, which grows upon a rock or a bleached bone as



TREE FESTOONED WITH VANILLA ORCHID

There are several species of vanilla in Central America, two of which are to be seen in the Powell garden in Panama. The bean is picked before ripening and then dried

readily as upon a tree. The flowers are singularly appealing with faintly green sepals, and petals with a pure white lip. This dainty and popular orchid has the charm of a subtle fragrance which is greatly enhanced at night and accounts for the poetic local appellation, "My Lady of the Night."



THE ORCHID WHICH PRODUCES THE VANILLA BEAN

Not so beautiful, perhaps, as some (all orchids are not beautiful though all are interesting), we find here several specimens of the *Coryanthes Hunterarinum*, locally known as the Bucket orchid. The flower is a deep yellow color and is suspended from the orchid plant by a long ropelike stem. In the flower cup there is a generous supply of alluring nectar for the purpose of enticing the desired insect visitors.

Also we find here, clinging to the branches of a large tree in strange contrast to the idle flowers that "toil not, neither do they spin," the fruitful and useful *Vanilla Pompona*; also a group of marvelous Holy Ghost orchids with numerous radiant blossoms.

The lovely *Cattleya Deckeri*, which is easily the most decorative of all Panama orchids, with its lovely rose-purple flowers in great masses, is found here, as well as the eccentric *Catasetum Viridiflorum*, with flowers of greenish yellow with a deeper yellow throat, which is appropriately called by the natives "Monkey Cap."

Another group, both beautiful and interesting, are the *Epidendrums*: The species *Antropurpureum* with exquisitely colored sepals of purple, the lip white with faint markings of rose is very lovely; while the *Epidendrum Fragrans*, with white flowers splashed with dark purple markings, is of unusual interest. In all, the Powell Garden contains over 7,000 plants, representing over 500 species, and includes all of the orchids found in Panama.

Recently Mr. Powell generously donated his orchid garden to the Missouri Botanical Gardens and now, as a southern branch of that institution, with secure foundations in support of research work, the Powell Garden will afford many experiments in orchid culture and has already given stimulus to the interest and study of orchidology in tropical America.

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS IN PERÚ¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By PEDRO BARRANTES CASTRO

Director of the Escuela Panóptica, Lima, Peru

PENAL science is being developed on new lines in all countries. As yet it has not emerged from that primary stage of traditional empiricism where a few men with revolutionary ideas, dreaming of founding a new scientific discipline, are struggling, with little or no success, against the old routine.

If indeed, as it appears, a new science abreast with the times is developing, that science is criminology, for in it may be discerned the miracle of life; germination and birth, the enthusiasm and urge of that which impassions, and principles which, like roots, seem to penetrate and hold, so that the study of delinquency and criminal legislation is to-day the favorite field for the jurisconsult, the physician of legal training, the psychiatrist, the teacher, the legislator, and those who govern.

Peru—most unexpectedly in view of our characteristically stubborn conservatism—has placed herself in the vanguard in this reform by the bold rewriting of her penal code. This, therefore, is a moment in which we are bound to transform into action at least a part of the complicated and costly plan resulting from these new and generous postulates.

Various and harmonious are the preventive and regenerative instruments for the treatment of criminals recommended by the new science, instruments not to be molded into rigid procedure, but rather to be weighed and selected according to the racial and national characteristics of those to whom they are to be applied.

For example, there exists in Peru a *special delinquency problem* for which, as never before, we are striving to find a thoroughly scientific solution. In a long and wearisome questionnaire appear, among others, the following questions: What are the general causes of crime among us? Is it due to race perversion or the neglect of the State? Is it caused by economic pressure, the absorbing centralism, ruthless caciquismo, fanaticism and idolatry, alcohol, immorality, lack of adequate police force, insufficiency of obligatory public instruction, or class prejudice and economic differences?

¹ From *Boletín de Enseñanza*, Lima, Perú.

Which of these factors has the greatest influence? In our conglomerate population of Peru is it the Indian, the Negro, the mestizo, the white man, or the transplanted Asiatic who shows the largest coefficient of delinquency? What degree of responsibility can be attributed to each individual within the limits of the moral freedom which life has permitted him? Is it just to execute the full rigor of common and military law against the uncared for and degraded Indian?



THE PENITENTIARY, LIMA, PERU

This is the first Peruvian prison in which a school was established. From this beginning the education of prisoners is being extended to other penal institutions throughout the Republic

A little study of actual Peruvian criminology shows clearly that it differs substantially from that in the majority of the other countries where, because of a more widely spread culture and a more general responsibility in the matter of individual rights throughout all grades of society, the fullest retribution is exacted from those who commit criminal acts. In Europe and the United States, for example, the criminal is almost always one who acts more or less under the impulse of his own moral perversion, making use of means which civilization itself has brought within his reach.

If it be inquired whether this is typical of our country, it is not indiscreet to answer in the negative. It is true that cases of evil, cowardice, and cruelty, repeated and continued, exist, but the number of educated persons, aware of their rights and obligations, who by their actions show themselves to be specific and dangerous criminals, constitutes a small minority, in prison or outside.

On the other hand the majority of the inmates of Peruvian prisons consists of indigenes, so that the question is reduced to discovering whether the indigene is criminal because of reprehensible instincts

and a mistaken and harmful education, or because, rather of the unconscious tragedy in which his naturally upright and tranquil temperament is involved, a tragedy precipitated by his complete lack of education and by extraneous causes both hostile and insuperable.

As director of the school of the penitentiary in Lima, which was organized in July, 1925, I have been able to study in detail a number of criminal cases and to draw some general conclusions from which an educational plan was afterward evolved.

The national penitentiary is the prison to which are sent criminals condemned in different sections of the country. This, therefore, is the very place where, without fear of beginning work that might never be completed, investigations should be made and conclusions reached. Here, in a community of expiation, are gathered men from the coastal region, the mountaineer and the forest dweller, the occasional delinquent and the bandit, the city thug and the peon from the great plantations who kills as vengeance against the civil order.

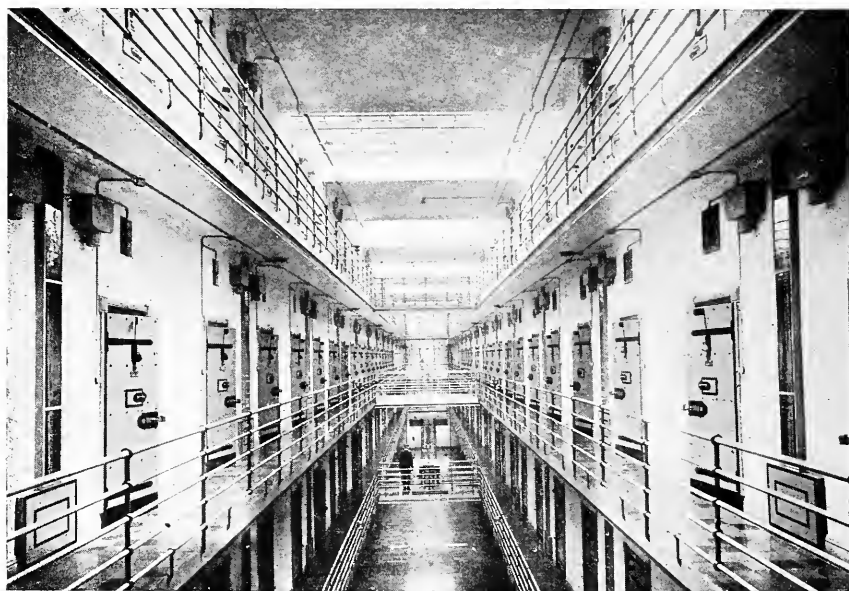
When, full of misgivings with respect to prisons and their inmates because of the stupid prejudices held by practically all outsiders, I passed within the penitentiary, leaving behind me numerous grating locks and bars, to begin the preliminary task of classifying



NATIONAL PENITENTIARY, BUENOS AIRES

Argentina possesses a fine penitentiary as may be seen from this view, which also shows a section of the penitentiary gardens in the foreground

the inmates, I found myself before long confronted by fair-sized groups made up of persons of normal appearance and restrained manner, who professed a vague but general interest in receiving instruction. Of the fierce, enigmatic faces biologically degenerate, such as led Lombroso to formulate his theory of the born criminal, there appeared to be none. Of the 300 and more whom I examined only one appeared to be utterly worthless. Disquieting and repulsive, he came before me, rough sacking wound about his neck, stiff



THE PENITENTIARY AT MONTEVIDEO

Uruguay has one of the most modernly equipped penitentiaries in America. The upper view shows the castle-like entrance. The lower view shows one of the corridors of the main prison

perhaps from diabetes. Silent at first, it was easy to read in his sidelong glance the irritation which later led him to snarl at my questions and finally to damn with furious words my presence. But this proved to be a mentally sick man whom it was later necessary to transfer to an asylum.

Fifty per cent of the penal population proved to be illiterate, 30 per cent semi-illiterate; 15 per cent had received primary instruction only and 5 per cent had some rudiments of secondary and technical education; only one had academic learning. The pure Indian race accounted for 40 per cent of the total distributed between the illiterate and semi-illiterate classes. The remaining 60 per cent was composed chiefly of half-breeds, the coastal *zambos* or mulattos, a few white Peruvians and foreigners, and several Asiatics.

On organizing the prison school it was necessary to create a bilingual section for the illiterates whose customary language was Quechua. For the remainder, the work was laid out according to the regular primary instruction plans in use to-day, two grades with four teachers. As to this curriculum, it was necessary to make the modifications required for a school of adults, and to try out at the discretion of the teachers attempts at corrective training, entirely without precedent adapted to pupils in the position of prisoners for whom no penal schools had been provided.

The results of this work, which has been carried on for over a year, thanks to a wise government decree, the facilities afforded by the authorities, the enthusiasm of the teaching staff and, above all, good will on the part of the great majority of the prisoners, are now becoming visible. To these results the director of the prison and the official investigators bear ample witness and, what is more, the prisoners themselves note with delight and gratitude their progress in capacity for a better life. It may be stated that notwithstanding the short time this Lima penitentiary school has been open, it is already a new and powerful factor in the habilitation of delinquents and their restoration to society, which is the final objective of every penal code.

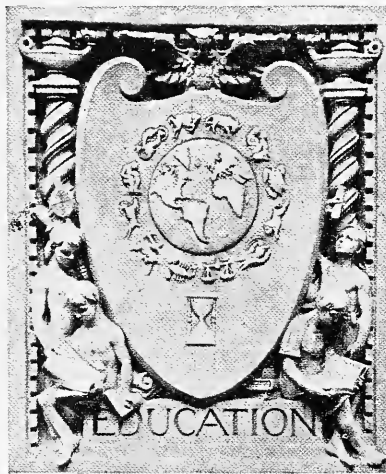
We are convinced, moreover, that the men who have remained more or less time under our educative régime will not readily, or often, become second offenders, and this not because we are by any means miracle workers . . . but because the suppression of crime in Peru, in general, is largely a duty, incumbent upon the State as part of the national elementary education, which those who are delinquents and those who are on the threshold of delinquency, failed to receive in childhood, an education, moreover, which they urgently need.

Conjointly, and in order to reach the sources of what might be called casual or fortuitous crime, prisoners must be given an opportunity to work and the assurance of elementary justice in obtaining it.

If it has been possible to carry on the work described in the penitentiary of Lima, and the similar efforts carried on in the penal

colony of Frontón and in some other prisons throughout the Republic, in order to test one of the cardinal methods adopted by modern penal science; and if, as is shown, the largest proportion of criminals in Peru is absolutely devoid of the most rudimentary preparation for a worthy life of honest labor; it is clear that if this proportion is to be reduced, preventive and remedial measures must be taken: preventive, by multiplying schools for adults in the cities, towns, and country districts, and remedial, by making school attendance obligatory in the larger prisons such as those in the county and provincial capitals. The latter implies that the purposes of penal education be formulated in advance, since these differ greatly from those of ordinary instruction, including, as they do, much more. This formulating of objectives can be made efficient only by the adoption of a special curriculum, and by a uniform regulation which shall include all penal institutions except in the case of those establishments outside the general prison system, the organization and requirements of which differ.

The present article, which is neither a review nor the statistics of the points touched upon, is merely an attempt to set forth an aspect hitherto ignored in the educational activity of the country, an aspect which because of its undeniable importance is worthy of the early attention and consideration of the Ministry of Public Education, to be followed by the necessary steps for the organization of an educational service for the inmates of all prisons in Peru.



HOME ECONOMICS IN THE RURAL SCHOOLS OF PORTO RICO¹ ∴ ∴

By JOSÉ C. ROSARIO

General Superintendent of Rural Education, Department of Education, Porto Rico

I KNOW nothing about home economics. I know a little about education. I know a great deal about rural life in Porto Rico, being a "jíbaro" myself, and having been in contact with jíbaros practically all my life. The last two facts are presented as an excuse for my being here addressing you on the subject of "Home Economics in the Rural Schools of Porto Rico."

There are certain principles of education that apply to home economics as well as to any other subject, and that apply to the rural schools of Porto Rico as much as to the city schools of Germany or China.

I am going to quote two of these principles:

The first duty of the school is to teach pupils to do better the desirable things which they will do anyway.

Another duty of the schools is to reveal higher activities and to make these both desired and to an extent possible.

The average man in the open country in Porto Rico is a laborer. He is a man with an average family of 5 children (some of them have as many as 10 or 12), who makes 50 cents a day working for a more or less well-to-do farmer. This family lives in a house having a sitting room and a bedroom. Back of the house and adjoining it there is a shelter where they cook their meals on a sand table upon which there are one or more groups of three stones in triangular formation. A wood fire is built among these stones and a kettle with the food that is to be cooked is placed on top of the stones and over the fire. The kitchen utensils consist of two or three iron kettles, a small can to make the coffee, and one or more gourds (calabazos) to bring water from the brook for culinary purposes. Dishes are washed in one of the larger kettles.

In the sitting room we find a chair bought at some time of great financial prosperity, and one or two wooden benches. There also may be a small table for use as a handy place to put things, such as a water can for the family to drink from; a few bananas, or groceries

bought in the local store. This table may be used as a dining table when there is any guest to partake of the simple meals.

The bedroom is not more lavishly furnished. There are several cots, which are opened at night and closed up and leaned against the wall in the daytime.

Finally there may be found a latrine within 100 feet of the house. Frequently this is lacking.

These are conditions as we find them to-day. How can the teaching of home economics make these conditions better—these conditions that pupils are going to face in their homes anyway? Certainly not by disregarding the facts, but by teaching them to handle the present and real and not the future and ideal.



PORTO RICAN LABORER'S HOME

Here is the home of a "jibaro" or Porto Rican laborer, housing a family which should profit by the home economics course taught in the rural schools

The commission appointed by the National Educational Association, speaking of the little coordination that exists sometimes between the teaching of home economics and the homes, expresses itself in the following terms:

Teaching in home economics has not been adequately articulated with home life and home experiences . . . home economics instruction has failed to function in the home life of the child. Foods have been cooked under laboratory conditions differing so greatly from home conditions that no incentive has been provided to tempt their reproduction in the home. Articles have been chosen for preparation and recipes have been followed that have directly conflicted with racial or religious traditions, and which have called for materials with which the parents were unfamiliar or which they have been financially unable to purchase.

This opinion is entirely in accord with the principle above stated that "The first duty of the school is to teach pupils to do better the desirable things that they will do anyway."

If in the majority of the pupils' homes they cook on a sand-table stove, and with wood, we shall not be teaching them to do it better by using an oil stove in the school. We might teach them the proper size of sand table that should be built; the proper height from the floor to make it more convenient; the kind of wood that they might use, and how to cut it in certain sizes for convenience and to avoid danger; to keep a certain amount of wood conveniently at hand in anticipation of rainy weather; and even the kinds of fast-growing bushes or trees that they might plant to insure a permanent supply.

Again we might emphasize in our teaching the use of hot water for washing dishes, which can be obtained at no higher cost; and incidentally combat by actual demonstration the theory that if you do this you may catch an *espasmo*. We can teach them to make an oven out of an oil can and open to them this other way of cooking food; to keep the home and surroundings clean; and to alter the belief that the kitchen need not be clean. "Parece una cocinera" (she looks like a cook) is a common remark made about one whose dress is very dirty. Love for beautiful decoration may be cultivated by bringing to school reproductions of famous pictures, having them framed in the school in glass and passe partout and then offering them to pupils as a prize for the cleanest house or the cleanest kitchen, or the best oven made. The lesson that may be offered in beautifying the home surroundings by the cultivation of a flower garden should be a very important one. The home may improve its appearance if girls learn how furniture can be made out of packing boxes, and can induce their fathers or brothers to make it.

Shelves in the kitchen, sitting room, or bed room may add greatly to the comfort of the home without any extra expense. Keeping animals, such as chickens, out of the house will add to its cleanliness; and having some sort of an enclosure for pigs or hogs will keep the surroundings cleaner and healthier. Avoiding pools of stagnant water destroys mosquitoes, which are a constant annoyance, to say the least. Building latrines or keeping clean those already built is a great convenience.

These are only a few of the ways in which this particular phase of home economics in the rural schools may put into practice the principle that "The first duty of the school is to teach pupils to do better the desirable things which they will do anyway."

Now, how could we put into practice in this particular phase of the work the principle that "A second duty of the school is to reveal higher activities and make these desirable and to an extent possible"? Home economics is essentially a practical subject. Pupils should be

taught to do things by doing them. For this reason I believe that in teaching home economics in the country it is necessary to secure at a convenient distance from the school an average peasant's house and let the pupils run it in accordance with the above suggestions for at least one-half of the year, and use it the remainder of the school year to let them have a glimpse of better things and awaken their ambition for more beauty and comfort.

During the second semester the house may be painted, one or more beds might be placed in the sleeping room, and perhaps a dresser, the table in the sala might be varnished and actually used as a dining-room table, after provisions for tablecloth and silver were made; two or three rocking chairs could be placed in the sitting room; the kitchen may be provided with an oil stove, and shelves, and utensils; the flower garden may be fenced and newer varieties of flowers introduced; a balcony might be built and a vine planted to cover it in part; a water tank might be built to provide running water for most purposes. The girls could then be taught to work under these new conditions and stimulated to secure them for their homes at some future time.

In this way we shall teach not only "the present and real" but also "the future and ideal." In other words we may have our heads in the clouds, but would keep our feet on firm ground to avoid an unnecessary fall and an unpleasant awakening.

CHILD CARE

The average country people are very ignorant of the care of children. The mothers usually nurse them as long as possible, which is not very long. Then the ruinous process of artificial feeding begins, guided only by their ignorance, their superstition, and the advice of people as ignorant as themselves. They will feed coffee to their children at a very early date, but believe that a little orange juice will do them great harm. They rock their babies to sleep, but think nothing of leaving them alone in the house under the care of a brother or sister 3 or 4 years old. More than once a mother has returned from her work to find her home in ashes and her two or three infants burned to death. They would not think of feeding their babies a puree of banana starch, but will give them a piece of ill-baked bread or a country-made cracker capable of giving indigestion to an adult. Home economics in the rural schools has a wide field in this respect. To teach the girls the value of cow's or goat's milk for the babies after they are weaned, and the use and preparation of the different starches, such as yautia, malanga, calabaza, plátano, guineo, yuca, rice (especially Porto Rican rice the vitamine cover of which has not been polished off), in preference to bread and other flour products, is a task that will repay our efforts and diminish the terrible infant

mortality among our rural population. They need to be taught the value of vitamins in such fruits as oranges and lemons; the injurious effects of coffee; the hours that children at different ages should sleep; the danger of following casual advice given in regard to the illness of infants; the results of such bad habits as rocking children to sleep, using pacifiers, and giving them medicines not prescribed by a doctor. I have mentioned a few of the things that may be done along this line through home economics in the country schools. The field is pretty nearly inexhaustible.

HOME NURSING

This is perhaps the most urgent phase of home economics in rural districts.

Our jíbaro, has been unfairly treated by the town doctor, who, in his turn, has been unfairly treated by the local authorities. A doctor has thousands of patients to attend, so when the jíbaro comes to town to find a remedy for his ailments, he is given an uncinariasis prescription regardless of whether he has a chronic case of indigestion or a cancerous growth in the esophagus. In this way the jíbaro has lost faith in the doctor and takes all his cases to the quack doctors, usually women, who have a great reputation in their line. Frequently a jíbaro will walk 30 miles to get a prescription for his dying daughter from one of these sages. Girls in the domestic science classes in the country must be taught first of all not to put faith in the quack doctors.

Then there are common ailments in the country which require special attention. Hookworm comes first in the list. Those who know say that 90 per cent of our jíbaros are infected with this disease. Fortunately, home economics teachers may have the cooperation of the department of health in this respect. Then there is the conjunctivitis (*ceguera*), which makes a yearly raid on rural homes. This is a disease that is caused by contact with an infected person, but which is very rare among people who wash their faces daily.

Pediculosis, caused by lice, is a more or less common disease among country children and is also mainly caused by carelessness. The *tiña* is caused by a parasite which attacks the hair and causes it to fall out in patches. It is easily cured but requires instructions as to prevention and treatment. If girls are instructed in this regard they will do a great deal toward the elimination of these diseases. There is the question of taking care of a person ill in bed. The jíbaros, in their ignorance, do not take any steps toward avoiding contagion and even facilitate it through their conduct. There are a good many lessons to be driven home in this particular. Cuts, wounds, and bruises are common in the country and pupils should learn in the school how to deal with them.



TYPES OF HOUSES

Upper: Old type of poorly ventilated and unsanitary house. Lower: The new sanitary concrete house which is gradually replacing the old wooden shelter

FOOD

This is the most important phase of home economics in our rural region.

Our first lesson must be a purely economic one. A country is more prosperous when its inhabitants adapt their tastes to the products of their region. Girls must be taught the good value of the country products, such as sweet potatoes, yautias, malangas, chayotes, calabazas, plátanos, etc. They must be taught the real food value of green vegetables, such as lettuce, cabbage, okra, and others that they can easily raise at their homes.

The diet of our jíbaros is deficient in proteins. The girls should be made to realize this, and to look for a remedy for this condition. Chicken clubs, rabbit clubs, pig clubs, and goat clubs, by raising a supply of meat, will increase its consumption. Home economics should teach the country pupils not only how to raise these animals in the most economical way possible, but also how to preserve the meat

of some of them. They should be taught how to kill a hog and preserve the meat in its own lard or to make sausages, bacon, *sobreasada*, etc. This is actually done by some well-to-do Spaniards in some country sections of Porto Rico, but neither the knowledge nor the need for it has ever reached the poorer people.

The idea of a balanced ration should be conveyed to these country pupils, not necessarily in terms of calories that are contained in food, but in the best proportion of the different kinds of food which should be found in the daily diet. The teaching of food should be daily exemplified in the lunch room, which should be run by the girls taking home economics under the direction of their teacher.

The importance of pure drinking water should be emphasized. They should realize the advantage of going a little farther in search of a spring than to take impure water from the nearest brook.

CLOTHING

First of all our country girls need to be taught plain sewing, making their own dresses; dresses for their little sisters; suits and shirts for their brothers. We find in every barrio some women who make their living by sewing for common laborers and their families. This means that very poor people who have to support a large family out of their 40-cent wages must count on investing part of this meager sum in hiring somebody to sew for them.

The reason for this state of affairs is very simple. Sewing is not taught in the schools, and once the girl is out of school she has to begin working at tasks that require movement of the large muscles, such as carrying cans of water, hoeing, picking up wood, etc., and these movements are an obstacle to the development of the delicate muscular movement required in sewing. This is the reason why, though most of our country girls learn to cook in their own primitive way, sewing is an accomplishment of a few privileged ones. The school, and the school only, will be able to train our country girls to do their own sewing and help their parents in the proper use of their limited income.

This course should consist of patching, mending, hemming, apron making, garment making, sewing buttons, making over garments, and the proper purchasing of materials.

We find again in sewing the application of the first principle of education mentioned in the first part of this conference: "The first duty of the school is to teach pupils to do better the desirable things that they are going to do anyway."

One thing a large number of our country girls are going to do is to embroider garments for American business concerns. In the years 1924 and 1925 we sent to the United States garments valued at \$4,936,-569. This means thousands of girls making their living through this

industry. It is the pressing duty of the rural schools to train the country girls to do this work in a more efficient way and so increase their income and the income of Porto Rico.

There are frequent complaints from the employers of workers that Porto Rican work is of an inferior quality, and that many pieces are actually spoiled. It is said also that if trained workers could be obtained, instead of \$5,000,000 worth of garments we might send \$20,000,000 worth. The bugle is sounding loudly and clearly. Shall we answer the call?

ARGENTINE ROOM IN NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CHILE¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

IN January of this year a simple but imposing ceremony took place in the fine new building in Santiago which now houses the National Library of Chile. The occasion was the inauguration of the Argentine room in the library.

His Excellency the President of Chile honored the ceremony with his presence, as did the Argentine Ambassador in Chile, Señor Malbrán. Among other distinguished guests were Señor Matte Gormaz, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Ramón Montero, Minister of Education, Dr. Francisco Veyga of the Argentine Commission for the Protection of Public Libraries, and Señor Carlos Silva Cruz, Director General of Libraries in Chile.

After Doctor Veyga and Señor Silva had spoken for the library organizations in their respective countries, Señor Malbrán in a delightful speech described the traditional and open-handed hospitality which the Chilean Government and the Chilean people have accorded Argentines who have dwelt in their midst, among them none more deserving or more greatly honored than Domingo Sarmiento, whose work the ambassador proceeded rapidly to sketch. He alluded to the intelligent and sympathetic collaboration which Manuel Montt, the then President of Chile, had unfailingly given to Sarmiento. He spoke of the bust of Sarmiento which decorates the Argentine room, and remarked that it could not be more appropriately placed, since it was in Chile that this illustrious Argentine citizen, who gave the first impulse to the movement for popular libraries, revealed

¹ *Chilean Review* (London), Second Quarter, 1927.

his personality. Finally, in the name of the President and the Minister of Education of Argentina and the Argentine people, Señor Malbrán formally presented the Argentine room, expressing his deep feeling of pride that this duty should fall to him, and his pleasure that both the room itself and the bust of Sarmiento should be intrusted to the culture and nobility of the Chilean people.

Don Ramon Montero, Minister of Education, then returned thanks in the name of his Government for the generous gift made by Argentina. He concluded by asking Señor Malbrán to convey a most cordial greeting to the citizens of Argentina.

At the conclusion of the ambassador's speech Rivarola's sonnet, "To Sarmiento," was recited as a fitting climax to a celebration which emphasized not only the constant expansion of the library movement throughout the sister Republics to the southward but the increased response—particularly on the part of Argentina—to the resolution adopted by the first Pan American Press Conference looking toward increased inter-American reciprocity in the exchange of reading material, both books and periodicals.

ARGENTINA AND HER WORK OF CULTURAL DIFFUSION

In this connection, those who follow Pan American affairs will undoubtedly recall a paragraph from President Alvear in his annual message to the Argentine Congress in 1926, an English version of which reads as follows:

The increasingly important work carried on by the Comisión Protectora de Bibliotecas in the diffusion of intellectual culture, not only within the country but also throughout America as a whole, in accordance with the act of March 18, 1925, should be accented before this honorable body. This act advised the creation of Argentine sections in the national and university libraries of the respective American capitals as, also, in the cultural institutions, legations, and consulates in the important cities of each of the American countries. This initiative, unique of its kind in the civilized world, has been well received and the steps achieved are truly encouraging, 5,818 volumes by Argentine authors having been distributed during the year 1925 among Venezuela, Costa Rica, Honduras, Paraguay, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Colombia, Salvador, Uruguay, Peru, Mexico, and Cuba. During the present year, to date, Chile and Bolivia have similarly received our spiritual offering—that is to say, the best of the inquietudes and dreams of the soul of the nation. And if to this we add that our painters and sculptors, united in one great nationalistic ideal, have jointly and with success submitted their canvases and sculptures to the severe criteria of the European publics, we may affirm with some satisfaction, although without boasting, that we are advancing along paths which will bring Argentine prestige and distinction not alone for the volume of her wealth, public and private, but for the high index of her sons in intellectual and spiritual activities.

It is interesting to note that this work, which originally included merely the distribution of routine government publications among

the remaining governments of the continent, has expanded to include books of all types—complete sets of both the prose and poetical works of national authors, historical collections, works of art and prints—the Comisión Protectora de Bibliotecas receiving a generous appropriation of funds for their purchase.

Pan Americanists in the United States will be interested to know that the Library of Congress recently received from this commission a very generous donation of miscellaneous works, among which may be mentioned 36 standard works on law, 12 on various medical subjects and, in general literature, the following:

J. B. Alberdi, complete set, 18 volumes.

Acevedo Díaz, *La República Argentina*.

Joaquín V. González, *La Argentina y sus Amigos, Patria, Hombres e Ideas Educadores, Fábulas Nativas, y Mis Montañas*.

Guido, *Fusión Hispano-indígena en la Arquitectura*.

Ibarguren, *Manuelita Rozas, Nuestra Tierra*.

Leopoldo Lugones, *La Guerra Gaucha, El Ejército de la Iliada, El Libro de los Paisajes*.

Enrique Rodríguez Larreta, *Zogoíbi*.

Obligado, *Canto Perdido*.

Roberto Payró, *El Falso Inca*.

Pillado, *Buenos Aires Colonial*.

Ricardo Rojas, *La Restauración Nacionalista*.

Manuel Ugarte, *La Joven Literatura Hispano-Americana, La Patria Grande*.

Vicente Fidel López, *Historia Argentina*, 10 volumes.

Hugo Wast, *Desierto de Piedra*.

The Comisión Protectora de Bibliotecas has also sent generous donations of printed volumes to the Pan American Union, Library of the Catholic University, Library of George Washington University, Library of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, and the Robert Brookings School.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN COLOMBIA¹

By Dr. JORGE BEJARANO

Professor of Hygiene in the School of Medicine of Bogotá; Member of the National Red Cross Committee

IN these days when an increasing amount of attention is being devoted to public health in its many aspects a brief history of public health administration in Colombia may be of interest, especially since its recent organization presents some features which have proved to be particularly advantageous.

Colombia, now a nation of 7,000,000 inhabitants, has a wide variety of climate, with a temperature ranging between 40° and 88° F.

It was in 1887 that Colombia first made the preservation of public health a State function. A law enacted that year created the Central Board of Public Health composed of three physicians. This board, which sat in Bogotá, the national capital, created in turn departmental boards dependent thereon and composed of similar personnel. The same law provided that the resolutions or decrees of these boards should have binding force and that they must be obeyed by everyone, including even the civil authorities, who were also obligated to enforce them. To this first organization, which was in operation for 30 years, is due the foundation of public health administration in Colombia—sanitary inspection of river and seaports, city sanitation, school hygiene, etc.

In 1918, Congress passed a new law creating a unified direction and suppressing all the aforementioned boards. This new arrangement had the enormous advantage of placing the public health administration under a single director upon whom the law conferred ample powers. The civil authority can amend or suppress a resolution of the national director of hygiene only in case it infringes or violates a law of the Republic. This unified direction obviates all difficulties arising in boards whose members hold diverse opinions, while it also has the advantage of permitting prompt decision and action in the case of epidemics.

The national director of health, who is always a specialist in the subject, is appointed by the Government. It is his duty to supervise, safeguard, and issue regulations for the public and private health

¹ From *Por la Salud*, Paris, April, 1927.



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE, BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA

Here the production of serums is centralized and laboratory facilities are provided

of the nation, as well as to organize the medical service and sanitary inspection of the river and seaports. A health committee of the National Academy of Medicine, composed of three physicians and a bacteriologist, serves as a consultative body in those cases which the national director of health desires to submit to its consideration.

In the capital of each of the 14 departments there is also a director of health, chosen by the national director and subordinate to him. These departmental directors see that sanitary regulations are enforced in their respective territories, reporting monthly to the national director who, in turn, presents to Congress an annual report on national health progress and sanitary conditions. The national director may also draw up for submission to Congress any bills on health matters which he believes necessary.

By virtue of the law of 1918, already cited, the departments and municipalities are required to meet routine expenditures for health measures; only in case of an epidemic does the nation give financial aid. Every municipality having a population in excess of 4,000 is required to have a municipal health commission composed of a physician, the mayor, and a municipal councillor. Thus it will be seen that the ramifications of the Public Health Service extend to all parts of the nation.

In order to give greater importance to the participation of the State in public health, a law enacted in 1924 provided that the Ministry of Public Instruction should become the Ministry of Public Instruction and Public Health. The director of health, however, continues to enjoy the same autonomy and authority with which he was theretofore invested.

The division of public assistance was created in 1925 by law as a dependency of the National Health Bureau. In accordance with this law, the national bureau was separated into two main divisions—general health and administration and public assistance. Under the former are included city and rural health, food inspection, regulation of the production and sale of alcoholic beverages, sanitation and sanitary inspection, school health, nosological and vital statistics, official laboratories and inspection of biological laboratories in general, regulation of industries dangerous to health, etc.

The second division embraces inspection of hospitals, asylums, almshouses, day nurseries, clinics and dispensaries; prophylaxis of communicable diseases and campaigns against epidemics; vaccination service; child health; workers' housing; industrial hygiene; and the prophylaxis of tuberculosis, syphilis, and alcoholism.

Colombia is doing its utmost to reduce the incidence of and mortality from social and epidemic diseases. Its campaign against tropical anemia has been directed and aided by the Rockefeller Foundation since 1920. The national, departmental, and municipal governments have all contributed in support of this campaign; its success may be measured by the number of patients—1,629,243—treated, and the intensive work in education and sanitation which accompanied the treatment.

Special attention is now given to the cure of venereal diseases in Bogotá and other important cities of the Republic. Dispensaries are maintained for both men and women, and prostitution is under strict police regulation.

Alcoholism has recently been placed under partial restrictions. A law enacted in 1925 requires places selling liquor to close on holidays and early in the evening; limits the number of such places to one for each 1,000 inhabitants; prohibits the manufacture, importation, and sale of beer with an alcoholic content of more than 4 per cent; gives the State direct supervision of the sale of liquors, and places high duties on the importation of all fermented liquors and beverages.

Yellow fever has not been found anywhere in Colombia since 1923, when some cases occurred in one of the interior cities. In order to maintain freedom from this disease an active campaign against the mosquito transmitting it has been waged with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation.

By the provisions of Law No. 99 of 1922 the reporting of the following diseases was made obligatory: Asiatic cholera and cholera

nostras; typhus, typhoid, scarlet and yellow fevers; bubonic plague; diphtheria; smallpox; bacillary and amoebic dysentery; leprosy; epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis; and some others.

Finally, the National Institute of Hygiene, recently established in the city of Bogotá in a fine edifice equipped with every convenience, will centralize the production of serums and vaccines and offer facilities for all examinations and analyses required by modern hygiene.²

Tribute must be paid in closing to Prof. Pablo García Medina, that eminent hygienist now director of public health, to whom Colombia owes perhaps her most important advances in this field, one which touches the happiness and well-being of all Colombians.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

RAILWAY CONSORTIUM.—Representatives of the Buenos Aires and Pacific, the Buenos Aires Great Southern, the Buenos Aires Great Western, the Central Argentine, the Cordoba Central, the Compañía General, the Santa Fé, the Central Buenos Aires, the Midland, and the Rosario-Puerto Belgrano Railways met in conference with the President of the Republic in the latter part of March to consider plans for the colonization of now unoccupied lands, so that the wealth of the nation may be developed. The Ministers of Agriculture and Public Works, who also spoke at this conference, promised their departmental cooperation. President Alvear expressed his satisfaction at the agreement reached and promised governmental aid for the plan. The State railways are not included in this agreement, since they already are under a special colonization law.

The basis of the scheme contains the following points:

The consortium will be organized with the legal status of a commercial company, maintaining direct relations with the Argentine Government and foreign governments from which immigrants come. Each railway company will superintend the settlement of land on its own lines but shall seek only to cover the cost of the land and other appurtenances with a 10 per cent margin for incidental losses. The capital of the consortium will be subscribed by the railways pro rata according to their mileage. Settlers will be given time to pay for land and services at the rate of 7 per cent interest and 1 per cent amortization. If foreign families have no capital for the purchase of animals, implements, etc., during the first year, the companies will advance funds. The consortium will organize cooperative societies in each colony for the sale of provisions. The consortium is to exist for 10 years from the date of signature of its act of association.

² See the *Bulletin* for December, 1926, for a more detailed description of this building.

CATTLE TICK CONTROL.—In accordance with the plan of the Ministry of Agriculture for the control of the cattle tick by the establishment of tick-free, intermediate, and tick-infested zones, the departments of Nogoyá and Tala of the Province of Entre Ríos are to be included in intermediate zones from April 1, after which cattle from infected areas must receive dips and inspection before entering the aforementioned zones.

EXPORTS.—A report of the General Bureau of Statistics of the Nation to the Ministry of the Treasury gives the following facts on exports for the first two months of 1927:

The total value of the first two months' exports of 1927 amounted to 185,873,-824 gold pesos, or an increase of 43,148,683 gold pesos (30.2 per cent) over exports for the same period of 1926.

Quantities of principal exports

| Articles | Exports in January and February | | Difference in 1927 plus (+) or minus (-) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--|
| | 1927 | 1926 | |
| Meats..... tons.. | 160,724 | 140,809 | +19,915 |
| Dried and salted hides.....do..... | 26,564 | 21,231 | +5,333 |
| Unwashed sheepskins.....do..... | 1,648 | 1,775 | -127 |
| Unwashed wool.....do..... | 42,326 | 32,857 | +9,469 |
| Butter.....do..... | 6,621 | 7,663 | -1,042 |
| Casein.....do..... | 3,919 | 3,613 | +6 |
| Suet and tried fats.....do..... | 28,808 | 10,809 | +17,999 |
| Cattle.....units.. | 36,604 | 35,937 | +667 |
| Cereals and linseed..... tons.. | 2,783,174 | 1,325,583 | +1,457,591 |
| Wheat flour.....do..... | 37,434 | 23,450 | +13,984 |
| Bran.....do..... | 62,767 | 42,296 | +20,471 |
| Quebracho extract.....do..... | 33,671 | 34,785 | -1,114 |
| Quebracho logs.....do..... | 7,592 | 11,826 | -4,234 |

ARGENTINE TOURING CLUB ROAD MAP.—The Argentine Touring Club of Buenos Aires is publishing a road and touring map of the Republic. A preliminary map covering the Province of Buenos Aires, the southern part of Santa Fé Province and the eastern section of Córdoba Province has already been issued in a small edition. It is drawn on a scale of 1 to 750,000, showing the railroads, the section and department boundaries, the principal highways, and also the second and third class roads, grade crossings, distance in kilometers from place to place, fords, bridges, elevations, cities, towns, and estates.

BOLIVIA

VILLAZÓN-ATOCHA RAILWAY LEASED.—The Bolivian Government, after careful study of the bids submitted by various firms for the equipment, operation, and consolidation of the Villazón-Atocha Railway, has accepted the bid presented by the Dates & Hunt Co. of Buenos

Aires. Under the terms of the contract the lessees bind themselves to accept the right of the Government to participate in the exploitation of the line, the fixing of the tariffs, and the control of its management. The Government may also rescind the whole contract at any time and again take up the management of the entire line. In order that this railroad may render full service to the public the concessionaries will effect important works for the completion of the line and equip it with all necessary rolling stock. The Government also appropriated \$1,500,000 from the last loan negotiated in the United States for this purpose. The Villazón-Atocha Railway is a very important line for Bolivia, as it unites that Republic with Argentina and brings La Paz within three or four days of Buenos Aires, thus giving Bolivian products an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean.

AIR SERVICE BETWEEN SANTA CRUZ AND PUERTO SUÁREZ.—In accordance with the law of December 17, 1926, which authorizes the establishment of a passenger and mail air line from Santa Cruz to Puerto Suárez and the granting of a yearly subsidy of 20,000 bolivianos to the contracting company, the Chief Executive has made a contract with the Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano to establish this service. The company engages to maintain a monthly service between Santa Cruz and Puerto Suárez, carrying official correspondence free of charge and making a reduction for Government officials of 30 per cent on the passage. Santa Cruz is situated in eastern Bolivia, nearly 400 miles from Puerto Suárez, which is on the Brazilian border.

COLONIZATION IN EASTERN BOLIVIA.—The first steamer flying the Bolivian flag, with which the first river service between eastern Bolivia and Buenos Aires will be opened, arrived recently in the Argentine capital. This steamer, the *Saavedra*, is the property of the Bolivian Concessions (Ltd.), which has a concession of 150,000 square miles in eastern Bolivia. Of this land 20,000,000 acres are mineral and oil concessions. With regard to these concessions the company is allowed four years in which to locate what it wants. The rest of the land is for agricultural purposes. The Bolivian Concessions (Ltd.), has the right to trade, exploit, explore, and export goods free of duties for a period of 25 years, the right to run ships under the Bolivian flag, build railroads and roads, erect wireless stations, factories, sawmills, oil and cotton presses. The company furthermore may bring into Bolivia 12,000 families in the next four years, but is under obligation to introduce only 400 families. For each settler brought into the country the company has the right to take up 1,000 hectares. The first colonists arrived on the *Saavedra*. The route of this steamer, up the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers, is about 1,500 miles. (A brief note on this concession appeared in last month's issue of the BULLETIN.)

INCREASE OF CONSULAR FEES.—A law promulgated February 5, 1927, and effective from that date increases the charge for certification of consular invoices on shipments to Bolivia from 3 to 6 per cent ad valorem. This increased fee continues to be collected at the customhouse of entry into Bolivia except when certification is made by honorary consuls, who will continue to collect the fees themselves. (*Commerce Reports*, April 11, 1927.)

BRAZIL

GOVERNMENT AID FOR FISHERIES.—Admiral Machado da Silva, inspector of ports and coasts of the Ministry of the Navy, also in charge of the Bureau of Fisheries and Sanitation of the Seacoasts, recently gave to the press an interview on the work to be done in Brazilian fisheries, which was in part as follows:

The Ministry of the Navy will undertake to inform fishermen of the market demands for certain kinds of fish and will also instruct them in making the selection of varieties, carrying on statistical work, and overseeing the propagation of certain kinds of fish, as well as transferring fresh-water fish from the Amazon to the other Brazilian rivers, and vice versa. Among the Brazilian mollusks Von Ihering and Von Martius selected 584 species which they fully described, but more work in scientific classification is still to be done. The *unio* is a fresh-water mollusk which produces beautiful pearls. Brazilian oysters also produce fine pearls, which have been brought up by naturalized Japanese in Santos. The whole coast of Santa Catherina is also a treasure-trove of pearls. As early as 1549 Pedro Lopes de Souza, of the captaincy of Santa Ana (Santa Catharina), received orders from Portugal to prohibit the fishing of oysters in order to prevent the robbery of pearls. More oyster beds, therefore, should be started and the fishing of them conducted according to the law, which prescribes the size and quantity of the catch. Shrimps, which are very fine, should likewise be cultivated, and fish of the *piranha* type, which are dangerous to other fish and to man, should be reduced in number. The Museum of Fisheries has been moved to the National Museum, from which the organization of the Brazilian fisheries will be carried on.

IBERO AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—Instructions to be observed by exhibitors of Brazilian products to be shown in the Ibero American Exposition in 1928 has been approved, and the general commission to handle these exhibits installed in the commercial association building in Rio de Janeiro.

CITY PLANNER TO VISIT RIO DE JANEIRO.—Prof. Alfred Agache, of France, an expert on city planning and cheap housing construction and member of many councils for rebuilding the towns destroyed in the war zone, was expected in Rio de Janeiro in June to conduct a series of lectures on the housing problem and to consult with engineers and architects on the technical problems of building, as well as to aid the municipal authorities in planning for more buildings in the city.

RIO-PETROPOLIS HIGHWAY.—The Brazilian Government has begun work on a plan for the connection of Rio de Janeiro with the capitals

or centers of production of the neighboring States. One leading to São Paulo is already under way and it is planned to open to traffic a second highway from Rio de Janeiro to Petropolis, a distance of some 41 miles (66 kilometers), on September 7, 1927. The new highway will utilize some sections of the road to Petropolis constructed by the Automobile Club, which sections will be widened and improved. The width of the road is to be 8 meters and the grade 6 per cent, while the curves will have a minimum radius of 50 meters.

SUGAR.—The Pernambuco government is cooperating with the sugar interests in forming a defense institute which will intervene in the market to prevent price declines by limiting the supply in the markets and by the storage of excess stocks. An operating fund for this scheme is to be raised from a tax to be levied on entries of sugar and by-products of sugar into Recife and on the sale of these commodities. (*United States Commerce Reports*, May 2, 1927.)

MINAS GERAES HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—Under the auspices of President Mello Vianna, of Minas Geraes, the northern part of that State, which is a fertile region, is being opened to trade through a system of main highways the axis of which is the São Francisco River. A road from Januaria to Posse, planned to bring trade from Goyaz and southern Bahia, is being built, as well as that from São Francisco to Brasília, 62 kilometers in length. Plans have been made for roads into the interior from Mathias Cardoso to Espinosa, Montes Claros to Salinas, and Diamantina to Theophilo Ottoni, a total of 1,000 kilometers. Fifteen kilometers of the first are open to traffic and 60 more under construction, 62 kilometers of the second are under way as far as Brejo das Almas, and on the third 17 kilometers have been completed and 43 are under construction. A fourth main highway from Diamantina through Serro to Peçanha has a completed stretch of 20 kilometers, with 180 more being laid out to connect with the Horizonte-Conceição-Peçanha road. The latter now has 150 kilometers open to traffic and will soon reach the city of Conceição. Space unfortunately does not permit the mention of all roads planned.

CHILE

MERCHANT MARINE WEEK.—At the suggestion of Admiral Swett, when Minister of Marine, an assembly of interested persons was convoked for Merchant Marine Week in Valparaíso the last of March, in order to bring out public opinion on the needs of the national merchant marine. Among other matters, the conference favored the continued reservation of coastwise trade to Chilean shipping, the repeal of certain taxes, and the passage of a law subsidizing national naval construction and navigation. In the closing address, Captain Frodden, Minister of Marine, promised his support to the first two of

these measures, but said that he thought the consideration of subsidies would have to be postponed until financial conditions should have improved.

FOREIGN TRADE IN MINING PRODUCTS.—The following table gives Chilean foreign trade in mining products during 1926:

| | Amount | Value |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| IMPORTS | | |
| | | <i>Pesos</i> |
| Iron wire..... kilos..... | 10, 283, 390 | 5, 589, 431 |
| Benzine..... do..... | 19, 279, 553 | 6, 043, 094 |
| Coke..... tons..... | 33, 410 | 1, 693, 509 |
| Coal..... do..... | 105, 811 | 5, 945, 514 |
| Calcium carbide..... kilos..... | 5, 552, 408 | 2, 341, 149 |
| Cement..... do..... | 90, 418, 557 | 10, 052, 951 |
| Dynamite..... do..... | 2, 419, 084 | 11, 325, 283 |
| Pig iron..... do..... | 3, 164, 647 | 1, 507, 090 |
| Corrugated sheet iron..... do..... | 5, 321, 809 | 4, 400, 428 |
| Sheet iron (plain)..... do..... | 13, 493, 555 | 6, 654, 611 |
| Bar iron..... do..... | 36, 506, 746 | 10, 254, 801 |
| Tin plate..... do..... | 7, 119, 708 | 5, 539, 463 |
| Paraffin wax..... do..... | 7, 233, 002 | 6, 537, 478 |
| Crude petroleum..... tons..... | 734, 187 | 55, 541, 183 |
| Kerosene..... kilos..... | 19, 738, 275 | 2, 235, 057 |
| EXPORTS | | |
| Sulphur..... kilos..... | 20, 000 | 18, 150 |
| Borax..... do..... | 28, 030, 664 | 16, 817, 599 |
| Coal..... tons..... | 28, 888 | 2, 313, 838 |
| Copper bars..... kilos..... | 193, 876, 336 | 403, 023, 081 |
| Copper matte..... do..... | 530 | 569 |
| Copper ore..... do..... | 80, 062, 851 | 11, 473, 264 |
| Iron ore..... tons..... | 1, 455, 281 | 12, 733, 301 |
| Silver ore..... kilos..... | 351, 060 | 319, 173 |
| Gold, plate, dust, or bars..... grams..... | 33, 888, 000 | 120, 623, 457 |
| Silver bullion..... do..... | 7, 389, 590 | 1, 032, 367 |
| Nitrate..... metric quintals..... | 14, 526, 354 | 621, 962, 482 |
| Iodine..... kilos..... | 1, 075, 319 | 90, 678, 796 |

EXPORTS OF POTATOES.—Potatoes were exported from Chile during 1926 to the amount of 4,565,829 kilos (kilo equals 2.2 pounds), Peru taking more than half the exports, or 2,529,335 kilos, followed by Argentina with 1,118,486 kilos, and Ecuador, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Panama with smaller quantities.

In connection with the foregoing it may be mentioned that a recent decree requires that all fresh or dried fruit, potatoes, onions, and garlic for export must be inspected in Valparaiso, Talcahuano, or Los Andes, in order to see that they are disease-free and of good quality.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—The BULLETIN, which has followed with interest the development of fruit culture in Chile within the last few years, is pleased to note the progress of a large fruit and vegetable cannery in Los Andes, which has extensive

orchards of its own. Notwithstanding the installation of mechanical processes as far as possible, the cannery employs 300 men and women, turning out from 25,000 to 30,000 cans daily. More than 50 different products are prepared.

NITRATE.—Through the abolition of a 25-year-old agreement between the Chilean Government and the producers of Chilean nitrate, which agreement had to do with regulating the production of the various companies and establishing the price, each company will now be allowed to produce all it can and sell for the best price possible, beginning July 1, 1927. Exports of nitrate, due in part to the competition of synthetic fertilizers, decreased from 25,170,995 metric quintals in 1925 to 16,127,149 metric quintals in 1926.

Much interest is being shown in two new methods of refining the crude nitrate; that known as the Guggenheim process is in successful operation at the Coya Norte plant of the Anglo-Chilean Corporation. Guggenheim Bros. have offered to advance funds for installing the necessary machinery for this process in the other nitrate fields; however, as it is adapted only to large-scale production, its adoption would entail the consolidation of small plants on the same field. The process is said to give a higher yield of refined nitrate than the old processes, and also to permit the profitable working of low-grade deposits. The Prudhomme process, also in successful use, is reported to be adapted to small-scale production.

The Government has taken steps to organize an office for the technical supervision and assistance of the nitrate industry, as also of the production of iodine, a by-product. Señor Pablo Ramírez, Minister of Finance, promised that the freight rates on the nitrate railways would be revised, as well as the duties on bags, machinery, etc., and that concessions for water, docks, and shipments would be regulated. The Government is vitally concerned with the prosperity of this large industry, because a large proportion of the national revenue is derived from the export tax, and also because a depression in sales occasions extensive unemployment.

Chilean nitrate possesses an advantage over some, at least, of the synthetic nitrogenous fertilizers in that it causes no acid reaction in the soil which must be counteracted by the use of lime.

LAPSE OF PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS.—See page 716.

COLOMBIA

CUNDINAMARCA RAILROAD.—The work of extending the Cundinamarca Railroad has been divided in two sections—namely, those of Puerto Liévano and La Tribuna. On the latter section, at the beginning of the present year, 1,000 workmen were employed, this number having been increased to 2,000 in March last. Orders for

308,708 pesos' worth of rolling stock for the Cundinamarca Railroad have been placed in the United States, while additional purchases were made in Colombia for 125,000 pesos.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Council of State recently approved a special credit of 971,202 pesos for constructing and repairing barracks in Bucaramanga, Cúcuta, Cartagena, Popayán, Cali, Manizales, and various other cities. An appropriation of 383,333 pesos was also approved by the council for repaving Bolívar Square in Bogotá, and for improvements in the sewer system of that city.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MAGDALENA RIVER PORTS.—The Minister of Public Works recently signed a contract with a German firm by virtue of which said firm agrees to complete in the ports of Calamar, Magangué, El Banco, Gamarra, Puerto Wilches, Barrancabermeja, Puerto Berrío, La Dorada and in any others which the Government may determine, the improvements necessary for the prompt landing of passengers and efficient handling of freight.

DISTRIBUTION OF \$10,000,000 LOAN.—The Board of Loans has made the following distribution of funds obtained through the recent loan contracted with a banking firm in the United States: For the Central Railroad of the North, \$2,500,000; Pacific Railroad, \$1,300,000; Central Bolívar Railroad, \$600,000; Midwestern Railroad, \$750,000; Carare Railroad, \$500,000; Tolima-Huila-Caquetá Railroad, \$500,000; Nariño Railroad, \$400,000; Cúcuta-Pamplona Railroad, \$400,000; work on the Magdalena River, the Cauca River, Barranquilla and other river ports, \$1,398,053; dredging in the Bocas de Ceniza, \$1,000,000; and bay and port works at Cartagena, \$60,000.

CUBA

SUGAR CONVENTION.—The National Association of Sugar Technologists agreed at a recent session held in Habana to convoke for next December a convention of sugar planters preliminary to an international convention to discuss measures for handling the problems of the world sugar industry. The conference will be divided into three sections—namely, agricultural, mechanical, and chemical. Ten topics will be admitted for discussion in each section. (*Courtesy of Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

PUBLIC WORKS.—In discussing the harbor reclamation work in the port of Habana, Dr. Carlos Miguel de Céspedes, Secretary of Public Works, made the following statement: "With the completion of the reclamation work in the harbor of Habana 117,000 meters of valuable land will have been reclaimed from the sea, of which 80,000 meters will be sold, and considering the purchase price of \$150 a meter offered by a group of Cuban capitalists, these 80,000 meters of new land

represent 12,000,000 pesos to the national treasury, while the work of building the new esplanade along the bay, which is being carried out according to the approved plans, represents an expenditure of only 3,000,000 pesos." (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT PLAN.—During the last quarter of 1926 the department of public works made considerable progress in the highway development program. On the Puerto Plata-Santiago highway, which has been sublet to a private contractor, work was actively pursued, and it is hoped that this important road will be completed in July of the present year. Operations were continued by the department of public works on the section of the Sánchez highway (which connects Santo Domingo with the Haitian frontier) between San Juan de la Maguana and Las Matas. The remainder of this road, from Las Matas to Comendador on the Haitian frontier was let by private contract in January, 1927. Work also progressed satisfactorily on the La Romana-Ceibo highway, which is being built by the Romana sugar central for the account of the Dominican Government. (*Commerce Reports*, April 18, 1927.)

SALE OF DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.—See page 718.

IMPORTATION OF MILK.—See page 718.

ECUADOR

NEW TELEPHONE PLANT.—Several months ago the Ecuadorean Government signed a contract with a Swedish firm for the installation of a new telephone plant in Quito. Construction of this plant is now well under way, and it is hoped that the work will soon be completed, thus providing the capital city with an up-to-date telephone system.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.—The agricultural bureau established several months ago by the Ministry of Agriculture in Guayaquil for the benefit of farmers and stock breeders of the coastal region has rendered very valuable service by disseminating information of interest to such persons. Particularly important work was accomplished in connection with a recent outbreak of anthrax. The Minister of Agriculture now intends to establish a livestock quarantine station in connection with the agricultural bureau in question.

GUATEMALA

OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.—The following interesting table showing the approximate number of landowners and their respective holdings in the various Departments of Guatemala was

printed in the *Boletín de Agricultura y Caminos* (the organ of the Ministry of Agriculture) for January, 1927:

| Departments | Nationals | | Foreigners | | Total amount of land, in manzanas ¹ |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| | Number of land-owners | Amount of land, in manzanas ¹ | Number of land-owners | Amount of land, in manzanas ¹ | |
| Amatitlán..... | 192 | 54,474 | 9 | 15,014 | 69,488 |
| Alta Verapaz..... | 242 | 189,202 | 119 | 456,352 | 645,554 |
| Baja Verapaz..... | 189 | 72,658 | 19 | 49,900 | 122,558 |
| Chimaltenango..... | 593 | 95,992 | 27 | 45,263 | 141,255 |
| Chiquimula..... | 318 | 13,883 | 5 | 19,235 | 33,118 |
| Escuintla..... | 226 | 302,302 | 53 | 133,887 | 436,189 |
| Guatemala..... | 169 | 129,641 | 12 | 64,333 | 193,974 |
| Huehuetenango..... | 645 | 260,637 | 5 | 129,887 | 390,524 |
| Izabal..... | 75 | 20,198 | 33 | 22,118 | 42,316 |
| Jalapa..... | 399 | 75,834 | ----- | ----- | 75,834 |
| Jutiapa..... | 358 | 160,392 | 12 | 75,436 | 235,828 |
| Petén..... | 223 | 9,233 | 1 | 150 | 9,383 |
| Quiché..... | 669 | 64,778 | 19 | 126,946 | 191,724 |
| Quezaltenango..... | 571 | 97,102 | 61 | 57,699 | 154,801 |
| Retalhuleu..... | 364 | 106,203 | 48 | 53,402 | 159,425 |
| Sacatepéquez..... | 970 | 20,598 | 12 | 12,278 | 32,876 |
| Santa Rosa..... | 400 | 103,760 | 35 | 74,204 | 177,964 |
| San Marcos..... | 2,711 | 83,005 | 81 | 69,389 | 152,394 |
| Suchitepéquez..... | 366 | 98,799 | 40 | 48,440 | 147,239 |
| Sololá..... | 496 | 170,355 | 73 | 112,913 | 283,268 |
| Totonicapán..... | 188 | 16,444 | ----- | ----- | 16,444 |
| Zacapa..... | 472 | 76,658 | 7 | 19,164 | 95,822 |
| Total..... | 10,826 | 2,221,968 | 671 | 1,586,010 | 3,807,978 |
| Total land in coffee..... | ----- | 32,984 | ----- | 56,772 | 89,756 |
| Total land in sugar cane..... | ----- | 12,126 | ----- | 5,068 | 17,194 |
| Total land in bananas..... | ----- | 3,396 | ----- | 13,901 | 17,297 |
| Total land in other crops..... | ----- | 219,597 | ----- | 105,259 | 324,856 |
| Total land in forest..... | ----- | 1,153,865 | ----- | 1,405,010 | 3,358,875 |
| ----- | ----- | 2,221,968 | ----- | 1,586,010 | 3,807,978 |

¹ Manzana equals 1.08 acres.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT JALAPA.—In accordance with a decree of March 8, 1927, an agricultural experiment school costing 50,000 quetzales will be established in Jalapa for the purpose of studying the best methods to be employed in the development of public land and lending general assistance to the farmers of that region. It will also cooperate with the rural school board in its work of raising the standard of living and improving the hygiene of the people.

HAITI

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND RADIO SERVICE.—In the report of the Financial Adviser and Receiver General for March are the following facts on telephone, telegraph, and radio service:

The telephone-telegraph service has been satisfactory, with March commercial receipts increased by some 2,500 gourdes over those of February. The con-

struction of the Lascahobas-Hinche line is 60 per cent complete, while it is estimated that automatic telephones will be installed for Petion-Ville subscribers before July 1. The new exchange in Port au Prince was expected to be in operation by May, 1927.

The radio broadcasting station has satisfactorily given regular Friday evening and Saturday morning programs. Tests were made with the transmission of speech over lines to certain provincial towns to improve the reception and broadcasting in these places.

HONDURAS

NEW CITIES.—Due to the growth of the town of Pespire, Department of Choluteca, Congress passed a decree on February 18 raising it to the classification of city. The town of San Marcos de Colón in the Department of Choluteca was also made a city on the same day.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN SANTA BÁRBARA.—Machinery has arrived in Santa Bárbara for the installation of the electric-light plant which, the press reports, is being constructed by private citizens.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—On March 15, 1927, the Chamber of Commerce of Tegucigalpa elected officers for the year 1927, as follows: President, Don José María Agurcia; members of the executive committee, Don Nicolás Cornelsen, Dr. Marco Del Morales; attorney, Licenciado Rubén R. Barrientos; secretary, Licenciado Félix Salgado; and treasurer, Don Fernando A. Pérez.

MEXICO

CENTRAL CONSULTATIVE BOARD OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.—In accordance with the regulations of the organic act on article 28 of the constitution, the Central Consultative Board of Commerce and Industry was installed in Mexico City on February 25 of this year. It consists of the following representatives of the Government departments and organizations named: Señor Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, chairman; Señor Ignacio L. Figueroa, Department of Agriculture and Promotion; Señor Rafael Sandoval R., Department of Communications and Public Works; Señor Daniel R. Aguilar, Department of the Treasury and Public Credit; Señor Manuel E. Izaguirre, Federation of Mexican Chambers of Commerce; and Señor Víctor Díaz de León, Mexican Regional Labor Federation.

The duties of this board include the study of all economic questions affecting the nation's commerce and industry or causing a difference of opinion between two or more States and the suggestion to the executive, through the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, of means for settling such questions. The board is also expected to go over decisions reached by the district boards and to consider the detailed monthly reports submitted by these boards on economic conditions in their respective districts.

NEW RAILWAY BRANCH.—A new branch of the National Railways, about 200 kilometers in length (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), is now under construction in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí, at an estimated cost of 9,000,000 pesos. It will join the line from San Luis Potosí to Tampico at Valles and is designed to give an outlet to a rich agricultural zone. Fifty kilometers are to be completed by July 1.

COMMERCIAL AIR ROUTE.—Plans are being made for the establishment of a commercial air route from Veracruz to Puerto México, Salina Cruz, Tapachula, and San Cristóbal las Casas, thus giving a means of communication with the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the State of Chiapas, as well as with the neighboring Republic of Guatemala.

SUGAR CENTRALS.—During 1926, 135 sugar centrals were in operation in Mexico, the State of Veracruz leading with 37, followed by Jalisco with 28, Michoacán with 15, Puebla with 13, Tabasco with 11, Oaxaca and Sinaloa with 7 each, Colima with 5, Morelos and Nayarit with 3 each, Yucatan with 2, and Guerrero, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, and Zacatecas with 1 each.

NICARAGUA

CONCESSION FOR CANNED-FRUIT FACTORY.—In January Congress approved a concession granted by the Government for the establishment of a canned-fruit factory, which is to be in operation within two years from the date of congressional approval. The concessionary agrees to teach the business to 10 Nicaraguans to be selected by the Ministry of Promotion, and to employ 75 per cent Nicaraguan labor. The concessionary has the right during the 10-year term of the contract to be the sole manufacturer of canned fruit in the district which he chooses for operations, his field being confined to three Departments.

RUBBER CONCESSION REVALIDATED.—A concession for the exploitation of rubber approved by act of March 23, 1926, was rehabilitated under the new administration on December 14, 1926, and published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of February 16, 1927. The concessionaries agree to explore the national forests for different varieties of rubber, including gutta-percha, sending samples of the varieties discovered to foreign markets. During the 20-year term of the contract operations will cover national forests in the districts of Siquia, Río Grande, and Prinzapolka and the townships of San Juan del Norte and Cabo de Gracias in the Department of Bluefields on the Atlantic coast. No other rubber contract is to be granted by the Government during the term of the present agreement.

PANAMA

CONTRACT FOR FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.—The Government has recently signed a contract with an individual for the construction of a hotel to cost not less than \$500,000 to be erected for the accommodation of tourists. The contractor is granted exemption from duty on building materials and equipment for the establishment of recreation fields, swimming pools, automobile service stations, and other auxiliaries. He is also permitted to adapt any portion of the hotel for the presentation of theatrical performances or motion pictures, or to rent the building for the holding of conventions, provided that these uses contribute to the increase of travel to Panama.

PRIZE FOR COOPERATION IN ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—The Highway Commission of Panama decided in April to award the commission gold medal for cooperation in road construction to Señor José Ángel Vargas, mayor of Las Palmas, whose efforts in behalf of road construction have been notable. Moreover, all the central Provinces have shown much progress in highway construction, the towns whose mayors have made considerable improvements being Soná and La Mesa, in Veraguas Province; Ocú, Pesé, and Las Minas, in Herrera Province; Aguadulce and La Pintada, in Coclé Province; and Macaracas, in Los Santos Province.

PARAGUAY

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—On March 3, 1927, an expenditure of 150,000 pesos for the initiation of work on the construction of a highway from San Lorenzo to Itá was authorized by the Government. As the necessary culverts and drains have already been completed, the present work will consist only of paving. Other highway works under construction are bridges over the Paso-Pé on the Asunción-San Bernardino highway and the construction of a 5-kilometer (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) macadam highway from Dos Bocas to Zabala-cué.

ORANGE-PACKING COMPETITION.—On April 10, 1927, an orange-packing competition, the first of its kind to take place in Paraguay, was held in Areguá under the auspices of the Agricultural Bank. Numerous prizes were awarded, and a practical demonstration covering the complete care of the fruit from the time it is picked to its shipment was made before an enthusiastic group of the farmers of that section.

AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION.—Among the bulletins recently issued by the Bureau of Agriculture through the press was one dealing with methods to be used in combating various insect and parasitic enemies of the rice plant, the cultivation of which is coming to be recognized by Paraguay as a promising source of national wealth.

PERU

FOREIGN TRADE.—The following figures were published recently in the *Bulletin* of customs statistics for 1926:

Foreign trade for 1926, exclusive of that through Iquitos and by parcel post, amounted to 41,767,167 Peruvian pounds, as against 38,294,019 Peruvian pounds in 1925. The total exports amounted to 23,966,249 Peruvian pounds, as against 21,648,745 Peruvian pounds in 1925, or an increase of 2,317,504 Peruvian pounds for 1926. The volume of exports in 1926 was 1,739,253 tons, against 1,306,102 tons in 1925, the increases showing in almost all the principal exports. Increases in mineral ores and concentrates show new activities in zinc and copper mining in the northern part of the Republic, these exports combined in 1926 being 60,459 tons, worth 1,430,353 Peruvian pounds, as against 21,812 tons in 1925 valued at 745,428 Peruvian pounds.

The principal exports of 1926 compared with those of 1925 are as follows:

| Product | 1925 | 1926 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> |
| Petroleum..... | 951,412 | 1,198,756 |
| Cotton..... | 39,903 | 48,981 |
| Sugar..... | 208,140 | 329,794 |
| Copper with gold and silver..... | 36,799 | 39,742 |
| Mineral ores..... | 14,883 | 34,665 |
| Mineral concentrates..... | 6,929 | 25,794 |

Imports amounted in 1926 to 607,324 tons, worth 18,235,601 Peruvian pounds, against 550,181 tons worth 17,075,311 Peruvian pounds in 1925. The customs receipts for 1926 amounted to 2,803,700 Peruvian pounds, against 2,862,746 Peruvian pounds in 1925. The decrease in revenue on exports was due to the low prices of cotton and sugar which prevailed throughout the year and still continue.

SALVADOR

PUBLIC WORKS.—The President's message read before Congress on February 14, 1927, gives the following account of public works:

It is expected that all the sanitation, sewer system, paving, and water supply of the capital, San Salvador, begun in October 1923, will be completed on June 30, 1928. Since most of the work in the principal sections has already been finished at lower cost than anticipated, the administration broadened the existing contracts to include underground cables for the lighting system, power, telegraph, and telephone systems, the building of sidewalks, extension of the water supply, and other improvements now under way. The sanitary sewers, drainage for rainwater and the water supply, the placing of the underground telegraph, telephone, and electric cables, the construction of gutters and walks, the paving and the filtration plant are now complete.

HIGHWAYS.—The President's message of February 14, 1927, gives the following facts on highways:

The highway system approved by the Government for construction covers the western, central, and eastern zones of the country with some 1,600 kilometers of asphalt, concrete, and macadam arterial and regional roads costing approximately \$10,000 per kilometer. Work was begun in February, 1926, on the international highway from Santa Ana to the Guatemalan frontier. Of this road 15 kilometers were completed at the end of December, 1926.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN TRADE DURING 1926.—According to official reports printed in the *Diario Oficial* of March 16, 1927, the total value of Uruguayan foreign trade for the year 1926 was 168,045,247 pesos. Listed under general classes and compared with those of 1925, the imports and exports were as follows:

| Classes of commodities | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| IMPORTS | | |
| | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> |
| Livestock..... | 462,554 | 289,806 |
| Raw materials..... | 7,826,621 | 8,141,140 |
| Foodstuffs..... | 13,622,550 | 14,403,107 |
| Cigars and tobacco..... | 724,823 | 711,930 |
| Hardware and paper..... | 9,517,358 | 9,657,254 |
| Farming implements..... | 2,889,608 | 2,647,004 |
| Dry goods and other merchandise..... | 6,489,870 | 6,575,702 |
| Musical instruments..... | 71,200 | 88,800 |
| Fuel..... | 11,026,305 | 11,440,424 |
| Tanned hides..... | 54,077 | 61,639 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 19,753,697 | 19,255,124 |
| Total..... | 72,438,663 | 73,271,830 |
| EXPORTS | | |
| Livestock products..... | 87,754,624 | 86,302,946 |
| Agricultural products..... | 8,601,396 | 5,702,540 |
| Mining products..... | 1,524,116 | 2,258,925 |
| Products of the hunt and fisheries..... | 331,257 | 293,665 |
| Miscellaneous articles..... | 460,898 | 183,137 |
| Ship provisions and supplies..... | 36,724 | 32,204 |
| Total..... | 98,709,015 | 94,773,417 |

INCREASE IN ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—The following table prepared by the Secretary of Public Works and printed in *El Día* (Montevideo) of March 31, 1927, shows the increase in the amounts spent by that department during the last four years in its program of national improvement:

| | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Port of Montevideo: | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> |
| Workshops..... | 259,294 | 287,979 | 323,073 | 303,031 |
| Repairs..... | 90,446 | 89,687 | 57,459 | 566,068 |
| New works..... | | 55,070 | 346,597 | 316,402 |
| Highways: | | | | |
| New works..... | 762,899 | 1,209,258 | 625,910 | 612,297 |
| Repairs..... | 697,236 | 814,586 | 697,940 | 855,032 |
| Wages and general expenses..... | 226,725 | 247,980 | 274,210 | 381,453 |
| Hydrography..... | 233,941 | 50,749 | 140,384 | 370,674 |
| Sanitation..... | | 136,110 | 706,261 | 652,068 |
| Architecture..... | 959,130 | 731,593 | 664,391 | 757,523 |
| Railways..... | | 781,470 | 668,970 | 1,850,500 |
| Total..... | 3,229,673 | 4,434,487 | 4,505,200 | 6,667,052 |

CONSTRUCTION OF LOW-PRICED HOUSES.—According to *Arquitectura*, Montevideo, of February, 1927, the Architectural Society has organized a committee of architects to direct the construction of low-priced houses, as specified by a decision of its members on December 17, 1926. The work of this committee will afford an opportunity for many persons formerly unable to pay the prices asked to have the services of experts at a nominal cost. The committee will cooperate with the society for planning and directing the construction and financing of houses involving an expenditure of not over 2,500 pesos.

VENEZUELA

PORT IMPROVEMENTS.—Last March, Mr. Wall, manager of the La Guaira Port Corporation, stated that prior to the formation of definite plans for the far-reaching port improvements contemplated the corporation has begun the construction of a large custom warehouse, half of which has been already completed and put into use; the lengthening from 15 meters to 85 meters of a wharf for sea-going vessels of moderate size; a 100-meter (meter equals 3.28 feet) combined extension of two of the wharves to accommodate ships up to a capacity of 7,000 tons; a new dock for coastwise shipping, and a reinforced concrete extension of the customhouse pier. The lighthouse will be provided with a powerful rotary electric light and an auxiliary light, the pier railway system will be lengthened, and supplementary improvements such as new locomotives, cars, electric cranes, barges, and machinery introduced.

WAREHOUSE CAPACITY.—The following figures, taken from graphic charts printed in *El Nuevo Diario*, Caracas, of March 15, 1927, show how the needs arising from increased importation through the port of La Guaira have been met by augmented storage facilities in that port:

Imports through La Guaira

| Year | Tons | Year | Tons |
|------|--------|------|---------|
| 1890 | 69,423 | 1920 | 62,292 |
| 1895 | 60,816 | 1922 | 42,591 |
| 1900 | 40,106 | 1923 | 49,002 |
| 1905 | 50,810 | 1924 | 70,081 |
| 1910 | 34,751 | 1925 | 94,257 |
| 1915 | 41,007 | 1926 | 147,850 |

Warehouse capacity in port of La Guaira

| Years | Square meters ¹ |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1890 to 1913 | 3,095 |
| 1917 to 1918 | 3,664 |
| 1920 to 1921 | 4,054 |
| 1926 to 1927 | 7,044 |

¹ Square meter equals 10.26 square feet.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE LOAN.—Six per cent gold bonds of an Argentine Government loan of \$21,200,000 for public works were put on sale at 99 per cent on April 28, 1927, by J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York City. The bonds are direct external obligations of the Argentine Government running from May 1, 1927, to May 1, 1961, to be retired at par by a cumulative sinking fund.

CHILE

COMPTROLLERSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC.—See page 717.

COLOMBIA

MUNICIPAL LOAN.—Executive Order No. 6 of January 31, 1927, authorizes the municipality of Pereira to contract a loan with the Mortgage Bank of Bogotá for the sum of 800,000 pesos. These funds will be employed to pay off the debts of that municipality, to enlarge and improve the waterworks and the electric-light system, and to construct a sewer system and sanitary market.

COSTA RICA

INCREASE IN INSURANCE.—Figures taken from an official statement of the National Insurance Bank of Costa Rica, a State monopoly, showed at the end of February, 1927, written insurance to the amount of 48,837,118 colones, or an increase of 3,222,772 colones over the previous month. Of the total sum 3,678,877 colones represents life insurance, 44,141,072 fire, and 1,017,168 labor insurance.

ECUADOR

WORK OF THE KEMMERER MISSION.—The financial mission under Professor Kemmerer, which recently completed its labor in Ecuador, prepared 25 projects for the improvement of financial conditions in that Republic, some of which are the following: Procedure for handling customhouse documents of foreign origin, creation of the Central Bank of Ecuador (see page 718), coinage law, general banking law, regulations for agricultural insurance contracts, organic budget law, memorandum on the organization and activities of the administration department of the Government, reorganization of Government

accounts and the establishment of a comptrollership, project of law for the revision of the present tax system on rural property, amendments to the penal law, project of law to take the place of the actual income-tax law, project of law on customhouse tariffs, project of law on administration of customhouses, report on public credit, report on public works, report on the proposed railroad from Quito to Esmeraldas, project of amendments to the Civil Code of Judicial Procedure and the organic law of the judicial power, report on the liquor monopoly, report on stamp law, project of law on amendments to certain articles of the constitution, and report on municipal finances.

HAITI

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The Financial Adviser and Receiver General gives the following information in his report for March, 1927:

For the first half of the present fiscal year total expenditures from revenues were 23,287,000 gourdes. This is approximately 1,000,000 gourdes less than the 24,256,000 gourdes expended in the first six months of 1925-26. Most of the decline occurred in expenditures out of revenue for debt service and for public works, while the principal increases occurred in disbursements for the gendarmerie, for public health, agriculture, and vocational education.

MEXICO

INTER AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION.—At a session of the Mexican section of the Inter American High Commission held on April 7, 1927, Señor Luis Montes de Oca, Secretary of the Treasury, took his seat as chairman ex officio of the section. The other members are Señores Carlos Díaz Dufoo, secretary; Miguel S. Macedo, Jaime Gurza, Fernando de la Fuente, Miguel Sánchez de Tagle, Luis Aragón, Federico Jiménez O'Farril, and Elías S. A. de Lima.

INSURANCE.—The daily press reports that insurance as a means of saving has become very popular in Mexico. During 1926 the four leading companies wrote life and endowment insurance to the amount of 36,000,000 pesos, whereas in 1910 the total insurance in effect written by all companies since they started operations in Mexico amounted to only 47,000,000 pesos.

Three thousand members of the police force in Mexico City have taken out group life insurance for 1,000 pesos each, this being the first time that they have enjoyed the protection of insurance.

SALVADOR

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.—The President, in his message read before Congress on February 14, 1927, gave the following figures on revenues and expenditures for 1926:

During 1926 the total revenue was 22,314,797.95 colones, which shows an increase of 1,994,489.08 colones over receipts for 1925. The expenditures of

the Government for the year amounted to 21,922,929.55 colones, being an increase of 1,651,855.40 colones over the expenditures of 1925, as shown in the following table:

| Expenditures | 1926 | 1925 | Increase | Decrease |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Colones</i> | <i>Colones</i> | <i>Colones</i> | <i>Colones</i> |
| National Assembly..... | 100,799.04 | 63,316.70 | 37,482.34 | ----- |
| Presidency..... | 117,806.42 | 92,578.65 | 25,227.77 | ----- |
| Interior..... | 3,025,040.22 | 3,207,453.89 | ----- | 182,413.67 |
| Promotion and Agriculture..... | 2,616,140.68 | 2,420,828.04 | 195,312.64 | ----- |
| Public Instruction..... | 1,686,938.99 | 1,449,803.39 | 237,135.60 | ----- |
| Foreign Relations..... | 135,437.68 | 113,940.84 | 21,496.84 | ----- |
| Justice..... | 884,580.56 | 821,669.32 | 62,911.24 | ----- |
| Charity and Public Health..... | 815,235.83 | 788,308.52 | 26,927.31 | ----- |
| Treasury..... | 1,386,574.93 | 1,367,299.25 | 19,275.68 | ----- |
| Public Credit..... | 6,325,863.46 | 5,781,502.91 | 544,360.55 | ----- |
| War and Marine..... | 4,271,926.11 | 3,629,989.12 | 641,936.99 | ----- |
| General Ministry..... | 556,585.63 | 534,383.52 | 22,202.11 | ----- |
| Total..... | 21,922,929.55 | 20,271,074.15 | 1,834,269.07 | 182,413.67 |

URUGUAY

TREASURY BALANCE AT END OF 1926.—According to the *Diario Oficial* of March 16, 1927, the gross expenditures of the Government during the year 1926 were 31,557,611 pesos, and the gross receipts through all sources, 31,923,228 pesos, leaving a balance of 365,617 pesos.



LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA

VISIT OF BRAZILIAN LAWYERS.—A delegation of Brazilian lawyers recently visited Buenos Aires, where they were entertained by the law school of Buenos Aires University, the Jockey Club, the Federation of Law Schools, and other associations.

CHILE

LAPSE OF PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS.—According to an amendment to the Mining Code, dated December 26, 1926, petroleum concessions and claims the exploitation of which is not begun within one year after the promulgation of the amendment will be declared null and void.

HOUSING LOANS.—Regulations of the law on private employees, approved January 21, 1927, prescribe the manner of obtaining loans

from the private employees' retirement fund, said loans being granted only for the purchase or erection of dwellings. A depositor desiring a loan must have to his credit in the retirement fund an amount equal to a certain proportion of the purchase price of the property, this proportion increasing with the value of the property. Loans up to 80 per cent will be made on property valued at not more than 60,000 pesos, and up to 70 per cent on property valued at not more than 100,000 pesos (peso equals \$0.121). Interest is payable at the rate of 8 per cent and amortization at the rate of 1 to 4 per cent. Forty per cent of the total retirement fund, which now amounts to 55,000,000 pesos, will be available for these loans.

COMPTROLLERSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC.—Under date of March 18 a decree was issued creating the Comptrollership of the Republic, a project to this effect having been prepared by the Kemmerer Commission while in Chile. The Comptroller's Office will unite the entities formerly known as the Court of Accounts, General Bureau of Accounting, National Property Section, and General Statistical Bureau.

CUBA

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—The House of Representatives has approved a bill amending the present constitution of the Republic, with a vote of 94 against 8. The bill awaits the action of the Senate. The salient amendments are the following:

1. Establishment of a Federal District in the city of Habana.
2. The right of suffrage for Cuban women over 21 years of age, after passage of legislation regulating it.
3. Recognition of minorities in the lists of voters, in the Senate Chamber, and in the House of Representatives, and in the provincial councils and municipalities.
4. Compatibility of elective offices, such as those of senators and representatives, with positions such as professorships and cabinet posts.
5. Suppression of the office of Vice President of the Republic.
6. Succession of the Secretary of State to the Presidency of the Republic in the absence or death of the President.
7. Independence of the judicial power.
8. Creation of a Council of State composed of a chairman and 17 members, representing, respectively, the following organizations: National University; provincial institutes; National Council of Veterans of the War of Independence; the Amigos del País Commercial Society; National Academies of Science and Literature; the colleges of lawyers and notaries; Association of Landowners; Planters' Association; chambers of commerce; labor organizations; banks and navigation companies; and the railroad and tramway companies.
9. Abolition of the right of a President of the Republic to reelection for a second term.
10. Prohibition of amendments to the constitution without the consent of two-thirds of the total number of members of each legislative chamber. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SALE OF DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.—Law No. 617, approved on March 30, 1927, provides that from the 1st day of July, 1927, the sale of drugs, patent medicines, and chemical products in the Dominican Republic will be permitted only to pharmacists. However, in locations where there are no pharmacists, business houses will be authorized to sell drugs, patent medicines, and chemical products.

IMPORTATION OF MILK.—Decree No. 619 prohibits the importation of skimmed milk into the Dominican Republic from April 6, 1927, date of the promulgation of said decree in the *Gaceta Oficial*. The Government adopted this measure considering that milk is the main article of food for infants and small children and hoping by this means to have better and purer milk supplied for public use.

ECUADOR

CENTRAL BANK OF ECUADOR.—One of the projects prepared by the Kennerer financial mission recently in Ecuador, and which has now been put into effect by virtue of a law published in the *Registro Oficial* of March 12, 1927, is the creation of the Central Bank of Ecuador. Said bank is founded for a period of 50 years which, however, may be extended by law; the home office is in Quito, with branch offices in various other cities and towns. The bank shall have an authorized capital of 10,000,000 sucres, which may be increased to 20,000,000 sucres by a vote of at least six members of the board of directors and with the sanction of the President of the Republic. The shares, which will be registered and have a par value of 100 sucres each, will be divided into two classes—namely, class A and class B. The shares in class A will be held exclusively by banking institutions carrying on commercial banking business in Ecuador and can not be given as security for loans or other obligations. For subscription to shares in class B there are no restrictions. The bank will be under the administration of a board of directors composed of eight members, until the election of a director who will be the ninth member of the board and represent the shareholders of class B.

LAW ON WORKING CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS PROHIBITED TO WOMEN.—The full text of the aforementioned law, No. 24, was published in the *Registro Oficial* of March 11, 1927. The following is a summary:

Under this law proprietors of all kinds of factories or workshops are obliged to provide safe and sanitary working conditions for their workers. It shall be the duty of labor inspectors to see that proprietors and employers carry out the sanitary regulations as dictated by the health authorities. Workshops must be kept clean and free from all sources of infection, and provided with proper light and ventilation. Smoking is forbidden in all workshops. The number of persons allowed to work in one room shall be determined by the health authori-

ties. In factories where the work calls for the use of materials producing dust, lint, or other impurities in quantities large enough to endanger the health of the workers, ventilators must be installed, or some other means of purifying the air.

It is forbidden to employ women and children under 18 years of age in the following occupations: Work where white lead or other poisonous coloring matter is used, also that which requires the handling of paints or varnishes containing arsenic or lead, the fabrication of explosives or inflammable materials, or shops where such materials are handled, heavy manual labor, such as stoking, loading or unloading vessels or greasing machinery in motion. In the case of women workers, prospective mothers shall be granted four weeks' leave before childbirth and shall not return to work until six weeks after confinement, receiving during that entire period 50 per cent of their salary. Employers shall not dismiss, without legal reasons, pregnant women.

For workers employed in stonecutting, marblework, polishing with emery, and other occupations where the eyesight is endangered, employers are obliged to provide shields or some other protection for the eyes; independent workers in these trades must provide such protection for their eyes on their own account. All industrial establishments shall have a first-aid department to care for workers in case of accident.

All proprietors, employers, and workers failing to comply with the provisions of this law shall be fined in accordance with article 22 of the regulations on the general inspection of labor.

HONDURAS

BORDER CUSTOMHOUSES.—Decree No. 39 passed by Congress on February 1, 1927, provides for the establishment of border customhouses at the following places:

Paraíso and Texíguat, in the Department of El Paraíso; San Marcos, El Triunfo, and Namasigüe, in Choluteca Department; Goascorán and Aramecina, Valle Department; San Antonio del Norte and Marcala, La Paz Department; Colomancagua and San Antonio, Intibucá Department; Mapulaca and La Virtud, Gracias Department; Copán and El Paraíso, Copán Department; La Encarnación and San Marcos, Ocotepeque Department; Macuelizo, Santa Bárbara Department; El Cinchado, Cortés Department; and Awawas, Colón Department.

MEXICO

ALCOHOL BUREAU.—An executive decree of March 30, 1927, creates the Alcohol Bureau in the Department of the Treasury and Public Credit. This bureau will have charge of the enforcement of the laws relative to the collection of taxes on alcohols and alcoholic beverages, with the exception of surcharges on customs duties.

NICARAGUA

FORESTRY LAW AMENDED.—The forestry law of January 21, 1918, was amended throughout on February 19, 1927.

PANAMA

LAW GOVERNING STOCK COMPANIES.—Law No. 32, of February 26, 1927 published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of March 16 provides for the formation and regulation of stock companies in Panama and for the operation of foreign stock companies in the country.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PENAL CODE.—On February 14, 1927, the National Assembly amended numerous articles of the Penal Code, which were published as amended in the *Gaceta Oficial* of March 9, 1927.

AMENDMENT ON IMMIGRATION.—Law No. 16, passed by the National Assembly on January 31, 1927, amends law No. 13 of 1926, in reference to article 1, which prohibited the immigration of all Chinese, Japanese, Syrians, Turks, East Indians, Dravidians, and Negroes of the Antilles and Guianas whose native language is not Spanish. This law, mentioned in the February issue of the *Bulletin*, as now amended exempts from the prohibition all persons who are nationals of countries belonging to the Pan American Union.

DELEGATE TO COURT OF ARBITRATION.—On March 29, 1927, Dr. Harmodio Arias, jurist and member of the National Assembly, was reappointed as Panaman delegate to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

CHILE—ITALY.

TREATY OF PEACE.—An important historical event was the signing February 24 of the treaty between Chile and Italy. So many treaties in history have provided for defensive or offensive war that this one, of which the sole purpose is to secure peace, deserves to be signaled. Inspired by "the desire of the two countries to strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite them and increase the cordiality of their relations," it establishes a procedure for the peaceful settlement of any disagreement which may arise between them. A permanent arbitration commission, to consist of five members, of whom three shall not be citizens of the contracting powers, is to be appointed. Should the findings of this commission, on any dispute which may arise, not be accepted by either of the powers concerned, the dispute is to be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, whose decision shall be executed in good faith. It is provided that the treaty, which is of 10 years' duration, shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the contracting powers as members of the League of Nations.

Since this is the first treaty which Italy has concluded with any trans-Atlantic power, it has excited great interest in that country.

His Excellency Don Enrique Villegas, Chilean ambassador at the Quirinal, has stated that he believed it to be the first of a series of treaties between Italy and the Latin American States and between Chile and the great powers.

MEXICO

OPIMUM CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL.—On February 25, 1927, President Calles signed a decree promulgating the International Opium Convention and Protocol celebrated at The Hague, January 23, 1912. (*Diario Oficial*, March 18, 1927.)

SALVADOR

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONVENTION.—On May 27, 1926, the National Assembly of Salvador ratified the Pan American Sanitary Convention and final act signed in Habana on the 14th and 15th of November, 1926, respectively. (*Diario Oficial*, February 14, 1927.)

CONVENTION, PROTOCOL, AND FINAL ACT, SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.—On May 24, 1926, the National Assembly of Salvador ratified the convention, protocol and final act of the Second Conference on Opium signed under the auspices of the League of Nations at Geneva on February 19, 1925. (*Diario Oficial*, February 14, 1927.)



**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
AND EDUCATION**

ARGENTINA

SECOND CONGRESS OF NATIONAL HISTORY.—The Second Congress of National History organized by the American Academy of History of Argentina was held in April in Jujuy. Among the delegates were representatives of the Governments of Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay, which once formed part of the Vice Royalty of Río de la Plata, representatives of the provincial governments, legislative and judicial bodies, the Ministries of Public Instruction, War, and Agriculture, national universities, and scientific bodies. Many interesting papers were presented.

ARGENTINE ASSOCIATION FOR PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.—Under the presidency of the Duke of Amalfi, Spanish ambassador to Argentina, a meeting was recently held in Buenos Aires to establish an Argentine Association for the Progress of Science by invitation of the organizing committee of the scientific congress to be held in Cadiz in May, 1927.

BOLIVIA

EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS.—The Board of Directors of the National League of Teachers at a recent meeting passed the following resolutions: To ask the Government, through the General Administration of Public Instruction, that teachers who have diplomas and have given long years of service shall have preference for positions in secondary and special schools over those who have not the same qualifications; to request that teachers who have, by virtue of a decree of February 18 last, ceased to exercise their profession shall continue to enjoy the benefits of their salaries until they shall have taken the examination for competence to which they are eligible, together with the probationary teachers of the Republic; also to request the Director of Public Instruction to hold these examinations as soon as possible.

COLOMBIA

REORGANIZATION OF THE FINE ARTS SCHOOL.—The Minister of Public Instruction has allocated the sum of 50,000 pesos to meet the expense of reorganizing the School of Fine Arts in Bogotá. Part of this fund will be employed in bringing an Italian instructor to teach in the school.

SCHOOL OF LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.—Decree No. 174 of February 3, 1927, establishes the regulations for the School of Law and Political Science of the National University, including in its curriculum the following subjects:

First year: Philosophy of law, Roman law, sociology, constitutional law, and political economy. Second year: Civil law (first course), Roman law (second course), international political law and diplomatic history, public finances, and canonical law. Third year: Civil law (second course), civil procedure (first course), forensic practice, penal law, and criminal procedure. Fourth year: Civil law (third course), mercantile law (land and maritime), civil procedure (second course), private international law, and Roman law (third course). Fifth year: Civil law (fourth course), mining legislation, administrative law, statistics, and legal medicine.

NORMAL INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.—The course of study in the National Pedagogic Institute for Women in Bogotá for the present year will comprise three groups of professional instruction corresponding to the first three years of the normal course, in which the following subjects will be offered: Religious instruction, Spanish (literature, composition, grammar, spelling), languages, history, geography, mathematics, biology, horticulture, chemistry and physics, domestic science, sewing, drawing, writing, gymnastics, and music.

COSTA RICA

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL OPENED.—On April 4, 1927, classes in the Agricultural School of Costa Rica, recently established in accordance with a decree of last December, were opened with a total enrollment of 17 pupils. Located on an estate near San José, the school offers unusual opportunities to the youth of Costa Rica for the study of agriculture. The general course, embracing a three years' curriculum, which includes mathematics, English, chemistry, botany, agronomy, horticulture, and physics, aside from numerous electives and practical experience, leads to the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture, a further degree of agricultural engineer being given upon the conclusion of a year of postgraduate work.

CUBA

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—Statistics published recently by the Secretary of Public Instruction for the school year 1925-26 show that the daily attendance at the public schools in Cuba during that period was greater than at any time during the history of the Republic, the daily number of pupils in school having been 237,684.

SCHOOL FOR JOURNALISTS.—At a recent meeting in Habana the National Press Association resolved to establish a school for journalists in that city. One of the members of the association was accordingly appointed to draft a project for the organization and curriculum of the school. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

MUNICIPAL THEATER FOR HABANA.—The mayor of Habana, Señor Miguel Mariano Gómez, has conceived the idea of building in that capital a municipal theater and auditorium in order to provide a suitable place in which national musical organizations may give concerts. Municipal architects are already preparing the plans for this theater.

ECUADOR

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A fine spirit of philanthropy was shown by Señorita Magdalena Pérez Pallares, of Quito, in donating funds for the establishment and support of a training school for girls in that city. At this school, which will be called Instituto Pérez Pallares in honor of the donor, needy children between the ages of 7 and 11 years will be given instruction in domestic science in order to prepare them to earn their living later on in life. A savings fund will be operated in connection with the school where the children may deposit their savings from the sale of articles made by them, thus providing a small fund to help establish them in some trade or business on leaving the school.

GUATEMALA

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—On March 21, 1927, the Secretary of Education announced that within a short time a school for the blind would be established in Guatemala City. The initial work of organization will be carried on by the principal and three of the teachers of the Mexican School for the Blind, their services having been loaned by the Mexican Government; afterwards one of the teachers will remain to become the principal of the school in Guatemala City.

HAITI

SCHOOLS.—The Agricultural Service reports the following on schools under its supervision:

Final examinations for the second trimester were held in the Central Agricultural School on March 29, 30, and 31. All members of the second-year class were employed at the end of the trimester as farm-school teachers or assistants, with the exception of two or three in the industrial division. It was also necessary to employ a few first-year students in order to fill all the vacancies in a number of new schools to be opened on April 1st.

The farm schools show an increasing enrollment; two more, one at Port au Prince, and one at Grande Vincent, having recently been opened. The school at Hinche, opened in February, has an enrollment of 50 for evening courses. This is the third night school organized by the teachers for older boys and men. Selected cottonseed was sent to the agricultural agents for the farm schools and the farmers.

Industrial education is being carried on in the reform school, where electrical installations have made possible the use of new machinery. A large number of chairs are being manufactured to fill an order. The school band is improving. The J. B. Damier Industrial School is developing very satisfactorily, having a fine *esprit de corps* among the students. During the month of March several large printing jobs were completed in the school printing shop; also 25 first-aid cabinets were made for the rural schools. The Gonaïves Industrial School was to be opened on April 3. A member of the reform school auto-repair department is being transferred to this school to give instruction there and to repair Government and private automobiles upon a business basis. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser Receiver General*, March, 1927.)

MEXICO

COOPERATION BETWEEN MEXICAN AND UNITED STATES TEACHERS.—American and Mexican teachers in the Imperial Valley of California and Lower California have organized a joint committee for promoting international good will and interscholastic activities. Among the events planned by this committee was an observance of the birthday of Benito Juárez in a school in Mexicali, Mexico, in which American teachers took part. This courtesy was in acknowledgment of a visit by Mexican teachers to a California town on February 22, in honor of George Washington's birthday. It was also planned to observe Child Health Day, May 1, with competitive

games on the Calexico, Calif., playground by pupils from both sides of the international boundary. The Mexican pupils received free passage through the American customs and immigration barriers for this contest.

NEW ACADEMIC DEGREES.—At an April session of the University Council, of the University of Mexico, Mexico City, it was decided to offer courses in the School of Jurisprudence leading to the degrees of master and doctor in laws and social sciences and to diplomas as experts in municipal and industrial organization and in criminology.

NICARAGUA

MUSIC SCHOOL.—Congress has granted 30 córdobas a month as a subsidy to the music school which Señor Abel Montealegre, of Chinandega, is to establish in Managua.

PANAMA

SEÑOR DUNCAN MADE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—On March 31, 1927, President Chiari appointed Señor Jephtha B. Duncan Minister of Public Instruction, to fill the vacancy left by the appointment of Señor Méndez Pereira, the former minister, as diplomatic representative in Europe. Señor Duncan, who has served before in the Ministry of Public Instruction as Undersecretary, is the owner and editor of *The Times*, an afternoon daily paper of Panama City.

PARAGUAY

REGISTRATION IN NORMAL SCHOOL.—According to late reports a total of 245 students has been enrolled in the classes of the normal school in Asunción for the coming school year. The practice school has an enrollment of 1,174; 629 being in the girls' division, 481 in the boys' section, and 64 in the kindergarten.

PERU

PROHIBITION OF SCHOOL HOME WORK.—Considering that the five or six hours prescribed for school work by the general school regulations should be sufficient if well arranged, an order has been issued by the education authorities that no home work shall be required of primary pupils in the government or private schools. Teachers are to arrange study periods and class work so that the pupils can prepare their lessons without the added burden of work at home.

ANTI-ILLITERACY LEAGUE.—The Anti-Illiteracy League brought its year's work to a close in the latter part of March, at which time it reported that in Lima and Callao it had taught 425 illiterates, including old and young people and children, to read and write. This society is composed of young women who have given their time

to this valuable and patriotic work. The Director General of Instruction visited the society on its closing day to witness the distribution of prizes to the pupils.

RECTOR OF SAN MARCOS UNIVERSITY.—On March 12, 1927, the assembly of San Marcos University elected Dr. José Matías Manzanilla to the post of rector, which office he has been filling temporarily.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—During February teachers' institutes, lasting nine days, convened at Lima and in other parts of the country. Discussions were held in the mornings and practical demonstrations in the afternoons. Among the subjects discussed were: "Personal and Social Hygiene," "Civic Integrity as a Basis for Good Citizenship," "The Protection of Childhood and How the Teacher Can Help," "How Can the Teacher Improve Himself and Avoid Routine Methods?" These institutes were well attended and awakened great enthusiasm among teachers and normal students.

A NEW PUBLICATION.—A bibliographical journal entitled *La Nueva Educación* (The New Education) has made its first appearance. It reviews educational publications and proposes to assist Peruvian teachers through the dissemination of information on recent educational trends.

SALVADOR

SCHOOL FACTS.—In the report of the Secretary of Public Instruction for the year 1926, read before the legislative session of Congress on February 16, 1927, the following facts are given:

The number of official schools is now 849, or 116 more than in 1923. There are now 52 schools per 100,000 inhabitants, a proportion which the department hopes to raise by adding 337 more schools. There is one teacher to each 33 children in school. The following table shows the general increase in schools:

| | Schools | Enrollment | Teachers |
|-----------|---------|------------|----------|
| 1923..... | 733 | 36,751 | 1,053 |
| 1924..... | 782 | 44,791 | 1,133 |
| 1925..... | 826 | 49,749 | 1,465 |
| 1926..... | 849 | 51,933 | 1,555 |

The total number of pupils registered in public and private schools is 58,612. The visiting delegates of the department have found it advantageous to give public lectures on pedagogy, for which purpose the country has been divided into 63 circuits. The lectures were heard by the general public as well as teachers.

The School Building Section during 1926 turned over for use buildings in Ayutuxtepeque, Ilopango, Apopa, El Congo, and El Rosario, and has continued work on the former vocational school in Santa Ana, now being converted into a central graded school. Schools of this same type are being finished in Chinameca, Nahuizalco, La Ceiba de Guadalupe, and Cuscatancingo, while others are being built at Ahuachapán, Nejapa, Tonacatepeque, and San Martín. A plan for teaching the rudiments of agriculture by means of school-garden compe-

titions has developed, so that there are now 35 schools having such gardens with reference libraries.

The Normal School for Young Men is giving courses in music, physical culture, and manual training under three German instructors contracted by the Government last year. The Government has given 321 scholarships for students of both sexes in private and official primary, secondary, vocational, and normal schools. The Government has also given subsidies to 28 private schools.

URUGUAY

STATISTICAL NOTES.—During the year 1926, 1,112 public primary schools were open throughout the Republic, with 3,240 teachers, a total enrollment of 134,228 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 103,164. There were, in addition, 63 night schools for adults, with 308 special instructors and teachers, an enrollment of 7,386 students, and an average attendance of 4,911; 2 normal institutes, 2 schools for deaf-mute children, 3 open-air schools, 1 playground, 25 visiting teachers; also school clinics, children's libraries, etc.

As in previous years, both the day and the night schools offered special courses in singing, gymnastics, modeling, sloyd, dressmaking, manual arts, commercial instruction, drawing, and languages. (From the *Anales de Instrucción Primaria*, January, 1927.)

INCREASES IN TEACHERS' SALARIES.—The new budget for Government schools provides for increases every four years in the salaries of primary teachers and school principals.

ATTENDANCE IN SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.—According to a report of Dr. José Pedro Segundo, dean of the Department of Secondary and Preparatory Education, in Montevideo, printed in *La Mañana* of April 6, 1927, a total of 3,235 pupils have enrolled in the secondary and preparatory schools of that city for the coming school year, about 2,410 of this number being enrolled in the secondary schools and 825 in the preparatory schools. It is interesting, furthermore, to note that the preparatory course in medicine has an enrollment of 275; law, 210; pharmacy, 61; dentistry, 38; engineering, 93; architecture, 138; and surveying, 10.

LECTURE BY AMERICAN JURIST.—On March 29, 1927, at the close of the First Congress of International Law, over which he had presided in Montevideo, Dr. James Brown Scott, eminent American jurist and authority on international law, gave a lecture in the university of that city on "Spanish Influence in the Formation of International Law."

ADDITIONAL GIFT OF BOOKS FOR LIBRARY.—An additional gift of 163 volumes, including works on literary, scientific, medicinal, and legal subjects, was recently made the National Library of Uruguay by the Argentine Commission for the Protection of Public Libraries. The present donation brings the number of volumes in the Argentine section of the National Library up to 1,500.



LABOR

CHILE

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES.—New regulations of the law prohibiting night work in bakeries provide the following:

Work shall commence at 4 a. m.; master bakers shall not maintain in their establishments dormitories for workers; two bakers may work from 1 a. m. in the preparation of the dough; women shall not be employed as bakers; and bakers lending themselves to violations of the law will be severely punished.

GUATEMALA

SHOE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—An association open to all shoemakers employing more than two assistants was recently organized in Guatemala with its seat in Guatemala City. Its purpose, according to by-laws approved by the Government, will be to organize concerted action on the part of the Guatemalan shoemakers to offset foreign competition; to perfect the quality of the output; to study the introduction of labor-saving machinery and more hygienic methods of manufacture; to work toward the improvement of native raw material in quality and quantity; and to effect the enactment of tariff laws favorable to the industry.

PERU

PEONAGE LABOR FORBIDDEN.—The Indian delegates to the Peruvian Regional Federation of Indigenous Laborers recently sent to President Leguía a communication expressing their gratitude for his issuance of the decree forbidding free service. These 20 delegates have been in Lima for some time seeking Government protection from the regional peonage system.

VENEZUELA

REGULATIONS FOR WORKMEN EMPLOYED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—At the instruction of President Gómez, a circular telegram was recently sent to all superintendents of public construction work forbidding the purchase and use of alcoholic liquors by the workmen under their charge, and granting absolute freedom of action in the purchase of food and other supplies.



SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE RED CROSS.—On March 15, 1927, the Argentine Red Cross opened in Buenos Aires new free courses in child care, hygiene, first aid, care of the sick, and nursing.

Due to rising waters in the Grande, Chico, and Perico Rivers of Jujuy Province, as well as other streams swollen by torrential rains, the city of Jujuy was endangered last March, being saved from floods by the construction of a dike. However, much damage was done to property along the low banks of the river. Government aid was offered to the sufferers and the Argentine Red Cross sent clothing and supplies to this district.

PHYSICIAN RETURNS FROM STUDY IN UNITED STATES.—Dr. Pedro Escudero, sent by the municipality of Buenos Aires to make a special study of diabetes in the United States, has returned to the medical school of the University of Buenos Aires. He is to establish an institute for the treatment of diabetes in Rawson Hospital.

BRAZIL

COURSE ON EYE DISEASES.—A course on diseases of the eye was opened on May 2 in the General Clinic in Rio de Janeiro. The lectures are for physicians and students, to whom diplomas will be given on satisfactory completion of the course.

BOTAFOGO GENERAL CLINIC.—The Botafogo General Clinic of Rio de Janeiro, due to donations from the public, has been able to do much good among the poor since its foundation in 1900 by Dr. Luiz Barbosa. It is now planned to move into a new building which allows a wider scope of service. The Gaffré and Guinle families, as well as other wealthy citizens, have been generous contributors to the funds of this institution, the two families mentioned having supported the child-welfare service.

PUBLIC HEALTH BABY CLINIC.—On March 25, 1927, a free clinic under the Children's Hygiene Office was opened in Santa Thereza ward to serve expectant mothers and children up to 6 years of age. Trained midwives will be at the service of the office for the assistance of poor mothers, who will receive advice on caring for their babies. Dental care will be given the teeth of preschool children and expectant mothers, while lessons in cooking children's food will be given to mothers.

HEALTH SUPERVISION IN THE SCHOOLS.—The Junior Section of the Brazilian Red Cross, according to a report published by the League of Red Cross Societies, has instituted a model medical service for sick and anemic children as well as a free school canteen for poor children at the Jacarepaguá School in Rio de Janeiro, where the Junior Red Cross has been organized since December, 1925.

The medical service is under the direction of the school doctor for the district and of two Red Cross nurses. Children requiring special care are referred to the Red Cross institute, which receives children attending schools belonging to the Junior Red Cross.

Other children are treated at school, being given special diet and sun treatment in the school grounds. The pupils at this school, who number 140, showed marked improvement in health after two months of this daily supervision.

The nurses engaged in the work are the first in Brazil to be definitely assigned to health work in the schools. So successful, however, has the experiment proved that plans are now being drawn up by the Red Cross for creating a body of school nurses, and the scheme will shortly be submitted to the educational authorities for their approval.

The equipment required for the school canteen and health center in the Jacarepaguá School was furnished entirely by Juniors attending the Nilo Peçanha School. The running expenses—medicines, food, and clothing—are met by donations from the funds of several junior groups and from other friends of the movement.

CHILE

SEÑOR POBLETE TRONCOSO ASSUMES IMPORTANT POST.—Señor Moisés Poblete Troncoso, formerly Assistant Minister of Public Health, Assistance, Social Welfare and Labor, has become chief of the American section of the International Labor Bureau in Geneva.

RED CROSS REORGANIZED.—A decree of December 31, 1926, gives the new statutes whereby the Chilean Red Cross is reorganized in accordance with new legislation and activities along sanitary and social lines. (*Diario Oficial*, March 16, 1927.)

NURSES' HOME.—The *Information Bulletin* of the League of Red Cross Societies reports in its issue for April 1, 1927, that the Minister of Health, Assistance, Social Welfare and Labor recently issued a decree for the establishment of a nurses' home in Santiago. The aim of this institution is to contribute to the moral and material welfare of graduate and other nurses recognized by the Medical School of the University of Chile: By protecting the interests of the nursing profession; by doing everything in its power to raise the standard of the nursing profession, and to confer on it the dignity and social standing it enjoys in other countries; by promoting the professional

improvement of its members through the provision of a library and the organization of postgraduate courses, lectures, scholarships, and study trips abroad; by founding a magazine to be called *La Enfermera Moderna* (*The Modern Nurse*); by creating a nurses' registry; and by establishing a code of nursing ethics.

VACCINATION.—The vaccination or revaccination of all inhabitants of Chile within a year has been ordered by the Bureau of Public Health, preference to be given to babies and to persons working or living under crowded conditions.

HOUSING LOANS.—See page 716.

COLOMBIA

PRISON REFORMS.—Last March two Italian experts on prison reforms arrived in Bogotá under engagement to the Colombian Government to study the prison system in actual use in Colombia and to suggest improvements therein.

MEDICAL MISSION TO STUDY LEPROSY.—The Colombian Government has commissioned Dr. Francisco de P. Barrera and Dr. Ignacio Chala to make a trip to Hawaii for the purpose of studying the organization and administration of the leper hospitals in that Territory, as well as the methods employed for the treatment of leprosy.

COSTA RICA

PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES.—According to the *Diario de Costa Rica* of March 27, 1927, the Minister of Foreign Relations, in conformity with a recent decree of the Assistant Secretary of Hygiene and Public Health, has issued orders advising all Costa Rican consuls that tuberculosis has been added to the list of diseases the declaration of which is obligatory, and that a medical certificate attesting that the possessor is not suffering from any contagious disease, especially tuberculosis and leprosy, will be required of every person presenting a passport to be visaed. Port physicians have been forbidden to allow anyone not having such a medical certificate to enter the country, and have been authorized to make a physical examination in case the certificate should appear unsatisfactory. These regulations, however, will not apply to Costa Ricans abroad nor foreigners resident in Costa Rica who are returning home.

EXTENSION OF ACTIVITIES.—An additional appropriation of 200 colones monthly recently accorded the child health station in San José has enabled it to extend its activities, feeding many more children daily.

CUBA

MOTION-PICTURE CENSORSHIP.—The *Gaceta Oficial* of March 17, 1927, publishes the regulations of decree No. 1521, issued September 20, 1926, by virtue of which a board of censors for motion pictures

was created. According to the regulations said board is empowered to inspect all films brought into the country for rental, sale, or exhibition purposes; films of domestic manufacture are exempt from this examination, except when they are to be used for public exhibition. The board may prohibit the exhibition of films offensive to the national sentiments of a friendly nation; also those of a licentious or immoral character. The board shall promote the exhibition of educational films and foster the development of the film industry in Cuba and the production of national films tending to educate the public along civic lines.

HOME FOR THE AGED.—The Secretary of Public Health and Charities recently published a statement regarding the progress made in the construction of the home for the aged at Triscornia. Already 34 pavilions, costing 500,000 pesos, are completed, providing accommodation for 400 persons. This institution may be said to be one of the finest of its class in North America. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

TREATMENT OF CANCER.—The National Board of Health and Charities has decided to open a bureau for the treatment of cancer in the eastern part of the Republic. A special service for cancer patients will also be established by the Board of Public Health in the Calixto García Hospital of Habana, where two additional wards in the hospital, one for men and the other for women patients, are to be built for this purpose. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES AND HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Secretary of Sanitation and Charities has received advice from France that the trained nurses engaged in that country have sailed from Havre on their way to the Dominican Republic. These nurses were engaged by the Government to establish and direct in Santo Domingo training schools for nurses in connection with the National Hospital and the Padre Billini Hospital. For the completion of the new and up-to-date building of the Padre Billini Hospital, the Secretary of Sanitation and Charities has requested an appropriation from the Executive Power of \$30,000. When this building is entirely completed it will undoubtedly be the finest hospital in the Republic.

ECUADOR

MOTION-PICTURE CENSORSHIP.—By virtue of an Executive decree a board of censors for motion pictures has been established in the capital of every Province. These boards must pass on all films previous to their public exhibition in the various cities and towns. Films depicting crimes and all those which the board of censors may

deem offensive to public morals are forbidden. For the entertainment of children only such films shall be shown as may have been prepared for this particular purpose or those especially approved by the board of censors; otherwise the admittance of children under 14 years of age to motion-picture theaters is forbidden.

LAW ON WORKING CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS PROHIBITED TO WOMEN.—See page 718.

GUATEMALA

ORGANIZATION OF JUNIOR RED CROSS LEAGUE.—According to the *Diario de Centro-America*, Guatemala City, March 23, 1927, a Junior Red Cross league has been organized in Totonicapán, head of the department of the same name. Great interest was manifest in its organization, all the pupils, teachers, and many others being present at the formal act of organization.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.—By an act of February 19, 1927, and subsequent measures, antityphoid and paratyphoid vaccination was made compulsory in the Guatemalan Army.

HAITI

PUBLIC-HEALTH STATISTICS.—In his report for March, 1927, the Receiver General gives the following public-health statistics:

The March admissions into the hospitals of Cap Haïtien, Cayes, Gonaïves, Hinche, Jacmel, Jeremie, Petit-Goave, Port au Prince, Port de Paix, and Saint Marc totaled 708. The outpatients, including those of the 240 rural clinics, numbered 60,401. Wassermann tests numbered 899; X-ray examinations, 210; injections for treponematosis, and of neo-salvarsan, salvarsan, and bismuth totaled 33,953; 48,075 pieces of property were given sanitary inspection and 69 foreign ships inspected.

POSTGRADUATE STUDY FOR HAITIAN PHYSICIANS.—The Rockefeller Foundation has granted a series of scholarships to the National School of Medicine and Pharmacy in Haiti, which will enable graduates to study in the medical centers of the United States and Canada. Tentative appointments have been made of the following physicians: Anatomy, Dr. Molière Civil; pathology and histology, Dr. Joseph Perrier; bacteriology and clinical pathology, Dr. Édouard Petrus; physiology, physiological chemistry, and pharmacology, Dr. Nelaton Camille; obstetrics, Dr. Joseph Buteau; medicine, Dr. Louis Hyppolite; surgery, Dr. Martial Bourand; and hygiene and sanitation, Doctor Lafleur.

HONDURAS

CHILD-WELFARE WORK.—The *Gota de Leche*, or free milk station and baby clinic, operated with the aid of the Government by an association of ladies in Tegucigalpa, plans to establish a day nursery for babies of working mothers, and also an asylum for homeless children.

FREE BLOOD TESTS.—The Board of Health of Honduras has notified the press that persons desiring a blood test may have one made free by the health department, which is open for this work one morning a week.

MEXICO

CHILDREN'S WEEK.—At the initiative of the respective Rotary Clubs it was planned to celebrate Children's Week in San Luis Potosí and Yucatan. The elaborate program arranged for the former State included a children's parade, children's matinees, an oratorical contest, and many festivities of varied description. Among the other numbers were lectures on school hygiene, measures for the reduction of infant mortality, infant care, the necessity for devoting the largest proportion of revenues possible to education, and the future of the nation and preservation of friendly relations with other nations. There was also a better babies contest for children from two months to two years of age.

"ADVICE TO MEXICAN MOTHERS."—Under this title the Bureau of Biological Studies has published 20,000 copies of a pamphlet on infant care, written by Dr. Emiliano Torres, which will be distributed to mothers in small towns and the country, where knowledge of proper methods of caring for babies is especially deficient. The bureau issues this pamphlet as one means of cooperating with the Bureau of Public Health in its efforts to reduce infant mortality.

RED CROSS MAGAZINE.—The Mexican Red Cross has commenced the publication of an illustrated magazine which will be the official organ of the society. The first number, which appeared on December 1, 1926, includes an editorial from which we quote the following passage:

By the publication of this magazine, the Mexican Red Cross Society realizes one of its most cherished hopes, that of making known to all classes of the public the great advantages offered, especially to the poor amongst them, by the admirable work of the Red Cross. Its aim is to awaken a spirit of service and mutual help amongst all sections of the population.

The review, which will be published fortnightly, is edited with the utmost taste, includes a large number of drawings and photographs, and is in every way suited to encourage the wider diffusion of the Red Cross ideal. (*Information Bulletin*, League of Red Cross Societies, February 15, 1927.)

PANAMA

DIVISION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING.—The decree issued April 4 authorizing the establishment of the Sanitary Engineering Division in the National Department of Hygiene and Public Health provides that the sanitary engineer shall draw up a sanitary code. The new Division of Sanitary Engineering will soon undertake permanent

engineering work to destroy breeding places for mosquitoes. A sanitary engineer lent to the Republic by the Rockefeller Foundation will conduct the work until the Panaman engineer now studying in the United States under an International Health Board fellowship has completed his training and returned. The sum of \$15,000 is to be included in the 1927-28 budget as a sanitation appropriation.

PARAGUAY

YEARLY REPORT OF ANTIHOOKWORM CAMPAIGN.—Interesting information regarding the activities of the National Bureau of Hygiene and Public Assistance working in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation in the antihookworm campaign is set forth in a résumé of the annual report printed in *El Orden*, Asunción, of March 7, 1927, important details being as follows:

Making a census of the population, compelling the installation of sanitary conveniences, treating those persons affected by hookworm, and spreading information on the disease, its cure, and prevention by pamphlets and illustrated lectures, the bureau finished work in three districts, began and completed a campaign in 14 cities and districts, and initiated work in nine others during the year, more or less permanent dispensaries having also been established in many of the chief cities. Aside from its regular activities, the department vaccinated 21,687 persons against smallpox and supplied the child health station with helminthics.

The following table shows the increased intensity with which the campaign has been carried on each year:

| Year | Census | Treatments | Sanitary installations made |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1924..... | 74, 183 | 51, 964 | 1, 751 |
| 1925..... | 115, 740 | 129, 064 | 15, 020 |
| 1926..... | 180, 007 | 220, 681 | 27, 443 |

The total cost of this work during 1926 was 2,704,319 pesos. Of this sum 70 per cent was paid by the Paraguayan Government, making an increase of 10 per cent over that paid by the Government during 1925.

GIFT OF SEWING MACHINES.—It was stated in *El Diario*, Asunción, of February 24, 1927, that a shipment of 26 sewing machines had been sent to Encarnación to be distributed among the women who, having lost their own during the recent cyclone, had been unable to purchase others. This shipment was made by the women's committee, which opened a public subscription for the relief of the cyclone victims, collecting nearly 1,500,000 pesos.

PERU

FIRST NATIONAL PERUVIAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The First National Congress of Medicine is to be held in Lima, Peru, from July 2 to 27, 1927. The program includes a very wide range of

medical subjects for discussion under general classifications. Specialists in the lines covered by each committee will preside over the various sections, such as surgery, sanitation, psychology, bacteriology and infections, and other general groups.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The press reports that infant mortality in Lima decreased during 1926 to the lowest figure yet recorded for Peru, 14.20 per hundred births. During the years 1915, 1916, and 1917 the infant mortality rate was 22 per hundred, which shows a decrease of one-third in 10 years. The proportion of births over deaths has increased from 115 ten years ago to 147 in 1926. The present decrease in infant mortality is ascribed to the efforts of the Committee for the Protection of Children and the National Institute of the Child in carrying on educational campaigns in child care and in giving medical advice.

SALVADOR

PUBLIC-HEALTH ACTIVITIES.—The Undersecretary of Public Health and Charity included the following facts in his report for the year 1926, read before the National Assembly in February, 1927:

Dr. Carlos R. Lardé y Arthés, who, after a period of study in Europe and the United States, was made head of the antimalaria sanitation section, conducted a campaign to reduce mosquito-breeding places. During 1926, 483,533 houses were inspected for this purpose, of which 8,557 were found to contain breeding places. Swamps, ponds, and other places containing stagnant water were oiled or drained and 200,000 quinine and iron pills distributed. A smallpox vaccination campaign was carried on by 14 traveling vaccinators. The total vaccinations during the year amounted to 146,025, of which 49,469 were second vaccinations. The Institute for the Preparation of Vaccines is soon to be housed in its own building by the health department.

In the antihookworm campaign a total of 25,813 treatments were given, 2,019 sanitary latrines constructed, and 1,967 started; 2,206 lectures on the subject of hookworm were given to a total of 16,571 persons; and 24,633 leaflets on the subject were published and distributed.

A free clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases is being conducted by the General Board of Health, which will also install a laboratory for this work. The School Medical Service has been reorganized with the added assistance of a visiting nurse. Better baby competitions were held in San Salvador, Santa Ana, San Miguel, Chalatenango, San Vicente, Cojutepeque, Zacatecoluca, Ahuachapán, La Unión, Sonsonate, and Santa Tecla. The Ministry of Public Health and Charity publishes a *Bulletin* covering the activities of the department.

Under the organized charity administration of the Government are 11 hospitals, 5 orphan asylums, 2 day nurseries, 2 poorhouses, 5 medical and surgical clinics, 1 insane asylum, 1 tuberculosis sanatorium, the Salvadorean Red Cross, and the Society for Public Charity.

SALVADOREAN RED CROSS.—The Salvadorean Red Cross, which was reorganized during 1926, plans to establish the Junior Red Cross, and to give financial aid to the school of trained nursing in connection with Rosales Hospital in San Salvador. It gave \$1,000 to assist

the hurricane victims in Cuba, contributed toward the medicines for the Government free clinic, furnished toys and clothing to poor children at Christmas, and sent aid to the Azores and to the Bulgarian refugees upon the request of the League of Red Cross Societies. The Red Cross now has 21 chapters in different towns, and plans are being considered for building a Red Cross headquarters.

URUGUAY

NEW HOSPITALS.—On March 20 and 27, 1927, new hospitals were opened in Sarandí de Yí and Aiguá, respectively. It has also been reported that nine other hospitals, constructed in conformity with the needs of their several communities, are soon to be opened in San Ramón, Prando, San Gregorio, Minas de Corrales, Lascano, Treinta y Tres, Tacuarembó, Rivera, and Trinidad.

VENEZUELA

CAMPAIGN FOR HOSPITAL FUNDS.—According to recent reports, plans for the construction of a new hospital in the city of Trujillo have been launched and a large committee appointed to aid in the collection of funds.



ARGENTINA

ALFONSINA STORNI ENTERTAINED.—The Women's Club of Argentina, entertained at a tea in Buenos Aires on March 19 for Señorita Alfonsina Storni, well-known Argentine poetess, in honor of the recent presentation of her comedy *El Amo del Mundo* (*The Master of the World*). A number of poems by the honor guest were recited as part of the program of entertainment.

COLOMBIA

PERMANENT DELEGATES FROM COLOMBIA TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—The Government of Colombia recently issued a decree appointing Dr. Antonio José Restrepo permanent delegate to the League of Nations and to the various associate organizations and commissions of that body.

NICARAGUA

DESIGNATES FOR PRESIDENCY.—On February 25 Congress approved, and on March 2, 1927, the President published, the election of General Bartolomé Viquez and Deputy Francisco José Argüello as First and Second Designates for the Presidency of the Republic.

PARAGUAY

DIPLOMATIC RANK RAISED.—Information has recently been received that the rank of the Chilean diplomatic representative in Asunción has been raised from Chargé d'Affaires to Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

URUGUAY

TOUR OF MUSICIAN PLANNED.—With the purpose of making better known the musical productions of Uruguay, Señor Enrique Caroselli Widmar has been authorized by the Government to make a special tour of the United States.

VENEZUELA

MEMORY OF RAILROAD PRESIDENT HONORED.—At the initiative of friends and admirers, a bust of Señor Gustavo Knoop, executed by the well-known Venezuelan sculptor Pedro M. Basalo, was unveiled at Los Teques on April 2, 1927. As Señor Knoop, the late president of the Grand Venezuelan Railroad, was an ardent lover of trees, many parks along the railroad having been established by him, it was most appropriate that the monument raised in his memory should be placed among the pines which he had planted at Los Teques.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MAY 15, 1927

| Subject | Date | Author |
|--|-----------------|--|
| BOLIVIA | | |
| Bolivian labor law amended..... | 1927 Mar. 24 | Legation. |
| BRAZIL | | |
| Publication on road building in the State of Bahia, laws and regulations. | Mar. 5 | Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia. |
| Municipal improvements. Recife..... | Mar. 12 | Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco. |
| Constitution of the State of Amazonas, promulgated Feb. 14, 1926. | Mar. 23 | Geo. E. Seltzer, consul at Manaus. |
| The Bahia carbonado and diamond trade during 1926..... | Mar. 24 | Howard Donovan. |
| Annual report of the Companhia de Navegacao Bahiana for 1926. | Mar. 25 | Do. |
| Second centennial of the coffee tree in Brazil..... | Apr. 1 | C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo. |
| Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for March, 1927, also Brazil's foreign trade for 1926. | Apr. 7 | Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Important new Brazilian rubber company..... | Apr. 12 | Edward C. Holden, vice consul at Para. |
| French capital purchases interest in the State Bank of Sergipe... | Apr. 15 | Howard Donovan. |
| CHILE | | |
| Chile's budget for the year 1927..... | Apr. 9 | C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso. |
| COLOMBIA | | |
| Loans contracted by municipalities and departments of Colombia. | Apr. 1 | Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla. |
| Annual report on commerce and industries of Buenaventura for the year 1926. | Apr. 7 | Charles Forman, consul at Buenaventura. |
| Review of commerce and industries of Santa Marta for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1927. | Apr. 20 | Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Santa Marta. |
| COSTA RICA | | |
| February report on commerce and industries..... | Mar. 8 | Roderick W. Uneles, vice consul in charge, San Jose. |
| The National School of Agriculture opened its doors in San Jose, on Apr. 4, 1927. | Apr. 1 | Legation. |
| Review of the commerce and industries for March, 1927..... | Apr. 12 | Roderick W. Uneles. |
| CUBA | | |
| Commerce and industries of Matanzas, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1927. | Apr. 6 | Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Matanzas. |
| Review for the Isle of Pines, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1927..... | Apr. 12 | Sheridan Talbott, consul at Nueva Gerona. |
| New decision of the Cuban Treasury Department, concerning the 1½ per cent gross sales tax. | Apr. 13 | Edward Caffery, consul in charge. |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | |
| Law No. 617 of Mar. 30, 1927, prohibiting the sale of drugs and patent medicines by business houses. | Apr. 9 | James J. Murphy, consul at Santo Domingo. |
| Annual report on commerce and industries of Puerto Plata district for 1926. | do. | W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata. |
| Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending Mar. 31, 1927. | Apr. 12 | Do. |
| Dominican Government revenues in March, 1927..... | Apr. 20 | James J. Murphy. |
| ECUADOR | | |
| Annual report on the commerce and industries of Ecuador for the year 1926. | Mar. 26 | Harold D. Chum, consul in charge Guayaquil. |
| New monetary law of Ecuador, decree of Mar. 4, 1927, published in Registro Oficial, Mar. 19, 1927. | Apr. 20 | Do. |
| GUATEMALA | | |
| Annual report on commerce and industries of Guatemala for the year 1926. | Apr. 1 | Philip Holland, consul at Guatemala City. |

Reports received to May 15, 1927—Continued

| Subject | Date | Author |
|---|----------------|--|
| HAITI | | |
| Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending Mar. 31, 1927. | 1927 Apr. 1 | Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien. |
| The growing tobacco industry in northern Haiti..... | Apr. 19 | Do. |
| Economic and commercial summary of Haiti for March, 1927..... | Apr. 21 | Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince. |
| HONDURAS | | |
| Mahogany contract awarded..... | Apr. 11 | Richard Ford, consul at Tegucigalpa. |
| Review of commerce and industries for March, 1927..... | Apr. 21 | Do. |
| NICARAGUA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of Bluefields district, quarter ending Mar. 31, 1927. | Apr. 7 | A. J. McConnico, consul at Bluefields. |
| PANAMA | | |
| Report on commerce and industries for March, 1927..... | Apr. 14 | H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama. |
| New building for National City Bank, Panama City branch.... | Apr. 18 | Do. |
| PERU | | |
| February-March review of Peruvian economic and trade conditions (1927). | Mar. 25 | Geo. A. Makinson, consul at Callao-Lima. |
| SALVADOR | | |
| Annual review of commerce and industries for the year 1926..... | Mar. 30 | W. J. McCafferty, consul at San Salvador. |
| March, 1927, review of commerce and industries..... | Apr. 4 | Do. |
| VENEZUELA | | |
| Financial conditions in Maracaibo..... | Apr. 8 | Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo. |
| General business conditions of Puerto Cabello, quarter ending Mar. 31, 1927. | Apr. 15 | George P. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello. |
| Foreign trade of La Guaira during March, 1927..... | Apr. 20 | Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at La Guaira. |
| Statement of the "Banco Comercial de Maracaibo," for Feb. 28, 1927. | Apr. 22 | Alexander K. Sloan. |
| Review of commerce and industries of La Guaira, quarter ending Mar. 31, 1927. | Apr. 23 | Daniel J. Driscoll. |

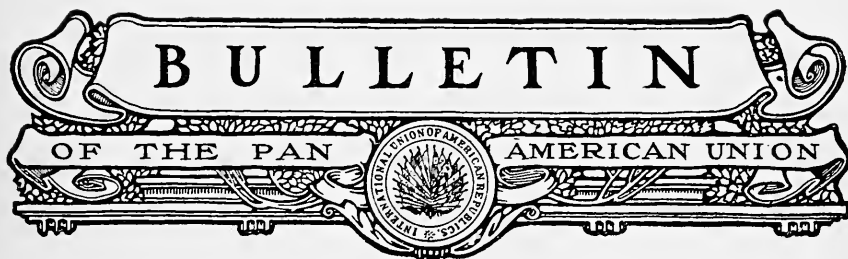
TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Chile's New President..... | 741 |
| Three Notable Pan American Conferences..... | 743 |
| I. Third Pan American Commercial Conference. | |
| II. Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission. | |
| III. Second Pan American Conference on Uniformity of Specifications. | |
| Integrating Mexico Through Education..... | 762 |
| By Moises Saenz, Sub-Secretary of the Department of Education of Mexico. | |
| Jorge Bermúdez..... | 778 |
| Colonization Opportunities in Bolivia..... | 782 |
| By David Weeks, Professor of Rural Economic Problems, University of California; Special Investigator for the Bolivian Government. | |
| New Monetary Unit for Ecuador..... | 787 |
| Leprosarium of São Roque, State of Paraná, Brazil..... | 790 |
| Air Transport in Brazil..... | 796 |
| Transcontinental Route from Buenos Aires to Mollendo..... | 798 |
| Mineral Resources of Honduras..... | 807 |
| School Savings..... | 809 |
| Agriculture, Industry and Commerce..... | 810 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—United States—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Economic and Financial Affairs..... | 823 |
| Argentina—Colombia—Cuba—Paraguay—Peru—Uruguay. | |
| Legislation..... | 825 |
| Brazil—Dominican Republic—Mexico—Nicaragua. | |
| International Treaties..... | 827 |
| Ecuador—Venezuela. | |
| Public Instruction and Education..... | 827 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Paraguay—Peru—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Labor..... | 834 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Mexico. | |
| Social Progress..... | 836 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Ecuador—Guatemala—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| General Notes..... | 842 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Guatemala—Mexico—Panama—Peru—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Subject Matter of Consular Reports..... | 847 |



Courtesy of "Chile"

PRESIDENT CARLOS IBÁÑEZ, OF CHILE, WITH HIS TWO CHILDREN, ROSA AND CARLOS



VOL. LXI

AUGUST, 1927

No. 8

CHILE'S NEW PRESIDENT¹

COLONEL Carlos Ibañez, actual Executive of Chile, with the rank of Vice President at the time of the election, was elected by an overwhelming majority of the 300,000 votes cast at the elections in May last.

It will be recalled that after a brief but extremely active term as Premier, Colonel Ibañez was appointed Vice President immediately following former President Figueroa-Larrain's request for a two months' leave of absence. Shortly afterward the latter requested to be relieved of office, whereupon Colonel Ibañez signed a decree con-voking elections to fill the vacant presidential chair, announcing at the same time his own candidacy for that exalted office.

In a statement to the press immediately after his election, President Ibañez said: "I am profoundly grateful to my fellow countrymen, who in such generous fashion have expressed their desire that I continue to head the campaign for the moral, economic, and social betterment of Chile."

President Ibañez assumes the full responsibility of government with the same program of administrative and economic reconstruction he has been so vigorously carrying out for the last two years. The will of the people, as expressed in the recent elections, simply gives that program the stamp of their almost unanimous approval. Work and order will be the watchword, the productive elements of the nation will have direct representation in the Government, and the sons of the soil will have their full share in the development of national resources and wealth.

The new President of Chile was born some 45 years ago in the city of Linares, one of the numerous rural communities scattered along

¹ Compiled from *Chile*, June, 1927. New York.

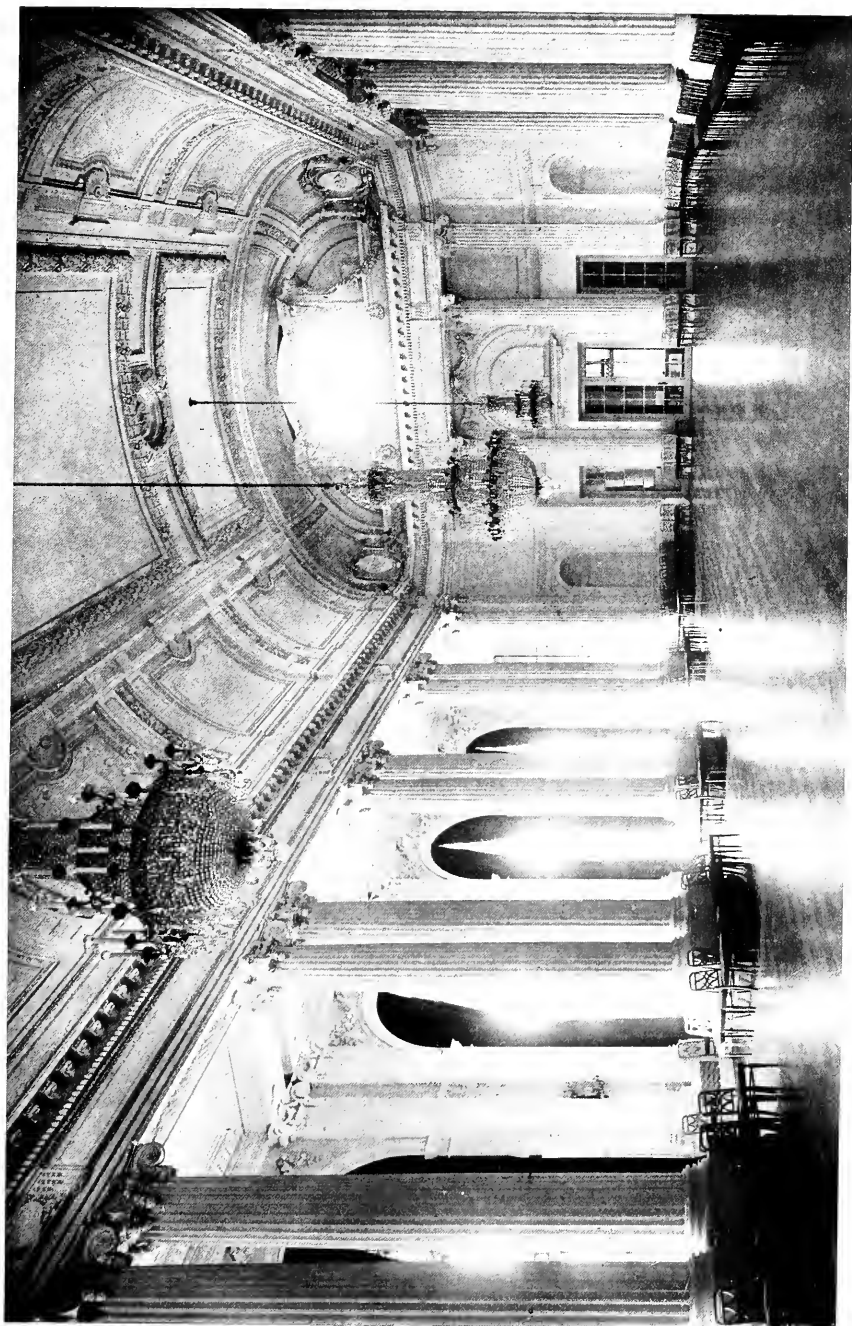
the line of the great Central Valley which constitute the backbone of the national life of the Chilean Republic. His family, which traces its descent directly back to the original settlers of the country, originally possessed one of the large fortunes of the country, but time and the ever-increasing number of new branches have left little more than the memory of former affluence.

The old familiar virtues, however, have been preserved intact; orderly habits, simple living, frugal fare, and self-reliance have been transmitted undiminished in the Ibañez family strain. From the beginning young Carlos Ibañez displayed traits of character as definite in purpose and aspiration, as persevering and tenacious in attainment. Somewhat counter to the wishes of his parents, who preferred the navy, he elected to follow a military career. Of a reserved and retiring disposition, more inclined to solitary study than the comradeship of the students' hall, he made rapid progress in his chosen field.

Shortly after his graduation in 1903 from the National Military Academy in Santiago, Lieutenant Ibañez was assigned to serve as instructor in the army of the Republic of El Salvador. And it may be said that his firm belief that a scientifically organized and disciplined army is the best bulwark against anarchy and revolution dates from his personal experience and leadership in the organization of the armed forces of that Central American Republic. While there, Captain Ibañez married Señorita Rosa Quiroz of a distinguished Salvadorean family.

Upon his return to Chile, in 1909, Captain Ibañez again took his place as a cavalry officer in the regiment of Cazadores. Two years later he entered the war academy, the finishing school for officers of the Chilean Army. Later still he passed some time with the garrison at Tacna, going afterward to Iquique as commissioner of police. His wife died in 1918, leaving him two children, Rosa and Carlos, shown in the photograph which accompanies this sketch.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-four found him back with his old Cazadores in Santiago, where he became one of the guiding forces in the political upheaval of that year. Since then he has been the leading force in the Government of Chile, first as Minister of War, later as Premier, and still later as Vice President.



HALL OF THE AMERICAS, PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THREE NOTABLE PAN AMERICAN CONFER- ENCES ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

In the plethora of international gatherings which, the world over, has distinguished the first half of the year 1927, the three Pan American Conferences recently brought to a successful conclusion in the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., easily command front rank, both for the number of sovereign States represented and the number and importance of the questions discussed therein.

Such conferences constitute the most convincing evidence of the fundamental solidarity, with respect to commercial, economic, and social problems, of the American Republics. They also bear eloquent testimony to the existence of that large and constantly increasing body of representative Americans, of all classes, who most earnestly desire the maintenance and the strengthening of friendly relations between the nations of the American continent. This desire, present in all three conferences, was particularly marked in the Third Pan American Commercial Conference, in the discussion of new and intricate problems due to changing conditions and standards, and in a general cooperative endeavor to eliminate commercial barriers and to reconcile legitimate national interests and aspirations with the common American good.

That notable progress was made in all three congresses will be seen in the resolutions which were adopted, the full text of which is here given. The work accomplished by the Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission is particularly remarkable in that the achievement was to a large degree of a pioneer character. Moreover, no one can read the "Bases for a Convention," drafted and adopted by that commission, without being deeply impressed by the breadth of view and generous American spirit with which it is permeated throughout. America as a whole will await with keen interest the convention which it is confidently believed will, before too long, be constructed upon these working bases.

The problem which confronted the Second Pan American Conference on Uniformity of Specifications was, perhaps, the most difficult of the conferences mentioned, dealing as it does with an infinitude of detail and minutia which enters into almost every aspect of human industry, any change in which must come as the result of long and

patient research, and a series of equally extended and patiently conducted educational campaigns in all the countries subscribing to the Pan American Union. The initiative and good will needed for this difficult task are, however, not lacking, and the resolutions adopted provide the working machinery without which good will may easily run to waste.

I

RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY THE THIRD PAN
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

The Third Pan American Commercial Conference adopts the following resolutions:

I

Through the executive committee, the Third Pan American Commercial Conference expresses its profound sympathy to the Government and people of the United States for the catastrophe caused by the flood of the Mississippi River, and its sympathy and admiration for the American Red Cross which, as always, occupies the post of vanguard in attending to and succoring the victims of the present disaster.

II

Recognizing the economic solidarity of all the nations of the world, the Third Pan American Commercial Conference begs to present to the International Economic Conference, which has assembled at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations, its warmest wishes and to express the hope that the labors of the conference will bring about happy results for the reconstruction of Europe and for the amelioration of conditions of living in all the nations of the world.

III

That with the object of fostering friendly relations between the American nations, of intensifying trade between them, of encouraging the exploitation of their vast territory, of concentrating within them the energies that are directed toward other regions because of lack of knowledge of the opportunities offered, and in order to augment and assure the international cohesion of the continent and the Greater Antilles, it is necessary and desirable—

1. That the establishment of new routes of communication be effected in accordance with studies coordinated between contiguous countries and a previously established plan, when they may constitute a new tie of union between them.

2. That the American nations carry out explorations in the regions that have as yet not been given over to exploitation, determining their conditions of habitability and production, as well as the study of the interior rivers that may be utilized as routes of communication with the exterior.

3. That a committee be designated which should be charged with all matters relating to the utilization of the wealth of America and which should determine those desirable to exploit, with an indication of the part of the continent that offers the best conditions for each industry.



OPENING SESSION, THIRD PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

The inaugural session of the Conference met May 2 in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union. On the speakers' stand appear, left to right: Mr. Lewis E. Pierson, Permanent Chairman of the Conference; Señor Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia to the United States and Vice Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union; and Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States

4. That both the designation of the said committee, as well as the publication of the result of its work, be entrusted to the Pan American Union, which will carry out this recommendation in the manner it deems most desirable.

IV

To recommend the drawing up of international agreements, so that, without prejudice to the fiscal interests of any nation, the reciprocal transportation of merchandise by mail may be facilitated through the widest scope possible in parcel post service.

V

It is recommended that with the aid of governments, chambers of commerce, and other institutions, agreements be drawn up between the steamship companies and other mediums of communication and the business men of the various countries in order to obtain efficient and economical service for the products of each in a well-considered American intercourse.

VI

Whereas the problems arising out of the development of highway transportation require the attention of trained minds everywhere in their solution; and

Whereas, recognizing this fact, engineers in the several countries of America have organized a Pan American Confederation for Highway Education, with



PRESIDENT COOLIDGE RECEIVES COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES

On May 6 the delegates from the Latin American Republics visited the White House where they were cordially received by the President

national federations in each country, to serve as a clearing house for the distribution of research and educational material in order that each country may have available the practices of its colleagues; and

Whereas the First Pan American Congress of Highways held at Buenos Aires in 1925 officially approved of the program of the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education:

Resolved, That the Third Pan American Commercial Conference likewise approve the work of this body and request business men throughout the Pan American Union to cooperate with the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education to the end that sound highway development may be accelerated in each of said countries.

VII

To recommend the study by the Pan American Union, in collaboration with the Inter-American High Commission, of the laws and regulations adopted for avoiding collision, including maritime signals, visibility, and the position of lights carried by ships in different situations, moving or anchored, or under different atmospheric conditions, for example, during fog or snow storms, by day or by night; signals by means of sounds, signals for the locating of ships when meeting or passing or following each other, signals in channels, etc.; speed of ships during bad weather; signals in case of disaster, etc.; rules on ports and interior navigation; rules to determine the seaworthiness of ships, including rules and requirements for the construction, equipment, inspection, certification of inspection, competence, and discipline of crews; rules on the load mark; rules on the designation and marking of ships, including the position of the name of the ship, name of the port of registry, size of the lettering, and uniform size of markings; the saving of life and property in case of shipwreck, including rules establishing the duties of ships in case of collision, the apparatus for the protection of life, as lifeboats, rafts, fire extinguishers, etc., organization of salvage methods, salvaging apparatus for the crews, salvaging stations, means of transmitting information concerning ships in danger and official lookouts in case of shipwreck, etc.; condition of officers and crews, including eyesight and general knowledge of salvage methods; maritime rules, including rules for avoiding

collision and for the security of fishing vessels; night signals for transmitting information at sea, including a system of rules regarding an international code of signals; information on, marking of, and destruction of the remains of shipwrecks and other obstacles to navigation; notification of change of lights, buoys, and other marks, day or night; possibility of adopting a uniform system of buoys and light signals.

VIII

That the conference recommend the organization of a permanent committee composed of various representatives of the automobile industry, construction firms, and bankers of the United States and of representatives of each of the Latin-American countries composed of citizens of these Republics permanently residing in the United States.

That the purpose and duties of this permanent committee be as follows:

(1) The dissemination of information through advertising and the chambers of commerce of the necessity of developing to the utmost the construction of national and international highways.

(2) The distribution throughout Latin America of reports, booklets, studies, and views of the authorities on these matters and particularly those connected with the technical, economical, and financial phases in the construction of roads.

(3) The promotion and facilitation of contact between the respective countries and the manufacturers, construction companies, bankers, and others interested in the financing, construction, and development of highways in Latin America.

IX

Whereas inter-American trade can be largely increased through the simplification and standardization of the laws and regulations pertaining to customs procedure, be it resolved that the Pan American Union shall submit to the consideration of the respective governments the desirability of so modifying the customs laws and regulations as to permit the establishment of bonded warehouses and all possible facilities for an expeditious dispatch of shipments.

Whereas inter-American trade may be greatly expanded by the moderation of customs fines, be it resolved that the Pan American Union shall submit to the consideration of the respective governments the desirability of so modifying their laws and regulations as to assure the proper collection of revenues without unnecessary restrictions for the commercial interests involved, providing also for a just system of appeals, either before the judiciary or administrative authority, from the decisions of customs officials.

Whereas inter-American trade may be greatly facilitated by the use of bills of lading made "to order," be it resolved that the Pan American Union shall call the attention of the respective governments to the desirability of so modifying their laws and regulations as to recognize those bills of lading and that whenever the expression "to order" is not followed by any name of consignee it must signify to order of the shipper, this to apply to countries which do not recognize said form of bill of lading.

X

Whereas inter-American trade is hampered by the diversity in the consular procedure of the different American countries, be it resolved that the Third Pan American Commercial Conference recommend the creation of a Pan American committee in charge of studying the simplification and standardization of consular procedure as to inter-American trade as far as it may be possible without interfering with the national interests of the respective governments.

It is also recommended to the governing board of the Pan American Union that as soon as possible it set the date for the meeting of said committee and

invite the governments, members of the Union, to designate the respective technical commissioners to represent them.

It is recommended to the Pan American Union that it transmit the results of the labors of the committee to the governments, members of the Union, with the object that, if they should consider it advisable, instructions be given to their delegations so that they may submit the said labors and conclusions at which the committee may arrive to the Sixth Pan American Conference.

It is recommended to the Pan American Union that in cooperation with the Inter-American High Commission it carry out the preliminary work involved in preparing the work of the conference and collect the material that is to serve in the study of the committee.

XI

That in the interest of the greater development of Pan American commercial intercourse a study be made of the desirability of the gradual reduction of the high customs duties that may prevail in each country. This study should be undertaken by committees of business men representing the different American Republics and the various interests affected.

XII

That in the interest of easier and wider distribution and greater consumption of the products of inter-American commerce which are not classed as luxuries a study be made by each government of the desirability of reducing, in a manner compatible with its fiscal interests, the internal taxes that may be imposed thereon.

XIII

That the Pan American Union collate, classify, and publish, in statistical form wherever possible, all data on duties, procedure, and customs restrictions affecting the import and export trade of the countries of America in order that definite information may be obtained relative to the obstacles, either technical or otherwise, that affect the interchange of commodities between the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

That these statistics include especially the methods followed by each country in collecting customs revenues and the figures and percentages corresponding to imports subject to duty and those which enter free of duty from each country with a view to determining the obstacles to commercial intercourse.

XIV

That in the interest of Pan American commercial intercourse the Pan American Union endeavor to have chambers of commerce and similar organizations of the respective countries, make every effort to clarify and make uniform the meaning of terms used in commerce, such as *c. i. f.*, etc., special attention being given to those that may be ambiguous or which at present lead to confusion.

XV

That there be recommended a wider application and use of the metric system in inter-American commerce.

XVI

That the governing board of the Pan American Union consider the desirability of holding a Pan American commercial conference at least every four years.

XVII

Whereas trade, commerce, and finance are designed to enhance labor, service, promote production, encourage manufacture, and increase consumption and, com-



SALUTE TO PAN AMERICAN FLAGS

This ceremony took place in front of the Pan American Union immediately prior to the departure of the Latin American delegates, May 13, on a tour of the central and eastern sections of the United States

bined, ar all intended to serve human needs, lessen the burdens of life and labor, and to provide increasingly for human happiness and well being: Be it

Resolved, That this conference recommends including in the agenda for consideration at future conferences the subject of improving the material standards of life and labor of the masses of the people of the respective countries in their relation to commerce.

XVIII

That the creation of educational institutions be promoted for the teaching of English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French, and for the study of the geography, history, commerce, industries, laws, and social institutions of all the nations of America.

That the interchange of students and professors between the peoples of America be promoted.

XIX

That the Pan American Union secure the cooperation of sanitary offices of the nations of America with the object of arriving at a plan of inter-American cooperation for the conservation, protection, and development of the livestock and agricultural industries for the purpose of studying and carrying into effect the elimination of the limitations and restrictions which to-day exist in inter-American commerce with respect to the products of agricultural industry.

XX

That there be recommended to the governments of all the countries of America the desirability of simplifying and, if possible, of eliminating the requirement of obtaining passports in going from one country to another.

XXI

That there be recommended close cooperation between the chambers of commerce of the countries of America and an exchange of the publications which they may issue.

XXII

Resolved, That the Pan American Union recommend strongly to all American chambers of commerce or similar organizations, the institution of arbitral committees, and the execution of arbitration agreements between them.

XXIII

Whereas the insertion of the "standard clause" in buying and selling contracts is of fundamental importance in the application of existing arbitration treaties, this conference recommends that the Pan American Union carry on an educational campaign among the commercial and the industrial entities of America to the end that the said clause be adopted in all commercial transactions.

II

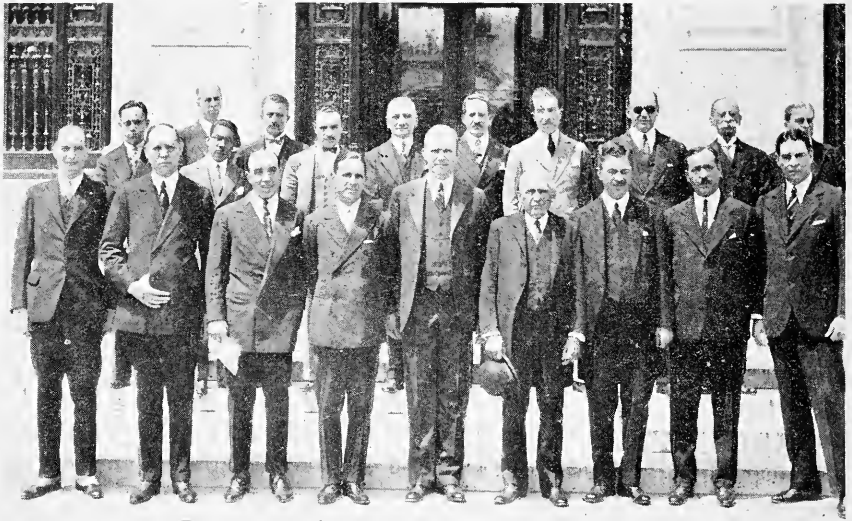
BASES FOR A CONVENTION AND RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AVIATION COMMISSION

The undersigned delegates of the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela, assembled in the city of Washington from the 2d to the 19th day of May, 1927, to constitute the Inter-American Commission on Commercial Aviation convened by the governing board of the Pan American Union in compliance with a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States, as the result of the deliberations which appear in the minutes of the meetings, and in accordance with the resolution of the fifth conference, have agreed to submit to the consideration of the governing board the conclusions and resolutions which follow:

CONCLUSIONS

BASES FOR A CONVENTION

1. The high contracting parties recognize that every power has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territory and territorial waters.
2. The present convention applies exclusively to private aircraft.
3. Private aircraft shall be deemed to be all classes of aircraft with the following exceptions:
 - (a) Military aircraft, which embrace every aircraft commanded by persons in active military service or detailed for the purpose by competent authority.
 - (b) Aircraft exclusively employed, in posts, customs, police, and other State services.
4. Each contracting State undertakes in time of peace to accord freedom of innocent passage above its territory to the private aircraft of the other contracting States, provided that the conditions laid down in the present convention are observed. The regulations established by a contracting State with regard



DELEGATES ATTENDING THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AVIATION COMMISSION

This commission met in the Pan American Union from May 2-19, 1927

to admission over its territory of aircraft of other contracting States shall be applied without distinction of nationality.

5. Each contracting State has the right, for military reasons or in the interest of public safety, to prohibit the aircraft of the other contracting States from flying over certain areas of its territory, with the reservation that no distinction shall be made in this respect between its own private aircraft engaged in international commerce and those of the other contracting States likewise engaged. Every contracting State may furthermore prescribe the route to be followed by aircraft of the other contracting States in the vicinity of prohibited areas or when such aircraft are approaching certain designated airdromes or airports. In both cases the locality and extent of the prohibited areas shall be published and communicated in advance to the other contracting States, and the prescribed course shall be determined with exactness.

6. Every aircraft over a prohibited area shall be obliged, as soon as this fact is realized, to give the danger signal and to land outside of the prohibited area as soon and as near as possible to one of the airports of the State above which it was wrongfully flying.

7. The contracting States shall have complete liberty to permit or prohibit flying above their territory by aircraft of the nationality of a noncontracting State.

8. Aircraft shall have the nationality of the State in which they are registered and can not be validly registered in more than one State.

The registration entry and the certificate of registration shall contain a description of the aircraft and state the number or other mark of identification given by the constructor of the machine, the registry marks and nationality, as before mentioned, the name of the airdrome or airport usually used by the aircraft, and the full name, nationality, and domicile of the owner, as well as the date of registration.

9. The registration of aircraft referred to in the preceding article shall be made in accordance with the laws and special provisions of each contracting State.

10. Every aircraft engaged in international navigation must carry a distinctive mark of its nationality, the nature of such distinctive mark to be agreed upon by the several contracting States. The distinctive marks adopted will be communicated to the Pan American Union and to the other contracting States.

11. Every aircraft engaged in international navigation shall carry with it in the custody of the aircraft commander—

(a) A certificate of registration, duly certified to according to the laws of the State in which it is registered;

(b) A certificate of airworthiness, as provided for in article 13;

(c) The certificates of competency of the commander, pilots, engineers, and crew, as provided for in article 14;

(d) If carrying passengers, a list of their names, addresses, and nationality;

(e) If carrying merchandise, the bills of lading and manifests and all other documents required by customs laws and regulations of each country;

(f) Log books.

12. The contracting States shall every month file with every other State party to this convention and with the Pan American Union a copy of all registrations and cancellations of registrations of aircraft engaged in international navigation as between the several contracting States.

13. Every aircraft engaged in international navigation between the several contracting States shall be provided with a certificate of airworthiness issued by the State whose nationality it possesses.

This document shall certify to the States in which the aircraft is to operate that, according to the opinion of the authority that issues it, such aircraft complies with the airworthiness requirements of each of the States named in said certificate.

The aircraft commander shall at all times hold the certificate in his custody and shall deliver it for inspection and verification to the authorized representatives of the State which said aircraft visits.

Each contracting State shall communicate to the other States party to this convention and to the Pan American Union its regulations governing the rating of its aircraft as to airworthiness and shall similarly communicate any changes made thereto.

While the States affirm the principle that the aircraft of each contracting State shall have the liberty of engaging in air commerce with the other contracting States without being subjected to the licensing system of any State with which such commerce is carried on, each and every contracting State mentioned in the certificate of airworthiness reserves the right to refuse to recognize as valid the certificate of airworthiness of any foreign aircraft where inspection by a duly authorized commission of such State shows that the aircraft is not, at the time of inspection, reasonably airworthy in accordance with the normal requirements of the laws and regulations of such State concerning the public safety.

In such cases said State may refuse to permit further transit by the aircraft through its air space until such time as it, with due regard to the public safety, is satisfied as to the airworthiness of the aircraft, and shall immediately notify the State whose nationality the aircraft possesses and the Pan American Union of the action taken.

14. The aircraft commander, pilots, engineers, and other members of the operating crew of every aircraft engaged in international navigation between the several contracting States shall, in accordance with the laws of each State governing same, be provided with a certificate of competency by the contracting State whose nationality the aircraft possesses.

Such certificate or certificates shall certify as to each pilot that in addition to complying with the requirements of the issuing State, such pilot has passed a satisfactory examination upon the air traffic rules, if any, of each of the foreign States over which said pilot desires to operate.

Such certificate or certificates shall be open at all times to the inspection of the duly authorized representatives of any State visited.

Each contracting State shall communicate to the other States party to this convention and to the Pan American Union its regulations governing the issuance of such certificates and shall from time to time communicate any changes made thereto.

15. Each and every contracting State shall recognize as valid certificates of competency of the aircraft commander, pilots, engineers, and other members of the operating crew of an aircraft issued in accordance with the laws and regulations of other contracting States, subject, however, to any restrictions as to physical competency which may be required by the laws and regulations governing its own nationals.

16. The carriage by aircraft of explosives and of arms and munitions of war is forbidden in international navigation. No foreign aircraft shall be permitted to carry such articles between any two points in the same contracting State.

17. Each State may prohibit or regulate the carriage or use by aircraft possessing the nationality of other contracting States of photographic apparatus. Such regulations as may be adopted by each State concerning this matter shall be communicated to each other contracting State and to the Pan American Union.

18. As a measure of public safety or because of lawful prohibitions, the transportation of articles in international navigation other than those mentioned in articles 16 and 17 may be restricted by any signatory State. Such restrictions shall be immediately communicated to the other signatory States and to the Pan American Union.

All restrictions mentioned in this article shall apply equally to national and foreign aircraft.

19. No aircraft engaged in international navigation shall enter the air space of a foreign State, party to this convention, in which a landing is intended, without immediately landing, upon entering the territorial jurisdiction, at the nearest airport designated by such State as a port of entry.

Prior to departure from the territorial jurisdiction of a contracting State in which it has landed every aircraft engaged in international navigation shall obtain such clearance as is required by the laws of such State at a port designated as point of departure by such State.

Each and every contracting State shall notify each other State party to this convention and the Pan American Union of such airports as shall be designated by such State as ports of entry and departure.

In the event of the first landing, for any reason, after entering the territorial jurisdiction of a contracting State by the aircraft of another contracting State, at any point other than an airport designated as a port of entry in that State, the aircraft commander shall immediately notify the nearest State authorities and hold himself, crew, passengers, and cargo at the point of landing until proper entry has been granted by competent authority.

For reasons of general security, every aircraft of one of the contracting States which flies over the territory of another of the contracting States shall be obliged to alight when ordered to do so by means of signals.

In the cases provided for in this article the aircraft, aircraft commander, crew, passengers, and cargo shall be subject to such immigration, customs, police, quarantine, or sanitary inspection as the duly authorized representatives of that State may make in accordance with the laws thereof.

20. As an exception to the general regulations, certain classes of aircraft, particularly postal aircraft and aircraft belonging to aerial transport companies regularly constituted and authorized, may be free from the obligation of landing at a customs airdrome and authorized to land at certain inland airdromes appointed by the customs and police administration of each State at which customs

formalities shall be complied with. The departure of such aircraft from the State visited may be regulated in a similar manner.

However, such aircraft shall follow the normal air route, and make their identity known by signals agreed upon as they fly across the frontier.

21. From the time of landing until the departure of a foreign aircraft the authorities of the State visited shall have, in all cases, the right to visit and examine the aircraft and to verify all documents with which it must be provided in order to determine that all the laws, rules, and regulations of such State and all of the provisions of this convention are complied with.

22. The aircraft of the contracting States engaged in international air commerce shall be permitted to discharge passengers and portions of cargo at any airport designated as a port of entry into any other contracting State and to proceed to any other airport or airports in such State for the purpose of discharging the remaining passengers and portions of such cargo and in like manner to take on passengers and load cargo destined for a foreign State or States.

23. Each contracting State shall have the right to establish reservations and restrictions in favor of its own national aircraft in regard to the commercial transportation of passengers and merchandise between two or more points in its territory and to other remunerated aeronautical operations within its territory. Such reservations and restrictions shall be immediately published within its territory and communicated to the other contracting States and to the Pan American Union.

24. While engaging in international commerce with another contracting State, the aircraft of one contracting State shall not be compelled to pay other or higher airport charges than would be paid by national aircraft of the State visited likewise engaged in international commerce.

25. Until special legislation is enacted, the commander of an aircraft shall have rights and duties analogous to those of the captain of a merchant steamer, according to the respective laws of each State.

26. The salvage of aircraft lost at sea shall be regulated, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, by the principles of maritime law.

27. The aircraft of signatory States shall have the right, on alighting on land or sea, especially in cases of danger, to the same aid as is extended to national aircraft.

28. Aircraft, their crew, passengers, and cargo shall be subject to the laws in force and to the tribunals in the State upon whose domain they are, and to the provisions for public safety, police, customs, immigration, quarantine, and sanitation and those governing aerial navigation.

Nevertheless, infractions of discipline, torts or crimes committed, acts done, or happenings on board an aircraft while in flight through the air space of a foreign contracting State party to this convention will be subject to the laws and jurisdiction of the nationality possessed by the aircraft and judged by its tribunals, except when they involve the security, public order, or property of the subjacent State, the person or property of any of its inhabitants, or when it is a question of crimes or torts committed by or against a national of the subjacent State or alien domiciled therein, in which case they are subject to the laws and jurisdiction of the subjacent State.

29. Reparations for damages caused to persons or property located in the subjacent territory shall be governed by the laws of each State.

30. In case of war the stipulations of the present convention shall not affect the freedom of action of the contracting States either as belligerents or as neutrals.

31. The right of any of the contracting States to enter into any convention or special agreement with any other State or States concerning international aerial navigation is recognized so long as such convention or special agreement shall

not impair the rights or obligations of any of the States party to this convention acquired or imposed herein.

32. The contracting States shall procure as far as possible uniformity of laws and regulations governing aerial navigation. The Pan American Union shall cooperate with the governments of the contracting States to attain the desired uniformity of laws and regulations for aerial navigation in the States party to this convention.

33. Each power shall deposit its ratification with the Pan American Union, which shall thereupon inform the other contracting powers. Such ratification shall remain deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union.

34. The present convention will come into force for each signatory power ratifying it in respect to other powers which have already ratified 40 days from the date of the deposit of its ratification.

35. Any State, member of the Pan American Union, may adhere to this convention by giving notice thereof to the Pan American Union, which shall thereupon inform the other signatory powers of such adherence.

Such adherence shall be effective 40 days after giving notice thereof to the Pan American Union.

36. Any contracting State may denounce this convention at any time by transmitting notification thereof to the Pan American Union, which shall communicate it to the other States party to this convention. Such denunciation shall not take effect until six months after notification thereof to the Pan American Union, and shall take effect only with respect to the power making the denunciation.

RESOLUTION I

The Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission

Resolves: To recommend to the governing board of the Pan American Union a study of the motion made by the delegation of the United States, on which it does not wish to pronounce any opinion because it does not possess complete information on the legal situations in the various States and the obligations that the States may have contracted.

Motion made by the delegation of the United States:

"Each contracting State agrees that citizens, including partnerships and corporations, of the other contracting States shall have equal rights with those accorded to any aliens under the laws of such State to register and operate aircraft, provided that such companies or corporations comply with the requirements established by the internal legislation of such State for their formation and operation."

RESOLUTION II

The Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission, in view of the desirability of creating a central agency for the collection and dissemination among the countries, members of the Pan American Union, of data concerning aerial navigation and at the same time for cooperating with the States, members of the Union, in the development of this means of communication,

Resolves: To recommend to the Pan American Union the following functions:

1. So far as may be practicable, to collect and disseminate among the States, members of the Union, information on technical problems concerning inter-American commercial aerial navigation;

2. To compile and communicate to the States, members of the Union, any available information relative to radio, meteorology, and medical science which may be of value for promoting and advancing aerial navigation;

3. To gather and communicate to the States, members of the Union, the available information on laws and regulations governing aerial navigation in force in the countries members of the Union;

4. To endeavor to promote uniform legislation on aerial traffic among the countries members of the Union;

5. To perform whatever other duties may be assigned to it by inter-American air conventions or agreements and by the international conferences of American States, in connection with inter-American aerial navigation;

6. To recommend to the Bureau of the Pan American Postal Union, with headquarters in Montevideo, the signing of agreements between the postal administrations of the countries, members of the Union, to provide facilities for and regulate the carrying of mail by aircraft.

RESOLUTION III

Whereas the United States Army Pan American fliers have completed the circumaeronavigation of the Americas; and

Whereas their successful achievement has demonstrated the practicability of establishing faster and better communications between the countries of this hemisphere; and

Whereas two United States Army officers, Capt. Clinton F. Woolsey and Lieut. John W. Benton, gave their lives in the gallant undertaking; and

Whereas this Inter-American Commission on Commercial Aviation is engaged in furthering the development of aeronavigation on the American continent, thus striving to continue the great work they have begun; and

Whereas it represents the peoples of all the nations of America working together in the promotion of closer relations; and

Whereas there is a unanimous desire to render homage to the organization and individuals who performed the feat: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Inter-American Commission on Commercial Aviation extend its sincerest congratulations to the United States Army Air Corps and to the members of the Pan American Flying Squadron upon their successful blazing of the trail along which will run, to-morrow, winged messengers of friendship, widening the highways of understanding, and that it is the unanimous sense of the commission to record its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families of Capt. Clinton F. Woolsey and Lieut. John W. Benton, and to the Air Corps of the United States Army: And be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the commission and copies thereof, signed by the members of the Inter-American Commission on Commercial Aviation, sent to the Secretary of War of the United States, to the chiefs of the United States Army Air Services, to the families of Capt. Clinton F. Woolsey and Lieut. John W. Benton, and to Maj. Herbert A. Dargue, commander of the Pan American Flying Squadron, Capt. Arthur Bee McDaniel, Capt. Ira C. Baker, Lieut. Leonard D. Weddington, Lieut. Charles McK. Robinson, Lieut. Bernard S. Thompson, Lieut. Muir S. Fairchild, and Lieut. Ennis C. Whitehead.

RESOLUTION IV

The Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission, taking into consideration the fact that speed is the principal object of aerial navigation, that the advantages of this medium of communication are greater the longer the route, and that the fewer the interruptions that aircraft traversing these extensive routes and crossing the frontiers of different countries have to meet the greater will be the efficiency of the service and the commercial utility of this means of transportation,

Resolves: To recommend to the governing board that the Pan American Union treat with the governments, members of the Union, to procure the simplification of customs and sanitary formalities and inspection and the greatest celerity possible in the dispatch of aircraft operating in international navigation.

RESOLUTION V

Whereas article 28 involves important problems of international private law on which there is no uniform criterion

The Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission

Resolves: To recommend to the governing board of the Pan American Union that it suggest to the governments that they give special attention to the examination of the rules established by article 28.

RESOLUTION VI

The Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission hereby

Declares: That it does not consider it opportune to enter upon the consideration of the draft of laws and regulations entrusted to said commission by paragraph 2 of the resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States, not only because the conclusions prepared by this commission in accordance with paragraph 4 of said resolution have not yet been accepted by the members of the Pan American Union, but also because those conclusions leave the partial regulation of aeronautics to each of the respective States; and it therefore transmits to the governing board of the Pan American Union all laws, regulations, reports, etc., presented to the conference by the delegates, as a contribution to the consideration of aeronautical regulations in general.

RESOLUTION VII

The Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission

Resolves: To recommend that the Pan American Union carry on negotiations with the governments of the Pan American nations for the purpose of obtaining special facilities in the practical and technical schools of aviation for students and pilots of the American republics.

RESOLUTION VIII

The Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission

Resolves: To give a vote of thanks to the chairman of the commission, Mr. William P. MacCracken, jr., for the able and successful manner in which he has directed the debate of the commission and for the kindness and courtesy that he has shown toward all its members.

RESOLUTION IX

The Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission

Resolves: To give a vote of thanks to Dr. E. Gil Borges, assistant director of the Pan American Union, and to the members of the delegation of Colombia for the valuable cooperation lent by them to the work of the conference as authors of the projects which were used as basis of discussion for the recommendations and conclusions accepted, projects whose merit the conference has pleasure in recognizing.

III

RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY THE SECOND PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON UNIFORMITY OF SPECIFICATIONS

The Second Pan American Conference on Uniformity of Specifications, meeting in Washington, with representatives duly authorized by the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, United States of America,

Haiti, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, in full session on the 11th of May, 1927, approved the following resolutions:

1. To recommend to the various governments the advantages resulting from approval in the shortest time possible of the project of convention formulated by the Inter-American High Commission in compliance with the request which it received from the first conference celebrated at Lima, which project has already been submitted to the various governments.

2. That in order to facilitate the accomplishment of the agreement contained in section A of resolution 1 of the Conference of Lima—

(a) It is recommended that the Inter-American High Commission get in touch as quickly as possible with the organization or organizations of importers and large consumers in the United States who import Latin-American products and who would be most helpful for the project for the purpose of obtaining all kinds of practical data concerning the condition in which exported Latin-American products are most acceptable, including full details concerning classification, variety, packing, etc., and wherever possible representative samples, submitting all these details to the respective Latin-American countries;

(b) There is recommended to the governments of the various Latin-American republics the great advantage resulting from the fullest collaboration of other federal departments with the Inter-American High Commission and its national sections in an educational campaign among all producers and exporters interested in inter-American commerce with the purpose of their adopting in exporting the manner of classification and packing indicated in order to obtain in the principal buying country the best conditions;

(c) There is recommended likewise to the respective Governments the great advantage of organizing as quickly as possible in each country associations of producers and exporters who may be charged with collaborating with United States organizations in the work indicated, continuing and expanding the preliminary work of propaganda initiated by the governments and the sections of the Inter-American High Commission, taking into consideration that adoption of the best methods will be more feasible if producers and exporters receive from the respective associations of which they may be members the data, counsels, and explanations which each case may require, it being understood that each government and the Inter-American High Commission continues utilizing through mediation of the associations created to disseminate all kinds of information of practical utility for these producers and exporters.

(d) That there be recommended to the governments of the various Latin-American countries through the central executive council of the Inter-American High Commission the great advantages resulting from the services of experts in cultivation and distribution of their various exportable products with the purpose of obtaining with the greatest rapidity and facility a production corresponding to the types and forms most acceptable in the consuming markets.

3. That with the purpose of beginning immediately and obtaining more quickly some practical results there be initiated the adoption of uniform specifications of products which are now being exported in greater quantities from each country to the United States.

4. That taking into consideration that almost all the Latin-American countries speak the same language, there may be adopted in general the same names for specifications of identical products, so that in the future one product or its different classes will not be designated by different names. This at present causes great confusion and constitutes a drawback in inter-American trade. Therefore the exchange of nomenclatures and samples among the Latin-American

countries must be encouraged, as well as the organization of commissions needed in this work composed of representatives of the countries interested.

5. That it recommend to the governments of the American countries that it would be advantageous for them to obtain by means which in practice may result most adequate every kind of report concerning systems which should be followed for the prevention, control, and combating of plagues and diseases which affect animals and animal products, as well as fruits, vegetables, and vegetable products, which are in demand in the buying countries of America, with the object of promoting the commerce of these articles and eliminating the obstacles which may arise from these causes.

It is recommended likewise to the governments interested the advantages of establishing among themselves an exchange of information concerning methods adopted and results obtained in prevention, control, and combat of the above-mentioned plagues, and that likewise there be carried on in each country an intensive educational work among producers and exporters so that the systems which may be found most efficacious may be put into practice.

That there be organized a permanent committee composed of representatives residing in Washington of the various countries interested for the study of ways and means of organizing an inspection service for animal and vegetable products which may guarantee and facilitate commerce in that class of products, and that this committee make a report accompanied by concrete conclusions to the Third Pan American Conference of Uniformity of Specifications.

6. To recommend to the governments, chambers of commerce, and interested Latin-American associations that they procure as early as possible the introduction and consideration in their respective countries of the system of classifying wool which is based on the diameter of fiber and which is now in use in the United States and England. Requests may be made to the Department of Agriculture in Washington for samples and data necessary to this work. This department is urged to collaborate in every way possible in carrying out the work.

Likewise, to recommend that in the preparation of bundles of fleeces sisal twine shall not be used nor twine of vegetable fibers, badly wound, which become mixed with the wool, decreasing its quality and making difficult its manufacture.

7. It is recommended to the American countries that there be created a bulletin for commercial, industrial, and agricultural propaganda which shall be devoted to the study of these matters preferably from the point of view of simplification and standardization.

That this bulletin be published by the central executive council of the Inter-American High Commission in Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French, and that its cost be borne by the various countries in proportion to the number of copies for which each government may subscribe, the bulletin to be distributed widely and freely in each country.

The national sections of the Inter-American High Commission should send to the central executive council for publication in this bulletin any document produced in their countries relative to specifications and any information which they may consider of common interest.

This committee will be formed by the agricultural or commercial attachés of the embassies or legations of the Latin-American countries, and in the absence of these by the respective heads of the missions or the persons whom the heads of the missions may designate.

8. That there be recommended to the principal associations of manufacturers and exporters in the United States the great advantage which would result from their agreement in the shortest time possible to adopt gradually the decimal metric system in their exporting to Latin America, beginning by indicating the

equivalent metric decimal in their bills of lading and shipping documents, together with the corresponding American system, and gradually adopting containers and units agreeing absolutely with the metric system in their exportations to the above-mentioned countries, in all cases in which this may be possible, and also agreeing that the exporters in Latin America indicate their shipments in units which may be in accord with the metric decimal system; and that they approach as much as possible the systems now used, but avoiding in all cases fractions.

9. That there be presented to the consideration of the respective governments the desirability of celebrating within a maximum of three years the Third Pan American Conference on Uniformity of Specifications in Cuba in the city and on the date which its government may indicate, in which conference representatives of the federal departments which are carrying on in each country the educational work suggested should participate, as well as representatives of associations which may be founded for the same purpose, those who may be collaborating in this movement in the United States, and the offices of the Inter-American High Commission in Washington, as well as its sections in each country, each one of these organizations recording the progress which may have been achieved.

The agreements which are made in this conference and subsequent ones concerning uniformity of specifications should bear respective numbers and should be designated by the name of the city in which the conference may have been convoked.

10. It is agreed that the central executive council of the Inter-American High Commission communicate these resolutions to all the governments of America, recommending that they give their approval and aid, and that they be communicated likewise to the national sections of the high commission and to the Pan American Union that these may conform with the purposes.

It is recommended also that the high commission in publishing the minutes and documents of this second conference make use of the metric and the American systems of weights and measures, the second system preceding the first in the English text and the first system preceding the second in those which may be published in other languages.

INTEGRATING MEXICO THROUGH EDUCATION

ONE OF THE LECTURES ON THE HARRIS FOUNDATION, 1926

By MOISES SAENZ

Sub-Secretary of the Department of Education of Mexico

MEXICO is a country of many races, many climates, and many opinions. It is likewise a land of castes and social orders.

In the House of the Indian Student at Mexico City the visitor may see pure Indians of many types speaking their own dialects and representing different stages of civilization and very different traits, both physical and mental. And yet the 160 young men there assembled belong to 23 different Indian races and represent only a fraction of the pure Indian race groups in Mexico.

Besides the pure Indian there is the mestizo with varying proportions of Indian blood, the whites, and the near whites. Of Mexico's 14,000,000 inhabitants 2,000,000 are said to be pure Indian, 8,000,000 are mestizos with a strong proportion of Indian blood, and the rest are whites or near whites.

Mexico is a land of great geographical variations: Torrid heat in the south and on the coasts; deserts in the north; temperate climate in the central plateau; perennial snows on the mountain peaks and untrodden tropical jungles in the valleys; deficiency of rainfall in some regions and overabundance of water in some others.

A group of prominent American business men were touring the country as guests of President Obregon. They were passing through the waste, desert-like country of the north. "We are impressed," said one of them to the President, "with the vastness of your country. Mexico is a land of distances." "No," the President replied with a twinkle in his eye, "the trouble is with our trains; they are so slow!" Both the President and his guests were right. Mexico is a land of great distances and of poor communications. Despite our 13,000 miles of railroads—which, by the way, are about as fast and as efficient as your own—a school inspector may have to travel two weeks on horseback to reach a certain school within his district. It is easier and quicker to go from San Francisco to New York than to go from Mexico City to Hermosillo, the capital of the State of Sonora. The capital of the State of Chiapas is reached only after two days on train and four days on horseback. It is easier for the Yucatecan to come to New York than to go to Mexico City.

¹ *Some Mexican Problems.* Courtesy of Saenz and Priestly, 1926. Chicago University Press.

Great distances and slow communications make it very difficult to mobilize public opinion. And even if newspapers could travel quickly and there were enough of them, 6 out of every 10 people could not read them; because they do not know how to read. The formation of public opinion on any matter whatsoever is a slow process with us. With you in the United States news travels and opinions are transmitted. With us in Mexico rumors ferment and opinions explode.

The great diversity of race groups; the inferiority complex of the Indian face to face with the European; the isolation of the people, isolation both material and spiritual; and whatever sense of individuality may be attributed to the Mexican due to the fact that he is partly Latin—all these factors work for the creation of a strong individualism and for the atomizing of group consciousness and are, in a word, forces that hinder the process of national integration. . . .

The picture which I have sketched for you, a picture of a nationality in dissociation in the atomic state, is true to life. Let no person think, however, that it is a picture of the whole of Mexican life. There is another aspect of Mexico. It is the Mexico stubborn in its Mexicanism, proud and persisting. It is the Mexico that will not be assimilated. It is the Mexico that fought 11 years for independence, that resisted France until France was tired of the fight, and then kept on until the ill-fated emperor she had sent us was caught and shot. It is the Mexico that tried to be individual during the Great War, when every nation was taking sides. It is the Mexico that separated the state from the church before any other Latin country had done it. It is the Mexico that for 16 years has been attempting to be Mexican and to be for the Mexicans. This kind of national stubbornness, let us call it so, can not be explained in terms of the atomic state of nationalism. There must doubtless be other aspects of Mexican life to account for that; and there are.

We have a common language—Spanish. It would be more exact to say, perhaps, that we have a common language aspiration. There is ignorance of Spanish in some dark corners of Mexico; there is nowhere resistance to Spanish or lack of desire to acquire it, quite the contrary. We are a country with a past and tradition. We have emotional and cultural patterns of our own in which to weave a civilization.

From deep sources and common origins spring integrating traits of the Mexican nationality—a folklore tradition; an undeniable artistic temperament, refined and modernized by the Spanish crossing; the will to persist racially; a sense of racial fate; and an ever-present sense of racial pride.

These are, then, the two sides of the picture: Mexico heterogeneous, unassociated; and a unified Mexico, a Mexico with a strong personal profile. I realize of course that these two contradictory tendencies—one for integration, the other for dissociation—exist to a certain extent in every nation. The important thing in each case is to find which one of the two tendencies predominates, which one has the upper hand or is on the ascendency.

Education helps integration by making people like-minded. In Mexico we are consciously striving to bring about national unity by means of the school. In a sense, the fundamental difference between the educational program of President Calles and the same program



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SALTILLO

About 500 future teachers are now in training in this institution of the State of Coahuila

of the Diaz régime is that now we are thinking in national terms while 20 years ago they thought only in terms of the City of Mexico.

Our educational program is divided for Mexico as a whole. We no longer see only the immediate need; we are compelled to think of the need of Mexico. We can not plan for fine schools for the capitals, calculated to dazzle the foreign visitor; we have to think of the 1,500,000 children without schools to go to, simply because they happen to live in the remote country districts or in backward States. A few facts will make our program clear to you.

Mexico has, in round numbers, 14,000,000 inhabitants. Of these 2,750,000 are children of school age. Approximately only 4 out of every 10 Mexican children are going to a public school in Mexico at large. School attendance is compulsory up to 12 years of age or

through the fourth grade. But school attendance can not be actually enforced for the simple reason that there are not enough schools for the children to go to. A study of the distribution of schools and population clearly shows that there is a scarcity of schools out in the country. Our cities and small towns haven't a sufficient number of schools, but many of the rural districts simply have no schools at all.

Sixty-two per cent of the total population of Mexico is illiterate. The variation of illiteracy in the different States of the Republic runs from 35 per cent in some of the northern States (Tamaulipas and Sonora) to 88 per cent in the State of Oaxaca. The average per cent of illiteracy, for the country is, as stated above, 62.

Mexico, like the United States, has a federal republican organization. There are 28 States in Mexico. The seat of the Federal Government is in the Federal district, which includes and surrounds Mexico City. There are, besides, three Federal Territories. The budget of expenditures of all the 28 States, for the year of 1925, was, in round numbers, 50,000,000 pesos (approximately \$25,000,000).

Out of the 50,000,000 pesos spent by the States for all purposes, almost 20,000,000 were spent for education; so the average expenditure for education was 40 per cent of the total budget. There was one State devoting only 10 per cent of its budget to education, while two States (Sonora and Chihuahua) gave as much as 52 per cent. Out of the 304,500,000 pesos which the Federal Government is spending this year of 1926, 26,000,000, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, are being used for educational purposes. Counting what was spent for education both by the States and by the Federal Government, we have a total of 46,000,000 pesos. In 1910, the banner year of the Diaz administration, the culmination of 30 years of peace and prosperity, the Federal Government spent in all for education 7,000,000 pesos, which was only $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the total budget. President Calles, in this year of financial depression, is using four times as much money for schools as Diaz.

Let us review our data:

Sixty-two per cent of the population (over 8,000,000 people) are illiterates.

Nearly 2,750,000 children need to be sent to school.

Nearly 1,750,000 of these are without a school to go to.

State governments on the average are using 40 per cent of their budgets for schools.

Federal Government is spending as much for education as is possible at present, when one considers that education, while important, is not the only obligation the Federal Government has.

These figures outline our problem. We are trying to face it bravely, but sometimes, in spite of ourselves, a pessimistic feeling of impossibility creeps over us. We have no right to be pessimistic,

however. More is being done for education in the country than was done before. Besides, there are certain aspects of our present enterprise which are decidedly worthy.

Public education in Mexico is carried on by the Federal Government, by the State governments, and in some cases by the municipal authorities. We have, then, a triple system of schools. Each State is autonomous in regard to its educational system and may carry on its program from the kindergarten to the university. Within the State, the municipalities may, in turn, have charge of their respective school districts. The responsibility of the municipal counties is only economic, however. The State government dictates the educational policies for all the counties and exercises the proper supervision. In very few States, however, have the counties been able to finance their schools. The result of this economic incapacity is that the States either have to grant special aid to the counties or have had to take charge of the schools at large.

The Federal Government has charge of the schools in the Federal district and in the territories and can also establish schools in any part of Mexico. As a matter of fact, the central Government started its Nation-wide program of schools in 1920, and to-day, after six years, maintains, outside of the Federal district and Territories, more than 3,000 schools with a total enrollment of over 250,000. The Federal Government has a National Department of Education, with a Secretary of Education (a member of the Cabinet) at its head.

The two school systems, the Federal and that of the States, function independently of each other, but with close coordination, thus avoiding duplication of work and lessening of local responsibility. Inasmuch as the State and municipal authorities have, for some years past, established most of their schools in the cities and towns, the National Department of Education has established the Federal schools mostly in the small rural communities, in the villages, and farms. Of the 3,155 Federal schools in the States, 2,721 are rural schools. Thus, by going out to the country with the Federal schools we are covering a difficult and neglected field and avoiding friction with the local authorities.

Our Department of Education has also established in the capital city of each State a sort of model school. We call it a "standard" elementary school. These standard schools serve as demonstration centers of the new policies in education. They are the exponents of the educational tendencies of the department and through them we are slowly bringing about a vitalization of the elementary school in all parts of Mexico. The Federal Government maintains also throughout the country some normal schools for the training of rural teachers and a number of vocational schools.

There is no organic relation between the two school systems, that of the different States and that under the Federal Government, but they coexist without conflicts. The policy of the Central Government in general is to supplement the action of the local governments without relieving them of responsibility. The field is so large and the need so urgent that up to the present there has been no overlapping and no jealousy. How far the Federal Government can continue establishing schools without arousing opposition from the States or without lessening local responsibility is, of course, a question. But as long as two-thirds of the children in Mexico have no public schools to go to, there should be very little danger of a clash between the two systems.



MODEL SCHOOL, SAN LUIS POTOSI

A model or "standard" school established in the capital city of each State serves as a demonstration center of the new education policies

In describing some of the features of the educational work done by the Federal Government, as I intend to do presently, I beg you to keep in mind that Federal Government education is not the only one in operation in Mexico. Lest you forget this fact, let me again impose on you by giving some comparative data:

In 1925, the 28 states had 4,635 rural schools.

The Federal Government has 2,721 rural schools this year.

There are 4,208 elementary schools in the States.

The central government this year has 693 schools of this type.

The total enrollment in State schools in 1925 was 682,916.

In the Federal schools the enrollment in 1926 is 366,605.

The total number of public rural schools in Mexico is 7,356.

The total number of elementary schools is 4,901.

The enrollment in all rural and elementary schools, both State and Federal, is 1,049,521.

The percentage of children of school age in public schools is 39.57.

Besides the public schools we have in Mexico, as in any other country, the private schools. I have no figures as to the numbers and enrollment. A mere guess might place their number as about one-fifth that of the public schools.

Now that we are through with the presentation of figures, let me tell you that I have a very poor opinion of the value of statistics as such. To my mind, tendencies are far more important than mere figures. The spirit that permeates a movement is more significant than the accomplished facts. This talk on education in Mexico would be a barren exercise indeed if I did not attempt to give you an insight into the spirit of our work.

I should like to present to your mind's eye the picture of a typical rural school of one of those 2,721 rural schools that the Department of Education is establishing all over the country and of which President Calles wants to see 6,000 functioning by the end of his term. This is the school: One teacher; about 40 children, both boys and girls, their ages running from 7 to 14 years; the schoolhouse, consisting of only one room perhaps, with a wide porch in front; the school yard, plenty of ground around the school; a school garden. Oh, I do not want to mislead you with these terms. We have all that, the garden and the orchard, and the house; but do not think of your standard American schoolhouses; do not think even of your traditional little red schoolhouse. Ours are more primitive, more informal, more naïve.

There is the most informal atmosphere about this little school. Work is individual, although there are plenty of group activities. The children read and write wonderfully well, and they all sing—how they love to sing! Indian blood is everywhere apparent. Spanish is the language used. Perhaps the children speak it brokenly and maybe if their parents came they would address them only in their native dialect, but the official tongue is Spanish, and the children love it, and the parents are delighted to see them learn it.

These children read and write and do some number work; they sing and draw and paint; the girls sew and embroider—all these things we are accustomed to see school children do. But in this school the pupils keep chickens and rabbits. They also have a pig or two. Their flower garden is a spot of beauty—the children have worked so hard on it. They have watered it every day with water they themselves had to draw from the open well near by. The children have their orchard; they keep bees; they have planted the

mulberry tree and are starting a silkworm colony. They are so busy and so happy, these children in the rural school!

When the supervisor comes to visit the school he is very anxious to find out certain things which he has to report to Mexico City. These are some of the questions he asks:

How many children have a fluent knowledge of Spanish?

How many can read and write fluently?

Does the school have a Mexican flag?

Do the children know about Mexico?

Do they know the name of our president?

The names of what great Mexican men do they know?

Do the children keep chickens, pigs, bees, silkworms?

Do they have a garden?

Is there water in the school?

Do they use it?

Is the school socialized? To what extent?

Do they have a parents' association?

Is the teacher engaged in some form of social work outside of the school?

You get the idea back of this investigation. We are not interested in school routine, especially; traditional questions of method and of technique are of secondary importance; but we are tremendously interested in having a vital school and in having a school that will contribute toward social organization and national unity. It is a far cry from the old three-R school to this rural school of the mountains of Mexico. A far cry indeed from the narrow, restricted life of the traditional school to this natural, real community of children and teacher, where to raise a chicken is as important an enterprise as to learn a poem.

Our little school is the center of interest of the village. Next to the church, the school building is by far the best of the place. There is a school committee formed by half a dozen "prominent citizens"—poor, simple, souls, intensely interested in having their children get an education that was not their lot to get themselves. There is a tiny library in this school, just a 5-foot shelf, perhaps, but something for the people of the village to read under the stimulus of the teacher.

In the evening the young people come to get their share of schooling. Practically every one of our rural schools holds a night session for the adults. Toward evening they come, and as in this typical school we are visiting there is no installation for artificial light, each person brings his own light, a little candle, and setting it up by his desk, begins earnestly to study his lesson.

The rural teacher leads a busy life. Teaching the three R's would be child's play compared with what this teacher has to do in this little rural school of ours. The teacher is supposed to work six hours

daily, four during the day with the children and two in the evening with adults. But the children have the habit of coming early in the morning and going late in the evening. Have they not their garden and their chickens and pigs and bees and silkworms? Have they not their weaving and hammering, their painting and embroidering? Four hours, nay 10 hours is hardly enough.

But minding the children and their elder brothers in school is not all of it. This teacher vaccinates the people and gives them whatever medical advice she can. Did you ever hear of the school being the center of the community and the teacher being a real social worker? Did you ever hear of a socialized school? Well, I have heard about those things, too. I have heard wise university professors expound



A RURAL TEACHER

The rural teacher, in his effort to make a peasant of the peon, works with both children and adults

the technique of socialization. Let me assure you, that nowhere have I seen better examples of a socialized school than in some of these rural schools of Mexico—in these schools where conditions are natural, the work personally interesting, the activities real, and where there is a spirit of give-and-take, of sharing, and a community of interest.

I have presented you a true picture of our rural schools. Let no one suppose, however, that all rural schools in Mexico conform to this description; unfortunately, it is not so. But I can assure you that very many of our country schools are trying to live up to this type. This is, then, the tendency.

And what, we might ask ourselves, is the meaning of all this? What is the meaning of this delight in Spanish, what the importance of the bees and the chickens, of the flowers and the weaving, of the

dancing and the singing? Why all this questioning about the Mexican flag and Mexican heroes?

The importance of it all is that through our little rural school we are trying to integrate Mexico and to create in our peasant classes a rural spirit. To integrate Mexico. To bring into the fold of the Mexican family the million Indians; to make them think and feel in Spanish. To incorporate them into that type of civilization which constitutes the Mexican nationality. To bring them into that community of ideas and emotions which is Mexico. To integrate the Indians without sacrifice. Our Indian has many faults, but he has, likewise, many virtues—a wonderful patience and quietness; miraculous endurance, both physical and mental; artistic temperament, a soul artistic in its very essence. (Oh, the music and the dancing and the painting and weaving of the Indian—his love of form and his instinct for color!) And our Indian has a background of a civilization so high and delicate that at times, visiting their ancient cities or beholding their marvelous ruins, one wonders if after all the coming of the white man to Mexico was not a pity rather than a blessing.

To integrate Mexico through the rural school—that is, to teach the people of the mountains and of the far-away valleys, the millions of people that are Mexicans but are not yet Mexican, to teach them the love of Mexico and the meaning of Mexico. To give them a flag—so many of these villages have never seen a Mexican flag, so many have not heard the name of the President. Our little rural school stands for Mexico and represents Mexico in those far-off corners—so many of them yet that belong to Mexico but are not yet Mexican. Our rural school aims to form the rural spirit in Mexico. Mexico is a land of absentee landowners. Agrarian legislation and the new program of agrarian development are gradually doing away with this condition. But Mexico was and largely is yet a land of peons, not of peasants. To make a peasant of the peon is the aim of our rural school. Other schools may make a farmer out of the peasant. With this latter transformation we are not at present particularly concerned in the Department of Education. But with instilling into our people the love of the land, with making them love the country in preference to the city, and with giving them an intelligent insight into country life—with all this, which amounts to creating the rural spirit, we are tremendously concerned.

But why, you may ask, why are you counting on the rural school—your pitiful, little, destitute rural school—to bring about so great a transformation? The answer is clear: Because, in the first place, these rural schools of ours are new; they have no past; they are not fettered by tradition. They are the children of the revolution, these schools, with a fine contempt for educational dogma and with an unlimited faith in themselves. Since we had to improvise teachers,

buildings, furniture, everything material, it was natural enough that we should have felt free to adopt any method or any philosophy that might suit us. In the second place, these schools are scattered over the whole country. Take a look at the map of Mexico. See the thousands of black squares spread from coast to coast and from frontier to frontier. They are all rural schools—nearly 3,000 of them. Last year they were 2,000, this year of 1926 we have 1,000 more, and in 1927 we shall go up to 5,000. Three thousand schools, 3,000 teachers—that is, 3,000 men and women trained to realize an ideal. Three thousand missionaries preaching the gospel of Mexico and the gospel of the rural life and of a social service.

The rural school forms a very important part of our program of education, but, of course, it is not the only part. I beg to remind you of what I said at the beginning about the Federal system of schools in general. Besides the rural school we have in the capital of each State a standard elementary school and in many of the towns and small cities elementary schools of the usual type.

In connection with the elementary schools I will simply present to you two aspects which show two significant tendencies in our educational work. Mexico City has a population of 750,000 people. Like any other large city, it has its congested districts and its slums. Mexico City has not enough school buildings. During the first 10 years of the revolution the building of new schools was stopped. Six years ago we resumed building but have not yet been able to catch up. Mr. Vasconcelos, Secretary of Education under President Obregon, is responsible for the building of some of the finest school-houses one could find anywhere. But in spite of all, we found ourselves at the beginning of this year with some 6,000 children for whom no accommodation could be found in a school. Very naturally, too, these 6,000 children were the poorest, the most destitute, and the most in need of the influence of the school. This was one side of our problem. The other difficulty was the shortness of time and the lack of money. There was still a third aspect to the problem. These 6,000 children were creatures of the slums. They needed education but they also needed food, soap and water, play, and a place in which to stay as long as possible away from their miserable homes. You see our problem then: Thousands of children right in the City of Mexico for whom we had to provide not merely a school but a whole education; and, then, the tragedy of it! Little money and a short time limit—above all, little money.

This has been the answer to the situation: In four months we have built five open-air schools in which we are housing almost 2,500 children. The cost of each building, not counting the land which we had or was given to us, is approximately \$20,000. The structure is light but substantial, and the cost has been reduced to a minimum.

Each school has a garden, shower baths, and playground. A light lunch is given to the children. The rooms have an uncovered front and wide porches. There is room for chickens and rabbits; one of the schools has a stable for two cows. Nature gave us sunshine and an unrivaled climate. The children work and play—or perhaps it would be better to say that they only play, they are so happy in their work. In the center of the patio, high above the children and the flowers, a Mexican flag waves in the air—the green, the white, and the red—green for hope, white for purity, and red for race!

“So much literature about five little schools,” you might say. They are five little schools, it is true, but they are five schools with a tendency, and that tendency happens to be tremendously important for us. From the shower bath to the flag, everything is significant in these schools of the slums. Designed to meet an emergency, they are creating a type. The mere fact of their having been built at all shows an ethical attitude toward the poorest of the poor and a sense of democratic justice. And then, there is more “new education” in these open-air schools of Mexico City than in many a fancy school of pedagogical theorists.

The other aspect of elementary education in Mexico that I want to point out to you has to do with the method and the philosophy of it. Thirty years ago your great philosopher and teacher, John Dewey, was giving in this very university a series of lectures describing to the parents the educational policies followed by him in the experimental school closely connected with the University of Chicago. Those talks of his are now known to educators in all nations of the world; they are contained in a little book called “School and Society.”

John Dewey has gone to Mexico. He was first carried there by his pupils at Columbia; he went later in his books. “School and Society” is a book we know and love in Mexico. And now he is going there personally. When John Dewey gets to Mexico he will find his ideas at work in our schools. Motivation, respect for personality, self-expression, vitalization of school work, project method, learning by doing, democracy in education—all of Dewey is there. Not, indeed, as an accomplished fact, but certainly as a poignant tendency. (May I repeat that tendencies are more significant than facts!)

But of course we in Mexico can not take anything quietly, not even a philosophy of education. So it has come about that there is a pedagogical war going on in Mexico nowadays. On one side, the standpats, the conservatives, the reactionaries. (This word “reactionary” with us, is like “Bolshevik” with you, a very convenient tag for some one we don’t like.) On the other side, stand the advanced, the liberals, the friends of the new education. The old one is the “traditional” school, the new one the “school of action.”

Doctor Dewey, unsuspectingly, has led us into all this. Doctor Dewey is going to have an interesting time in Mexico, I am sure, watching his philosophy in the field of battle.

There is still another military aspect to this educational reform. About four years ago, out of a clear sky, a bulletin came forth from the Department of Education ordering all teachers in Federal public schools to adopt the project method, to leave behind the old-fashioned ways, and to become modern. Comical, almost, you might say. Doctor Dewey, if he learns of this new method of reform, will think it queer, perhaps; I, myself, made fun of it at the beginning. But let me confess that it has not turned out so badly after all. The teachers were forced to study, the supervisors were obliged to look up the new method, the normal schools took notice. At present the reform for functional education is doing nicely. The Federal elementary schools are, in general, working toward the new education. Our Federal schools throughout the country are presenting the new type to the State schools and are slowly bringing about the reform everywhere.

I can not resist the temptation to tell you a little about how we are training our rural teachers in service. Most of the teachers now serving the rural schools have deficient training. The work and responsibility we are placing on them is considerable. In planning the program of rural-teacher training in service, we have tried to keep in mind the following principles: First, training must be specific and intense; second, the teacher should receive training in the technique of socialization, both of the school and of the community.

In order to accomplish this we have organized groups of specialists to go to the field and to hold teachers' institutes right in the community where the teachers are working. Each group is composed of an educator, an expert in rural education, a social worker (nurse by preference), an expert in agriculture, an expert in home industries, and a teacher of physical education. The group is fully equipped. A library, a victrola, and a radio receiving apparatus form a part of the equipment. We have termed the group a "mission," and its members we call "missionaries."

Each State of the Republic has been divided into districts. The teachers of each district, about 50 of them, get together and for three weeks receive specific and practical training on the different aspects of their work. When the institute is over, the specialists (the missionaries) move to the next district and the teachers return to their respective schools.

Three things are significant in connection with these institutes. First, they are held in small villages where there is a rural school. The little school is taken as the center of a project. The teachers, under the direction of the specialists, try to work out the different

problems of the rural schools, in the one they have before them. The second feature is that the teachers are trained to do social work in the community. The village serves as a laboratory to the teachers during the institute. They organize the men and the women into one form of organization or other; they vaccinate every inhabitant; they hold evening meetings with them; they teach games to the young people. We hope that a teacher who has done this type of practical social work during the institute, as part of the training, will be inclined to do it on returning to his or her community. Lastly, the training institute, once organized, continues functioning. The three weeks over, each teacher goes back to his or her village, but in the place where they all met and where they will meet again in the following year, there is left a sort of permanent institution. There



A MEXICAN "MISSIONARY" TEACHER

Arrival of one of these special teachers in a rural district in the State of Querétaro

will be a little model home, or at least a kitchen, where the teacher of the place may continue demonstration work in the village; there will be the library, the center of the smaller libraries in the district; there will be the site of the district teachers' association. In the near future there will be a dispensary under a trained nurse.

We have this year six of these "missions" at work. By the end of the year they will have covered half of the Republic. We are already preparing to double the group of "missionaries" so that next year the whole country may be covered by them.

Time is short and my story long. I have touched only on the high points of our enterprise. I have not been able to tell you about the thorough and far-reaching reform of our secondary schools; about the National University with the 10,000 students and its fine spirit of

service; about the open-air schools of painting; the popular glee clubs; and the night school of music for the workingman. I could not tell you about the educational extension work by radio, broadcasting every night concerts, lectures, and classes; nor about our publishing department, which last year published 89 pamphlets and bulletins with a total aggregate of 53,288,620 printed pages. Nor could I speak of the vocational schools whose pupils and teachers have organized into a cooperative society for the production and sale of the articles made by them as part of their training and who are running a department store in Mexico City for the sale of their products. I could not touch either on the work of our library department which,



THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE

Numerous "people's houses" have been organized in rural centers by the teachers' institutes in an effort to build up a community culture

in five years of existence, has established 3,508 libraries of different types through the country and which during 1925 distributed 87,014 volumes.

There are indeed plenty of other things I might have mentioned, but after all, had I had the time and you the disposition to listen to me, little would have been gained by a detailed recital of the educational work in Mexico. What I have told you makes my point, I am sure. My point is simply this: The Mexican revolution is vindicating itself. With all his material splendor, Diaz and his group of experts never opened a single rural school. Thousands of children right in the City of Mexico went without school because there were no schools for them. Illiteracy mounted higher and higher; misery and slavery was the lot of the peasant. The Indian was considered a calamity,

always a liability, except for projects of human exploitation, in which case he immediately became an asset.

The revolution came—10 years of hatred, of blood and fire; 10 years of finding our way amid the darkness and the ruins and then . . . light, light in abundance, and love. And with all this, as a result of all this, as a moral balance of it all, a vision of Mexico in its integrity—Mexico far and near, Mexico in its misery and shame, and Mexico with the wealth that is hers.

There is a new conscience in Mexico, and also a new impatience. We realize our weakness, but we also know our strength. The malady we know, but we think we have found a cure. We know now the value of the time Diaz wasted, and we know the value of the money squandered. One year means a century of good, and 1,000,000 pesos is 1,000 schools for the peasants.

And do not think me boastful for presenting only the fine side of our effort. We know the taste of success, it is true, but we have also tasted failure and disappointment. But our failures are our lessons, and defeat has only incited us to try again. Mexico is coming into her own, and when the Nation shall finally come of age, students will tell us that not a small part of the credit for its maturing should fall to the rural school.



JORGE BERMÚDEZ¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

“THE PAINTER OF A RACE IN A LAND OF EVOCATION”

OF Jorge Bermúdez it may be said that he was the painter of a race, and this is one of the greatest merits of his work as a whole. While still in Paris, after studying with the great Spanish master Zuloaga—whose characteristic style was for a number of years strongly reflected in Bermúdez’s work—while Zuloaga was advising him to work in his own country, Bermúdez had already registered an unalterable resolution to return to Argentina and to put on canvas the very soul of those types and ambients which still survive the successive waves of cosmopolitan influence to which that progressive republic has been subjected.

After taking up his residence in the conservative and provincial regions of northern Argentina, regions in which the ethnological elements were believed to exist in almost their original purity, Bermúdez was amazed to find how deeply these were influenced by the small Syrian and Armenian merchant, and how often, in the intimate “fiestas” of the Virgin of the Valley so strongly marked by aboriginal candor and grace, the dark features of ancient dwellers of Haifa or Beirut might be perceived among the multi-colored “ponchos,” the rude leather sandals, and saddle bags of the processionalists. And so he penetrated ever more deeply into those remote valleys, on whose steep and wooded slope the last remnant of the aboriginal *calchaquies* still persists.

This is indeed a land of evocation and dreams, a region in whose austere isolation the spirit of a thousand years still breathes in sun-drenched fiestas, in the clamorous thirst which moves the leaden wings and sacred plumage of the once sacrificial *suri*²; a region barely softened by the lowly campanile and russet robes of the Franciscan hermit; but one in no wise alien to the inspiration of this well-grounded and deeply sensitive artist. And from the union of the “sabor de la tierra” and the no less eloquent voice of the bronzed sons of Spain, this unique painter has managed to exteriorize his own vision of art in its most sincere and intimate aspects, and at the same time to faithfully reflect the vigorous and racy atmosphere of Catamarca. This explains the quality of “realness” which permeates the regional types depicted by Bermúdez, which, in familiar and characteristic attitude and gesture, are of the very essence of that remote Province. From the solitary wanderer on the hill crest to the resigned

¹ In part translated and compiled from *Plus Ultra*, Dec. 31, 1926. Buenos Aires.

² Aboriginal term denoting native Argentine ostrich.



Courtesy of "Plus Ultra"

THE ART OF JORGE BERMÚDEZ

Left: "*La dama de la rosa*" (The woman with the rose). Right: "*El Chico del huaco*" (The boy with the huaco)

and humble votary in whose pouch the medals of the pious Franciscans alternate with the strange amulets and charms of ancient pagan fanes, Bermúdez' types are redolent of Catamarcan soil and tradition.

Apart from purely technical qualities the, so to speak, regional and documentary element in Bermúdez' work is not only profoundly authentic but extremely broad, as evinced by the intense sympathy with which he interprets his numerous types. Nor has Bermúdez limited himself to a single epoch or class, as have so many painters of folk ways and folk types. With equal penetration and feeling he presents the diverse ages and types in the plentitude of their recondite truth. Thus in *Chico del Gallo* (Boy with Pet Cock), in *El Membrillero* (The Quince Vender), and *Camino del Mercado* (Return from Market) he gives us three glimpses of the rural child at his daily task, in each of which the young protagonist reveals in the melancholy dreaminess of large liquid eye and relaxed limb the fatalistic resignation of his inheritance. Elsewhere he depicts adolescence in all its candor exposed to the full rigors of work and weather, as in his *Pastor de Cabras* (The Goat Herd), *El Muchacho de Belén* (A Village Boy), *El Adolescente* (The Adolescent), *El Poncho Rojo* (The Red Cloak), *El Capataz de Campo* (A Rustic Foreman), to name but a few of the many canvases of this type. Finally, we are shown these same Catamarcan types at long last, nearing the end of life's

journey, even to the extreme of longevity, as in *El Gallero Viejo* (The Old Cockfighter), *El Promesante* (The Votary), *El Viejo del Camino* (The Old Tramp), and many others.

But Jorge Bermúdez was not only an excellent delineator of types and figures. Without any *parte-pris*, without the slightest trace of ostentation, he was also a skillful and well-balanced colorist. Color to him was neither the chromatic acrobatics of revolutionary spirit, nor the reverberations of the detonant landscapes which, in puerile and sterile fashion, were achieved by so many of his young contemporaries. He had an intense feeling for color; he knew the secrets of palette and spectrum; and we have seen how he employed this medium in depicting the texture of widely differing material. But he never painted merely "to color"; he never took pleasure in shining



Courtesy of "Plus Ultra"

PAINTINGS BY JORGE BERMÚDEZ

Upper: This painting, the last work of the artist, belongs to the second stage of his technical development and constitutes a new and delicate homage to the types and customs of the interior of the country. It has been purchased by the Argentine Rural Society for the sum of \$3,880. Lower, left: A portrait. Lower, right: The "Boy of Belen," a bucolic subject

by deliberate intention, or indulged in vertiginous symphonies of color. A picture was to him, before everything, a "work," that is to say, a perfectly balanced conjunction of the elements entering into composition—human feeling, constructive drawing, natural composition, and exact color. This conception of painting underlies all his work, even in those examples of Peninsular types painted prior to 1912 while he was still under the marked influence of Zuloaga. Indeed, while that influence was deplored as a possible obstacle to the development of his rôle in Argentine art, Bermúdez was without doubt indebted to the great Spanish master for his undeviating loyalty to the fundamental principle of correct drawing as also, to

"PANTA VILQUES"

A faithful portrait of a well-known local character



Courtesy of "Plus Ultra"

some degree at least, for his elevated conception of the art of painting as a whole. Under Zuloaga the young Bermúdez acquired a lasting respect for those values inherent in emotional elements, for a fine appreciation of the value of balance in composition and of exact color, qualities without which no canvas can hope to endure.

Bermúdez, like so many others of the modern school, could have freed himself from the more or less arbitrary restrictions of color, thus gaining an immediate and resounding notoriety; he preferred instead the difficult task of reconciling medium and harmony with a profound and understanding human sympathy, which in itself is sufficient to give him an enduring place in the art of Argentina.

COLONIZATION OPPORTUNITIES IN BOLIVIA¹

By DAVID WEEKS,

Professor of Rural Economic Problems, University of California; Special Investigator for the Bolivian Government

COLONIZATION in Bolivia is in its infancy. Agriculture is still mainly conducted on large estates after the custom handed down from the Spanish. Indian laborers working under the direction of administrators till the soil, using primitive methods which are just beginning to give way to the instruments and institutions of modern agriculture. President Siles has grasped the importance of the economic change that is taking place in the agricultural world to-day and is bending every effort to institute constructive plans for rural development.

The outstanding advantages which present themselves to the careful investigator of Bolivian agricultural resources may be enumerated as follows:

1. Bolivian population is now small, unmixed with negro blood, and by careful selection of immigrants, Bolivia is in a position to create as high a type of citizenship as she desires. A high type of immigrant can be attracted through a wise program of development. Plans are now being made for such a program.

2. Probably no other country can bring together within its own boundaries such a wide variety of agricultural products. This is made possible by the difference in altitude, giving rise to a very wide range of crop adaptation. While Denmark sends ships half way around the world for concentrates for the feeding of dairy cattle and hogs, Bolivia is in a position, through a wise selection of agricultural types of products, to produce crops in certain of her sections which will supply these concentrates to those regions most favorably located for the production of dairy and hog products. It is this possibility of supplementing crops of one region with those of another entirely different which constitutes one of Bolivia's greatest undeveloped resources.

3. Climates favorable to enjoyable living conditions may be found by people of any race and from any part of the world. The temperate climate of the plateau will attract the people of the cooler regions of

¹ *Bolivia*, March, 1927, New York.

North America and Europe, while the tropical and subtropical regions will appeal to those from warmer climates. This wide latitude of choice will be better appreciated as progress is made in the settlement of the country.

4. The development of the agricultural resources of tropical Bolivia should be facilitated by the proximity of a temperate region from which the frontier may be extended into the rich soils of the lower altitudes. The significance of this advantage must not be underestimated. The uplands of Bolivia are invigorating and should stimulate energetic endeavor. Both physical and mental activities having greater activity in these cool climates of the Andes plateaus



Courtesy of "Bolivia"

FARM LAND ON THE BOLIVIAN PLATEAU

A number of attractive colonization possibilities exist in the plateau region not distant from the capital

should become effective in the creation of great works and institutions in the warmer provinces.

5. Bolivia, though situated in the torrid zone, has a large temperate area in which health conditions are particularly favorable. In the development of the rich resources of the Tropics these temperate regions will serve as a healthful resort for business headquarters while sanitation is being carried out below.

A large part of the agricultural products consumed in Bolivia is now imported. Nearly \$2,000,000 in flour and a similar value in rice and sugar are brought into the country annually. Dairy products are imported, but because of the perishable nature of these commodities, the importation does not show the potential demand. Milk in the city of La Paz brings the equivalent of 17 cents (Ameri-

can) per quart to the producer. Pork products always find a ready market. Why Bolivia should import rice and sugar when both of these products are produced so easily and cheaply in the eastern part of the country is not readily understood by those not familiar with the local situation. Labor is inexpensive and is one of the nation's great assets. Why, then, have not these rich provinces been contributing more to the agricultural wealth of the country? It would probably be a more constructive question to ask what can be done to place Bolivia in the rôle of one of the world's richest producers of agricultural commodities. Most Bolivians will answer this question with the statement that transportation facilities will solve the prob-



Courtesy of "Bolivia"

ONE OF THE GREAT ESTATES ON THE SHORES OF LAKE TITICACA

Advantages of this location are its proximity to markets and transportation

lem. It is well known that Bolivia's richest agricultural country is separated from its industrial center by one of the most formidable ranges of mountains in the two Americas. This fertile region is also at present remote from other parts of the commercial world. The same mountains that have for centuries made difficult intercourse between different parts of Bolivia have discouraged foreign commerce in penetrating these regions which lie between the Andes and Brazil and Paraguay. In the meantime Bolivia has undergone a tremendous development, especially with respect to its transportation systems. This rich country lying east of the Andes is just about to be opened up at several points to western Bolivia and to the outside world. Highways and railways are bringing this nation a new and prosperous day.

Transportation, however, will not in itself be a complete solution. President Siles and the more progressive Bolivians realize this and are developing a plan of land settlement which is designed to go hand in hand with the extension of transportation. It is a well-known fact that the great railway systems of North America were extended so rapidly in advance of land settlement that most of them have at one time or another been compelled to refinance. Great financial failures have accompanied railroad building in the United States. A coordinated plan of railroad building and land settlement would have done much to avert these disastrous results.

There are two important recourses open to Bolivia in the utilization of her valuable agricultural lands during the period in which her railways and highways are being extended. One of these is the production of nonperishable products of high value in comparison to their weight and the other is the organization of land development and settlement on such a basis that these products may be placed upon the world's best markets in a condition of high quality at a minimum of expense. Already there are outlets from these rich tropical and semitropical regions by way of the Paraguay and Amazon Rivers. Volume production of valuable commodities will utilize these means of transit much more efficiently than they are now being used. Crop adaptation is so flexible in these eastern provinces that the selection of a number of very suitable crops should not be difficult. This problem is now under investigation. Successful land settlement in this region will require an initial settlement large enough to make sanitation possible and economical and to bring transportation costs to a minimum. Capital requirements for settlers' homes, livestock, and



Courtesy of "Bolivia"

A STAND OF ALFALFA IN THE BOLIVIAN
UPLANDS

An irrigated field at an elevation of more than 12,000 feet

equipment will be small, for the mild climate and abundance of materials tend to minimize these costs. Sanitation and transportation will represent the most important part of the investment.

On the Bolivian plateau near the national capital and on the borders of Lake Titicaca there are a number of attractive colonization possibilities. The very high prices prevailing for dairy and pork products and the peculiar adaptability of this plateau to the production of these commodities make this lake region an interesting locality from the standpoint of land settlement. The advantages of this location are that it is near to good markets and transportation; the lake itself is an important highway; the scenic beauty immediately around the lake is striking and the health conditions are good. The altitude is very high but for those who are adapted to living at these altitudes there will be no inconvenience. This region is now inhabited by the Aymara Indians who live much as they did before the Spanish conquest four centuries ago. Individual immigrants would be discouraged in any attempt to establish homes in this region, but in groups of 50 or 100 it is believed that, with proper assistance, prosperous communities could be created. The minimum number of settlers must be much greater in eastern Bolivia. The opportunity afforded in supplementing the feeds capable of being produced near the lake with concentrated feeds produced in the lower altitudes makes this locality especially interesting from the standpoint of producing dairy and pork products as specialties. Barley, wheat, potatoes, and many other crops are also being produced. Irrigation will greatly increase the production on the plateau which, especially in its southern portion, has a slightly deficient rainfall. In certain localities water is available, not only for irrigation but for small electric power plants.

Although difficult of execution, it is interesting to contemplate the feasibility of water powers of the eastern slopes of the Andes turning spindles and operating looms, weaving the wool from the Bolivian plateau and cotton from the Bolivian lowlands into fine fabrics for the world's markets. It is even more interesting to contemplate a citizenship of high quality, consisting of millions of families almost entirely supported by the riches of the country, drinking home-grown coffee, and wearing clothes that are homespun but not on the old hand loom which is still in use among the native inhabitants. To accomplish these things, however, planned development, properly financed, is requisite. It is upon a program of planned development which Bolivia is working to-day.

THE SUCRE: NEW MONETARY UNIT FOR ECUADOR¹

SUMMARY OF LAW ESTABLISHING CHANGES IN COINAGE ANNOUNCED
BY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ACCORDING to the new law of Ecuador the monetary unit of that country will be the "sucre." Fractional coins will be known as centavo. A summary of the new law has just been compiled by the Finance and Investment Division of the Department of Commerce for the information of American bankers. It was explained that the new law is a direct result of the Kemmerer Commission, the variation being slight except in one important particular. The law supplements the new law providing for the establishment of the Central Bank.

The full text of the statement follows:

The monetary unit of Ecuador is to be the sucre, and is to contain 0.300933 grain of fine gold. Gold coins of the denominations of one "condor" (25 sucres) and two condors (50 sucres), 0.900 fine, are to be minted by the Central Bank as agent for the Government. For this purpose the bank is to receive gold for coinage in sums equivalent to 10,000 condors or more at the rate indicated above, collecting for this service only the cost of the coinage and other necessary expenses. The Minister of Finance is authorized to recoin such part of the existing gold coins of the Republic as he may deem advisable, the expense of such coinage to be borne by the National Treasury.

The limit of tolerance of gold coins in bulk is to be 0.001 in fineness and 0.001 in weight. The limit of tolerance of individual coins is to be 32 milligrams.

VALUE PLACED ON OLD COINS

The new gold coins are to be unlimited legal tender for all debts unless otherwise specifically provided by contract. The old gold coins are to be received in unlimited quantities by the Government at the rate of 2.43325 times their face value for all debts, taxes, and other dues, and are to be received by the Central Bank, acting as agent for the Government, in the same manner.

Article 8 of the Kemmerer draft reads as follows: "All debts and other obligations held by the courts to be specifically payable in

¹The United States Daily, June 20, 1927.

Ecuadorian gold coin in accordance with the law of November 4, 1898, may be paid either at par in said coin or in gold coin of the present law at the rate of 2.43325 gold sucres of the present law for 1 gold sucre of the law of November 4, 1898." This article does not appear anywhere in the law as adopted by the Provincial Government.

All debts and other obligations contracted before the passage of the law and held by the courts to be specifically payable in foreign money are to be subject to the present provisions of the code of commerce and other laws in force.

Ecuadorian gold coins minted under the conditions indicated above are to be receivable at par by the Central Bank of Ecuador as agent for the Government if the weight has not been reduced, within 20 years from the date of coinage, to an amount more than one-half of 1 per cent below the standard weight prescribed by the law, or at a proportional rate for any period less than 20 years. This provision clearly applies only to a natural abrasion. Such underweight gold coin when received by the Government or by the Central Bank of Ecuador for account of the Government is not to be paid out but is to be recoined as bullion for account of the Government as the Minister of Finance may direct. The minister is authorized to prescribe such regulations as he may deem advisable for the protection of the Government against fraudulent abrasion and other unlawful practices.

SILVER COINS TO BE MINTED

The following silver coins are to be minted: A 2-sucres piece having a gross weight of 10 grams, a fineness of 0.720, and a fine silver content of 7.2 grams; a 1-sucres piece which is to have a gross weight of 5 grams, a fineness of 0.720, and a fine silver content of 3.6 grams; a one-half sucre piece (50 centavos) which is to have a gross weight of 2.5 grams, a fineness of 0.720, and a fine silver content of 1.8 grams.

The limit of tolerance of silver coins in bulk is to be 0.004 in fineness and 0.003 in weight. The limit of tolerance of individual silver coins is to be 0.135 grams for the coins of 2 sucres and 1 sucre and 0.1 grams for the coin of 50 centavos.

The minor coins of Ecuador are to be the following: 10 centavos, 5 centavos, 2½ centavos, and 1 centavo. The first three are to be approximately 100 per cent nickel; the one-centavo coin is to be 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc.

Silver coins are to be legal tender in payment of all private obligations in amounts of 10 sucres or less in one payment. Minor coins of nickel, minted in accordance with the law, are to be legal tender in payment of all private obligations in amounts of 2 sucres or less in one payment. Minor coins of copper are to be legal tender in amounts of 20 centavos or less in one payment.

All silver and minor coins are to be legal in unlimited amount for the payments of all debts to the Government and to the Central Banks of Ecuador for Government account, and are to be received in unlimited quantities for all taxes and other Government dues in the Republic.

Clipped, bored, sweated, or otherwise mutilated coins lose their legal tender capacity.

All Ecuadorian silver and minor coins minted in accordance with previous laws are to be legal tender at their nominal value under the same conditions as apply to the new silver and minor coins. The Central Bank, acting as agent for the Government, is to receive at par such old silver and minor coins as have been so worn by natural abrasion that the date and design are obliterated, pending the establishment of regulations by the Minister of Finance.

The Government is to meet promptly requests of the Central Bank of Ecuador for issues of silver and minor coins against the presentation in Quito of the bank's convertible notes at par. The Minister of Finance is authorized to contract at his discretion for the coinage of silver and minor coins, but after one year from the passage of the law no contract is to be made without specific legislative authority, if such contract would make the unissued stock of silver and minor coins in the Ministry of Finance in excess of 500,000 sucres.

The Executive is to issue regulations for the withdrawal from circulation of all silver and minor coins now outstanding, though such coins may be continued in circulation at the discretion of the Executive if they have the same diameter and thickness and are of the same denominations as new coins. All silver and minor coins withdrawn from circulation are to be recoined or sold for bullion for account of the Government.

The receipt of foreign moneys in payment of debts or other obligations, public or private, is to be obligatory only where specifically provided by contract or by a law of Ecuador.

BAR TO EXPORTATION REPEALED

All prohibition, restrictions, or changes of any kind on exportation or importation of gold coin or bullion and on the exportation of silver coin are repealed, the repeal to become effective upon the day on which the Central Bank of Ecuador officially opens for business. From the date upon which the Central Bank officially opens also contracts may be made payable in specified gold coin either foreign or domestic or in gold bullion.

The Executive decree of August 6, 1914, and the legislative decree of August 30, 1914, providing for a moratorium, are repealed as of the

date on which the Central Bank officially opens for business. Upon such date all obligations automatically become payable sucre for sucre in the new gold standard sucre.

The Minister of Finance is authorized to coin all necessary silver and minor coins and to use, at his discretion, for the purpose of recoinage into the new silver coins such existing silver coins as represent part of the metallic reserves of the former banks of issue which have been turned over or are to be turned over to the Central Bank by the Caja Central. The Central Bank or the Central Office is required to turn over these silver coins to the Minister of Finance and will be reimbursed by the Government on the basis of 1 sucre of the gold value fixed in the new law for each sucre credited to the former banks of issue for this silver.

All legal provisions in conflict with the new regulations are automatically repealed.

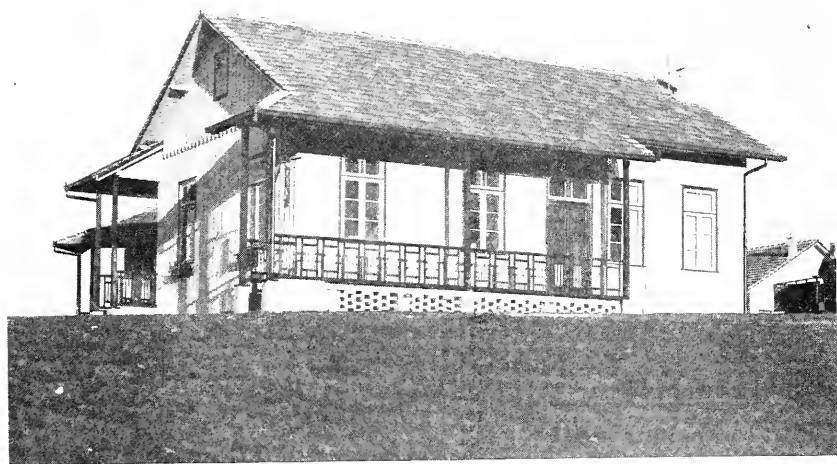
The new law, which was issued as a decree on March 4, 1927, was published in the Registro Oficial of March 19, 1927, becoming effective upon that date, in accordance with its terms.

MODEL LEPROSARIUM OF SÃO ROQUE ∴ ∴ ∴ STATE OF PARANÁ, BRAZIL

THE problem of leprosy control has been the object of study in Brazil for many years. In recent times, however, there has been a concentrated effort to discover means for the cure of this dread disease and the prevention of its extension.

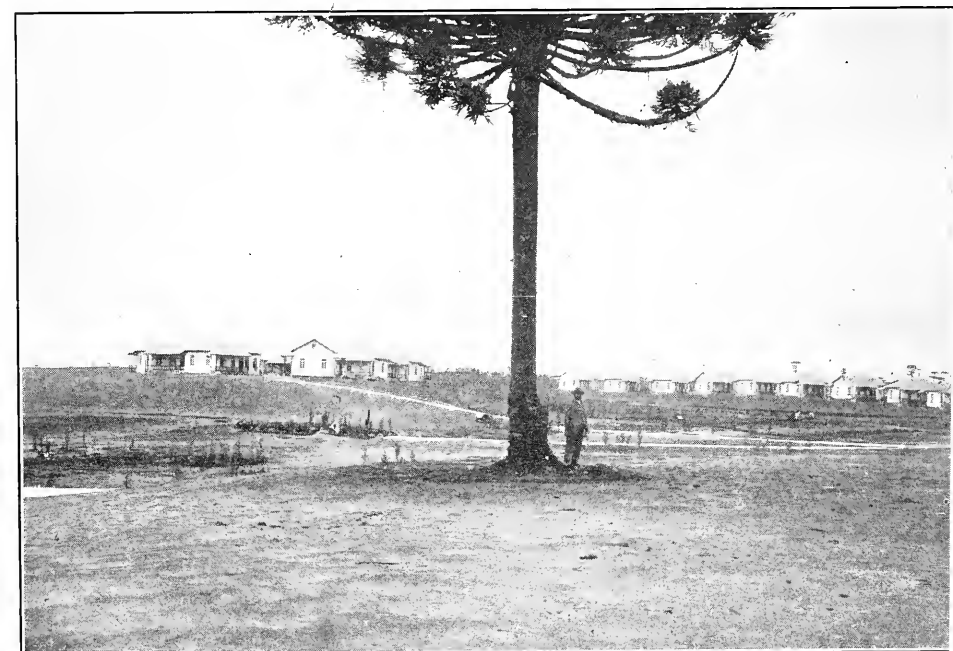
A noteworthy example of the employment of modern and scientific equipment and methods in the housing and treatment of lepers is the leprosarium of São Roque, situated in southern Brazil, in the picturesque State of Paraná. This really model asylum, which is a State institution, was created during the administration of Governor Munhoz da Rocha and is due in great measure to his intelligent initiative. Its establishment was hailed with applause, not only throughout the State but the entire country, as constituting an important step forward in the solution of the leprosy problem.

The accompanying illustrations will give some idea of the location, equipment, and scope of the São Roque leprosarium. The general view of the institution shows the rolling character of the land in that section of the country, famous for its woods of Paraná pine, which

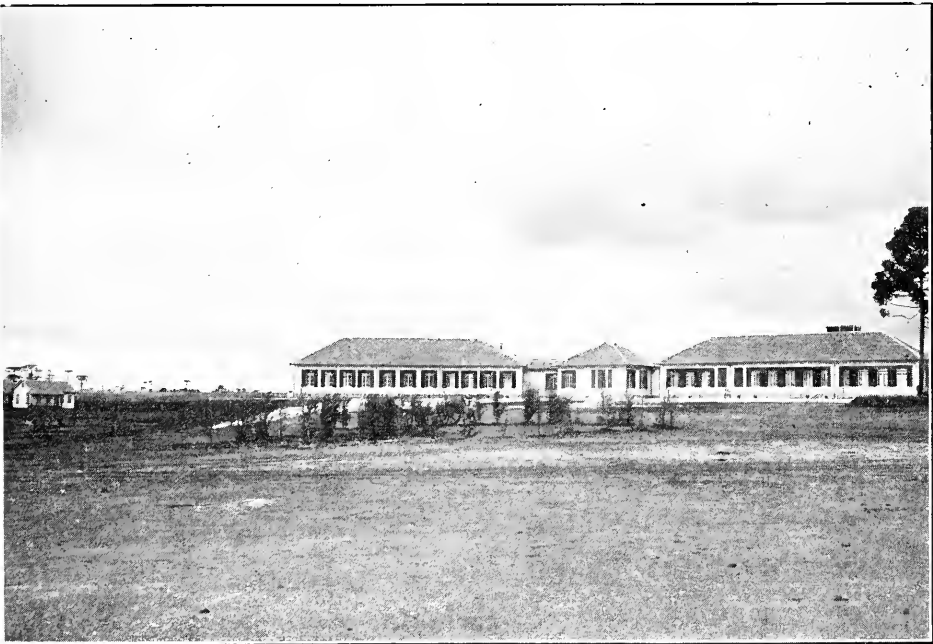


SÃO ROQUE LEPROSARIUM, BRAZIL

Upper: A type of house for two leper families. Lower: The chapel



PANORAMIC VIEWS OF THE LEPRO
This model institution in the State of Paraná, southern Brazil, is a note



SARIUM OF SÃO ROQUE, BRAZIL

worthy example of modern methods in the housing and treatment of lepers



SÃO ROQUE LEPRO-
SARIUM

Upper: A hospital ward, with
a capacity of 80 beds.
Lower: Sanitary installa-
tions of the hospital





LEPROSARIUM OF SÃO
ROQUE

Upper: Exterior of the laundry.
Right: The incinerator



not far distant, constitute dense forests. The buildings shown are chiefly administration, and include views of the various hospitals, operating rooms, pharmacy and allied dependencies, library, classrooms, gymnasium, lavatories, etc. A few of the living quarters of the patients are shown, consisting largely of small individual residences.

The institution has an initial capacity for 1,000 patients, a capacity which can be increased as necessity may require.

The establishment of the São Roque leprosarium has proved extremely valuable in the sense that it has awakened an intense interest on the part of the Federal and State Governments toward the eradication of leprosy throughout the country. During recent months several Brazilian experts have taken up the study of the cure and prophylaxis of this disease in various parts of the world, and such efforts are well calculated to place Brazil in the vanguard of progress in this particular field.

AIR TRANSPORT IN BRAZIL¹ ∴ ∴∴ ∴ ∴∴ ∴∴

FOLLOWING the flight of de Pinedo through the Brazilian interior, in which the Italian ace demonstrated the possibility of communication by air between points in the Brazilian hinterland which are now without any major contact with the outer world, the question of air transport in the interior is being actively discussed locally, conservative opinion being that the idea is practicable.

Air-mail service between Porto Alegre and the city of Rio Grande was inaugurated late in March, the first letter carried in the new service being sent by officials of the "Condor Syndikat" to the Minister of Communications, Dr. Victor Konder. The Government approved a decree on December 30, 1921, for the establishment of an air line from Rio de Janeiro to Porto Alegre, but it was stipulated that the line be controlled by Brazilian capital and operated and directed by Brazilians, for the Government declared that the national defense would be endangered if such an important artery of communication were developed by foreigners.

Certain leaders in Brazilian aviation are clamoring for a revision of this constitutional provision, pointing out that light and power, submarine cables, railroads, telephones, and many other important commercial projects in Brazil have been developed by foreign capital. It is added that Brazil has neither the capital nor the technical

¹ *Brazilian American*, Rio de Janeiro, April 9, 1927.

knowledge necessary for the development of air transport, as the adaptation of commercial aerial navigation requires much time and a great loss of money before it begins to give proportionate returns in advantages to the people of a nation.

Dr. Hildebrando Goes, inspector of ports, rivers, and canals, believes that the rivers of the Brazilian interior offer immense possibilities for the establishment of hydroplane service. The river system of the country, comprising a total of waterways some 35,000 kilometers in length, is so constituted that connections between the different rivers may easily be made by air, and this practically undeveloped asset in the natural resources of the nation be put to practical use.

De Pinedo's flight across Matto Grosso, down the Madeira River, and along the Amazon from Manãos to Para, illustrated both the dangers and the advantages of this form of communication in the interior. After leaving São Luiz de Cáceres, the Italian ace made only two stops before he reached Manãos, the first in Guajara Mirim and the second on the Amazon, about 300 kilometers east of Manãos, to refuel his plane. He, of course, was intent on passing through the Brazilian forest as soon as possible, and declared after reaching New Orleans that had they been forced to descend in the unexplored jungles he and his men intended to commit suicide rather than await slow death from wild beasts, reptiles, insects, or savages.

On the other hand, the flyers had no trouble with their machine and flying conditions were good. Commercial lines naturally would not make hops as long as those covered by the *Santa Maria*, and would at first of course be operated only as an experiment and undoubtedly at a loss, but their ultimate value for the political cohesion of the nation, the raising of social standards by increasing contact between the larger cities and the almost isolated interior communities, and the stimulation of commercial activity, can hardly be questioned.

Although Brazilian engineers hope that some day the basins of the Amazon and the Plate rivers will be linked by a system of natural canals, they admit that such a project will not be practical until the interior of the country has been sufficiently developed to justify a large canal traffic. At the same time, the interior rivers offer a natural highway for hydroplanes, apparently the most practical means for pioneers in the field of establishing regular and certain communication in the great virgin hinterland of Brazil.

The benefit of a rapid national hydroplane service organized throughout the country could not be overestimated in the event of disaster or epidemic in any one of the many localities in the interior now practically isolated. As a matter of fact, the Government could afford to maintain such a service for the sole purpose of carrying medicines and hygienic instruction into the interior, where disease still claims a huge toll yearly, principally because of the lack of preventive knowledge and modern methods of treatment.

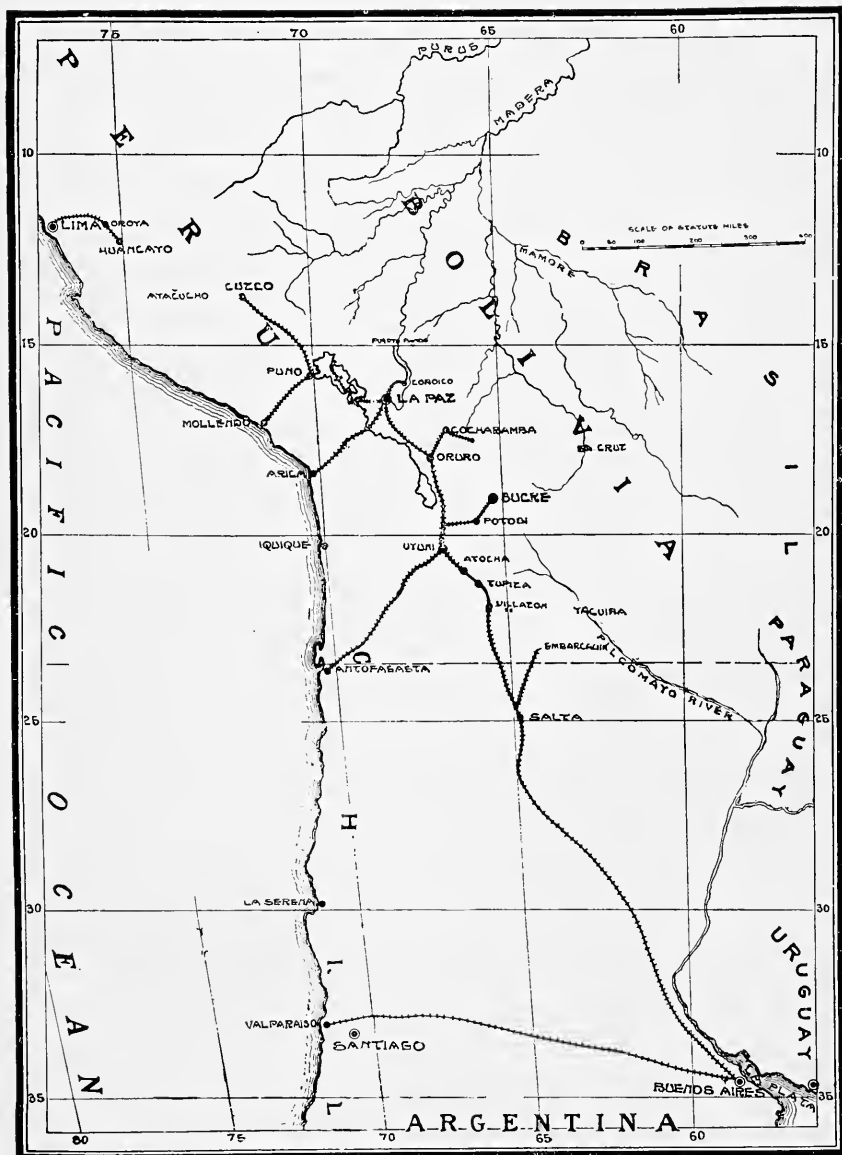
TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE FROM BUENOS AIRES TO MOLLENDO¹

THE occasion last year of the celebration of the centennial of Bolivia's independence witnessed the completion of the branch of the Pan American Railway that connects the country with the Argentine, Peru, and Chile. By using this new route, travelers visiting Buenos Aires by steamer from New York may now return home by way of La Paz, the Peruvian port of Mollendo, and the Panama Canal, making the return journey in 18 days, or the same time as would be required to return direct from Buenos Aires via the Atlantic ports.

The new line that has been opened between Buenos Aires and La Paz runs through a territory that is so far scarcely touched by American tourists, and yet one that yields nothing in point of scenery or historical interest to any other route that could be taken across our sister continent. It includes a visit to that strangely situated and little known Bolivian capital, La Paz, at an elevation of more than 12,000 feet above sea level, "the metropolis of the roof of the world." Near La Paz lie the amazing ruins of Tiahuanaco, "the cradle of America," whose civilization is said by experts to have flourished no less than 11,000 years ago. The itinerary includes a steamer trip on Lake Titicaca, known to every school-boy student of geography as the highest navigable lake in the world. The natural scenery along the route, which includes a view of some of the most majestic peaks of the Andes, would thrill the soul of a poet. Those lacking in poetic sensibilities, but possessing something of the spirit of the pioneer, will derive satisfaction from having passed along trails that few Americans have trod before them.

The traveler who sets out from Retiro Station in Buenos Aires, bound for La Paz, must be prepared for a five-day journey. The actual running time is only 92½ hours, the balance of the time being consumed by overnight stops at La Quiaca and Tupiza, located at points on the line where sleeping cars are not yet in operation, together with stops of about two hours each at Tucuman, Atocha, Uyuni, and Oruro. It is necessary to change cars five times in all before reaching La Paz. Arrangements are now being made by

¹ *West Coast Leader*, April 26, 1927.



Courtesy of "The West Coast Leader"

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE FROM BUENOS AIRES TO MOLLENDO

This map shows the connections between Mollendo, Arica, and Antofagasta, on the Pacific, and Buenos Aires, on the Atlantic coast of South America, afforded by the recent completion of the Atocha-Villazon Railway in Bolivia. The actual running time for the journey of 2,240 miles is 92½ hours. Arrangements are now being made whereby a through train from Buenos Aires to La Paz will eliminate the several changes now necessary

the Bolivian Government to run a through train from Buenos Aires to La Paz, which will eliminate the necessity of changing cars, cut 20 hours from the actual running time, and thus reduce the total time required for the trip from 5 days to 72 hours.

The route from Buenos Aires to Tucuman leads through the Argentine pampas, those vast, level plains of green and brown stretching without break to the horizon. The train is equipped with sleeping cars of the compartment type and an excellent restaurant car. The pampas, with their herds of grazing cattle, are reminiscent of the prairies of the American Middle West save for the occasional appearance of an "estanciero," or ranch owner, with rich poncho and high boots with wonderful silver spurs, or of swarthy



RETIRO STATION, BUENOS AIRES

The fine terminal of the Central Argentine Railway

"gauchos," none too amiable in appearance, carrying long, dangerous looking knives thrust through their belts.

As the train approaches Tucuman the first foothills of the Andes appear faintly in the distance. The city itself, only four degrees removed from the Tropic of Capricorn, is quite modern, with streets well paved and lighted. Two blocks from the plaza is the house where the first Argentine Congress assembled in 1809. The Government building and the cathedral will repay a visit during the two-hour wait for the next connection.

From Tucuman the traveler takes the narrow-gauge State railway for an overnight ride in comfortable sleepers to Jujuy, a small town near the Argentine border. Here the panting engine begins to climb the steep slopes of the foothills of the Andes, through a magnificent and picturesque valley. As the slopes grow steeper, the loco-

motive is at length replaced by a rack engine, operating by means of a cogged wheel, able to negotiate the still more difficult grades that are ahead. There are 9 miles of rack railway at this point, running through the narrow gorge of the San Juan River between Leon and Volcan, with a grade that reaches 6.4 per cent in some places. The scenery is magnificent all the way to Tres Cruces, at an altitude of 12,110 feet, where the puna, the high plateau of the Andes, begins.

The sky of the puna region takes on a rare transparency and clearness. Not a single cloud is to be seen to shade a sky of pure azure;

ANGOSTO, BOLIVIA

The railroad follows the course of the Tupiza River, which at this point crowds through a narrow canyon



at night the moon and stars shine with a brilliance almost startling. The effect is somehow melancholy and unreal.

At La Quiaca, a dusty little village destitute of vegetation, located on the Bolivian border, it is necessary to spend the night at the local hotel. This institution is a sort of dubious boarding house, lacking even the most rudimentary conveniences. It must be taken philosophically, with the reflection that when through service is inaugurated the tourist will be able to pass through without change, consigning the manager to his just deserts of bankruptcy and utter oblivion.

Before leaving La Quiaca the next morning, the Argentine customs officers examine baggage, and at Villazon, a few miles distant, there is a second inspection by the Bolivian officials. An hour beyond Villazon the narrow-gauge Bolivian train enters the picturesque and narrow valley of Uruma, abounding in vegetation and fairly well cultivated. The Incas of Peru used to cultivate these steep slopes by building a series of terraces over the abyss, working the narrow strips of land between the rocks. The small cultivated fields scattered along the sides of the Uruma River are a perfect example of the Inca methods of cultivation.

From Villazon the train descends steadily, following the course of the Tupiza River until reaching General Balcarce Station, a charming little village half lost among plantations of maize and alfalfa. On the opposite side of the river appears the famous battlefield of Suipacha, where Olañeta, the last of the Spanish generals, was defeated and killed a hundred years ago. Bolivian "cholas" (Indian women) come to the station, dressed in their quaint, brightly colored costumes of red, green, and yellow. A silk shawl, large gold earrings, and a straw hat of the canotier type, trimmed with a gay silk ribbon, complete their attire.

At a point called Angosto the river becomes crowded to a narrow span by a towering mass of rocks rising over a thousand feet at right angles over the abyss. The summits, sharply etched against the azure sky, and the magnificently molded edges give the impression of two mighty Byzantine cathedrals, inclining reverently over the river, as if to do obeisance to its silver ribbon at their feet. The melancholy of the sunset hour and the effect of the last rays of the sun over the mass of rocks, covering the hills with a reddish tone and turning the quiet yellows into the richest gold, the soft brick shade almost to crimson, lend to the scenery a rare seal of legend. It is one of the grandest views imaginable. Suddenly the train enters a tunnel, which pierces through the mountain just beside the river. The strata of the hills at the other side, worn by milleniums, resemble fantastic groups of castles, with towers and battlements.

Shortly before reaching Tupiza, the train runs through an avenue of stately poplar trees. Tupiza, where it is again necessary to spend the night, is a small town with a delightful climate, possessing a beautiful park shaded by poplar trees and a handsome cathedral. The hotel, however, is an improvement over that at La Quiaca only to the dubious extent that a jazzband plays during meal hours, dispensing American airs with a decidedly Bolivian touch.

Leaving Tupiza the next morning, the train proceeds toward Atocha, over the section of road which has been most recently opened to traffic. At Escoriani the road reaches the highest elevation attained between Buenos Aires and La Paz—13,304 feet above sea level. The engineering difficulties in constructing a railroad at this

altitude can be imagined; there are many tunnels and bridges and one audacious horseshoe. The tracks follow as nearly as possible the old Inca trail, where countless hordes of primitive people passed centuries ago on their way toward Tucuman, "the beginning of the land," as the Incas called the border of their great empire. Here for the first time since leaving Buenos Aires a glorious view is obtained of a spotless, snow-clad peak in the distance, towering sharply against the sky.

At Atocha, a miserable village 12,000 feet above sea level, the State railway ends. A change is made, the fourth since leaving Buenos Aires, to the British railway leading to Uyuni, a small town



LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

At the foot of a precipice lies La Paz, at an altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level—the most singularly situated city in the world

in the center of the mining district, the terminal of the Antofagasta Railway. Here are waiting the splendid Pullmans which will complete the journey to La Paz.

An overnight run from Uyuni brings the traveler to Oruro, the second largest city of Bolivia. The town is in the center of the mining district, and like most mining towns is uniformly unattractive. The streets are narrow and dusty. On the neighboring hill some mines can be seen in operation.

Shortly after leaving Oruro there appears the majestic, snow-clad cone of Sajama, rising to a height of 21,537 feet above sea level. It appears deceptively near and but little higher than the plateau,

though it is nearly 2 miles higher than the puna. A short time later appear three giants of the Andes, their heads crowned with spotless white against the vast, clear sky. They are Illimani, 21,710 feet high; Mururata, 19,814 feet high; and Huayna Potosi, 20,402 feet high. In the Aymara language, Illimani means White Volcano, Mururata means Flat Summit, and Huayna Potosi means Young

RUINS OF THE PREIN-
CAN DAYS, TIAHUANA-
NACO, BOLIVIA

The famous monolithic door-
way of the Temple of the
Sun



Potosi. Inca legends, transmitted by the Indians, tell of a battle thousands of years ago between the two giants Huayna Potosi and Mururata; the first, with a thrust of his sword, cut off the head of the other, and ever since Mururata has appeared headless.

The schedule shows the train to be only a few miles from La Paz, but singularly enough there is still no sight of the city. Suddenly the train stops on the very edge of an abyss. Sharply cut by some prehistoric convulsion, the seemingly endless puna has ended, just when one seemed to be at the very foot of Illimani. At the same time the mountain, by a curious optical illusion, appears to have jumped back 50 miles and to be as distinct as it was an hour ago. And there, at the foot of the precipice, gayly surrounded by trees and a carpet of green, lies La Paz at an altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, the most singularly situated city in the world. Below lies Eden, trees and green in a glorious combination of colors, from the light yellow of the barley plantations to the dark green of the lucerne fields, red tiled roofs, and the silver ribbon of the river; above, the immense desert of the puna, sadness and desolation. And towering over this example in contrasts is Illimani, grave and silent in its perpetual tunic of clouds and perpetual snow.

The stop-over at La Paz can be profitably employed by exploring this strange city. The streets are extremely steep. The floor of the

cathedral, which at the front is level with the plaza, is four stories high at the rear. It is wise to avoid too much exertion, as the effect on the heart to those unaccustomed to the altitude is very noticeable.

By far the most interesting possibility of a visit to La Paz, however, is a trip to Tiahuanaco. Here are found some of the most amazing ruins in the world. Some authorities claim that Tiahuanaco is the oldest city in the world, the site of an ancient and vast civilization that existed fully 11,000 years ago, the mystery of whose beginnings, fruition, and final destruction is still unsolved. The buildings were formed largely of huge stones, fitted by highly skilled masons. One



LAKE TITICACA

View from the Bolivian port of Guaqui. The lake steamer is seen at the right. In the left foreground are the reed boats used by the Indians of the region

such stone is 36 feet long and 7 feet wide and weighs 170 tons. How such stones were fitted together, accurately straight, and with angles correctly drawn, how such a vast city, with palace, temple, judgment hall, or whatever fancy may dictate, was ever built in a region where corn will not ripen nor the earth possibly support such a population, is one of the unsolved riddles of history.

The famous monolithic doorway which is now fractured, probably by an earthquake, bears in the center a square of $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches on which the principal figures are carved. The central figure is intended to represent the deity, having jurisdiction over all humble beings on the one hand and the animal creation on the other. On either side of the central figure are 48 other figures kneeling to it, 16 bearing the heads of birds and 32 having human heads. All are winged and crowned and carry scepters. The bird-headed worshipers have ornamental bands, with terminals of fish heads, and the human-

headed figures throughout have bands ending in birds' heads. Probably these 48 figures are intended to represent distinct dynasties of the megalithic sovereigns of Tiahuanaco.

From La Paz the transcontinental route leads to the Peruvian port of Mollendo on the Pacific. The route includes a trip over the length of Lake Titicaca, 12,500 feet above sea level, the highest navigable lake in the world. The roominess of the vessel, with all the comforts of an ocean going steamer, is surprising at this altitude.

The scenery on Lake Titicaca is never to be forgotten. Bordering the lake are 75 miles of snow-capped peaks. To the right, towering 21,300 feet above sea level and almost 9,000 feet higher than the lake, is the Sorata Mountain, one of the monarchs of the Andes and the highest peak in Bolivia. This is the roof of the world.

After four hours' travel the vessel passes near the islands of the Sun and Moon. On both islands there are ruins of the Inca civilization. The moon, in the Inca religion, is supposed to be married to the sun. Some writers claim that on these islands women were kept before being sent to the Inca monarch to become his concubines. The Island of the Sun contains the bath and garden of the Incas.

The sunset on Titicaca is the most fascinating combination of colors that the most exalted imagination of an artist could ever imagine. The lake, the blue silver-edged mountains that stand like sentinels at its western end, the clouds above, are almost instantly covered by an orange stroke that slowly fades into a combination of amethyst, gold, and red tints that suffuse the sky.

The memorable journey ends with a comfortable ride from Puno, the Peruvian port of the lake, to Mollendo, on the Pacific.



THE WATER FRONT, MOLLENDO, PERU

The Pacific end of a journey that yields nothing in point of scenery or historical interest to any other route across the continent

MINERAL RESOURCES OF HONDURAS¹

IT CAN be said without any fear of contradiction that since the close of the World War the countries of Central America are becoming better and better known to the world, thanks to their efforts to develop their means of communication, to simplify their trade procedure, and to make known in every possible way their unlimited natural resources. But while it is true that this better knowledge has been favorably felt in many branches of industry and commerce, it is also true that a large part of their main natural resources, especially mineral wealth, still lie hidden, awaiting the aid of capital and labor to become a blessing to these privileged countries.

In this connection the Republic of Honduras, the third of the Central American countries in territorial extension, may be taken as an example. Its mineral wealth is truly wonderful. In a number of sections almost every variety of quartz is found, from the crystallized anhydrous in the mountainous regions to the amorphous anhydrous in its varieties of siliceous. Hydrous quartz, in the brilliantly iridescent form of opals, abounds in the Department of Gracias, in veins that have been exploited at different times with excellent results. In 1879 there was extracted from the Erandique mines an opal so large and of such good quality that it was sold in the United States for 2,000 pesos. Calcareous veins are numerous in the Departments of Tegucigalpa, Choluteca, and Santa Bárbara, in the last of which there is found a variety of white, black, and striped marble of very fine and compact texture. Calcium sulphate and alum are found in several Departments, especially in Comayagua. There are whole mountains of feldspar, also great quantities of granite of the syenite variety in the gold mines. Numerous rich coal mines exist, particularly in the Departments of Tegucigalpa and Valle. In the Departments of Colón, Comayagua, and Tegucigalpa mica and schist are found. Copper in the carbonate state is represented by azurite and malachite and, in its primitive state, in which it is always auriferous. Iron is found as sulphur and as oxides, while in some places entire hills of magnetic oxide exist. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, antimony, amianthus, and cinnabar mines abound throughout the Republic, especially in the Departments of Olancho, El Paraiso, Tegucigalpa, Valle, and Choluteca, in which beds of platinum, tellurium, tin, nickel, salt, nitrate, and sulphur are also found. In the Department of Gracias there are several emerald and diamond mines.

¹ Courtesy of a correspondent.

Now, one of the most richly endowed sections of this favored region is Agalteca, a municipality of less than 1,000 inhabitants, situated in the district of Olanchito, Department of Yoro, adjacent to which are very rich copper and iron mines. Among the latter there is one which is 69 per cent pure iron. This mine covers more than 4,000 acres and additional parcels could be added which would more than double this extension. This wonderful mine of magnetic iron in Agalteca has been inspected on several occasions by engineers from the United States who, after making the preliminary surveys, calculated that it contained 400,000 tons of iron at or near the surface and 9,800,000 tons in the subsoil. The yield of the ore for exploitation purposes is estimated at 70 per cent, and its quality is very similar to that of Norwegian iron. In colonial times and for some years afterward this mine was very successfully worked, the furnaces and the hydraulic installment which were used to furnish power for the machinery being still in existence.

In the same section lime in abundance is found in the form of carbonates. Good timber also abounds, as also water power in rapid rivers like the Santa Clara, Agaltequita, and Juan Ladrón, which are capable of developing from 40,000 to 50,000 horsepower.

One of the most notable and valuable properties in this section of Honduras is that known as "Santa Clara," which has been the property of Don Manuel A. Reina since the year 1898 and which is located 138 miles from the port of Amapala in Fonseca Bay on the Pacific coast, and 156 miles from the port of Tela on the Atlantic. At the present time a railroad is being constructed from the latter to the interior, the railhead being now within 70 miles of the property named, which includes the famous Agalteca iron mine.

The "Santa Clara" property, including the Agalteca iron mine, covers an extension of 4,100 acres, of which 2,200 are arable, ample water for irrigation purposes being available in the form of a canal 100 feet wide and 3 feet deep. In close contiguity to the mine enormous deposits of limestone are found, which are estimated at 80,000,000 or more tons. Excellent timber for construction purposes also abounds, pine and oak of several varieties predominating, of which a total of at least 60,000 trees is available, each of which will furnish an average of 800 feet of timber.

The property also includes a sugar plantation with living quarters and mechanical equipment, together with ample inclosed pasturage for the raising of cattle.

The property is also favored in respect to topography, elevation, and climate, the land being for the most part level, at an altitude of about 2,710 feet above sea level, with an average temperature of 20° centigrade (68° F.).

"Santa Clara" is merely one example of the immense natural wealth possessed by the Republic of Honduras, which once exploited will bring this country into even greater prominence than it now enjoys in the business world.

SCHOOL SAVINGS¹ ∴ ∴

THE Department of Public Instruction of the Republic of Cuba is just about to issue new "pass books" for the use of the juvenile depositors in the School Savings Fund. The school savings system was established in Cuba a little over a year ago with a success far beyond what was expected. Other American countries, particularly Argentina, preceded Mexico in the introduction of the school savings system into the public schools.

In Mexico it was calculated at the beginning that the total receipts of the School Savings Bank could hardly exceed 50,000 pesos a year, this estimate being based on a weekly deposit of 1 centavo per capita. But the total of the first year's deposits reached the sum of 140,000 pesos. The Mexican School Savings Bank is unique, in that it serves a double purpose, namely, to develop in Mexican school children habits of economy and thrift, and to facilitate the making of small loans at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest per month to teachers who for any reason may need advances on their salaries.

In Argentina school savings have been incorporated in the National Postal Savings Bank, and the part played by school children's savings in this institution is such that 3,240 of its total of 5,525 agencies are located in the public schools.

In Santo Domingo, unfortunately, the habit of saving is still to be developed. The majority of our people, large and small, invariably spend everything they earn. Those who barely earn enough to live, naturally can not do otherwise; but the number of those who, after providing for their current needs, spend the balance in the acquisition of unnecessary things instead of putting it aside for the future, is very large. With no thought of possible misfortune, ill health, or old age they live from one day to the next, satisfied with the enjoyment of the moment, evincing a mentality but little above that of primitive man and apparently incapable of thinking beyond the present.

It has been said with some truth that the lottery is the savings bank of the Dominicans. Certain it is that a majority of those who can spare but 25 cents a week invest this amount in a lottery ticket, hoping in this way to improve their condition by winning the grand prize. This habit discloses a truly deplorable state of mind, since real success is attained little by little through our own efforts, through the will to succeed, rather than through chance.

However, the practice of saving is being introduced among us, although very slowly. The amounts deposited in the savings department of the banks are increasing each year, while insurance policies—another way of saving—become more numerous every day. The

¹ Translated from *La Opinion*, Santo Domingo, Feb. 11, 1927.

savings movement should be encouraged, and there is perhaps no more efficacious way of doing this than to initiate the children in the practical advantages of saving their pennies. If they acquire the habit of saving their pennies to buy a toy, a book, or other needed or greatly desired object, when they grow up they will save their dollars to buy a lot on which to build a house, and then the necessary amount to build that house.

The Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction may well consider the advantages of instituting in schools of Santo Domingo the practice of school savings, which is as attractive as it is useful.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE TOURING CLUB OPENS NEW YORK OFFICE.—The Argentine Touring Club has recently established a branch office in New York City to serve members who visit the United States and to give information to Americans on Argentina. The Touring Club plans to open other similar branches in various parts of the world to increase travel to Argentina. Any member arriving in New York may reserve his hotel room through the club, have his baggage put through the customs, his passport visaed and his mail sent in care of the same organization, whose address is 231 Madison Avenue.

VACUUM SEED DISINFECTOR.—On April 6, 1927, the Minister of Agriculture attended the inauguration of a seed disinfector as part of the equipment of the plant quarantine service of the Bureau of Agricultural Defense in Buenos Aires. The disinfector is a cylinder of 20 cubic meters' capacity, in which a vacuum is created by means of a suction pump. Thereafter cyanhydric gas is let into the cylinder, where it remains for half an hour, being again withdrawn by the pump and replaced by air. The vacuum makes the insect eggs in the grain break for lack of external air pressure.

HIGHWAY NEAR BUENOS AIRES.—The Argentine Touring Club, after considering the question of highways radiating from Buenos Aires, urged the President to consent to the construction of a dirt road from Talar de Pacheco to Muñiz in the section between San Fernando and San Miguel. This opens a new automobile route near the capital. This new road, 62 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) in length, will give the towns of Bella Vista, Muñiz, San Miguel, San Fernando, and Tigre good means of communication for marketing their products.

HOG SHOW.—Under the auspices of the Bureau of Agriculture, Livestock, and Industries of the Province of Buenos Aires the first hog show was held in Saladillo on April 4, 1927. The breeders exhibited fine animals of the Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Poland-China, and native strains for a number of prizes offered by the Argentine Rural Society, the Ferrocarril del Sud, a packing house at La Plata, and others.

TEST RIDE TO UNITED STATES FOR ARGENTINE HORSES.—The Ministry of Foreign Relations has recently received a telegram from Costa Rica stating that Sr. Aimé Tschiffely, who is making a test ride from Argentina to the United States with two Argentine horses, had arrived safely in Costa Rica. Señor Tschiffely left Palermo, the property of the Sociedad Rural Argentina on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, nearly two years ago with his two native-bred horses in an effort to prove that the Argentine horse has endurance, can stand a variety of climates, and go for considerable distances without food and water.

BOLIVIA

INSTALLATION OF BROADCASTING STATION.—The Bolivian Government has accepted a proposal submitted by a private citizen for the installation of a broadcasting station in La Paz. This station will have 1,000 watts power and a minimum radius of 3,000 kilometers, and will be used for broadcasting government reports, market values, official time, and similar information. The Government reserves the right to install at any time it may so desire radiotelephonic stations of any type or kind. The concessionaire is to establish a weather bureau in connection with this station and broadcast weather reports. Three different programs will be broadcast daily at the hours designated by the Government; of these, two will give general news, while the third will be of a musical and cultural nature. Special arrangements will be made to broadcast the sessions of Congress. The above-mentioned contract was signed for a period of five years, from the date on which the Government delivers to the concessionaire the sum of 26,000 bolivianos, granted as a temporary subsidy to be refunded to the national treasury at the rate of 5,200 bolivianos a year during the five years of the contract. At the expiration of the contract the broadcasting station will become Government property.

NEW REVIEW.—The *Centro de Propaganda Nacional*, a recently organized society whose object is the dissemination of information regarding the social and economic problems of Bolivia, has deemed it necessary to publish a magazine in order to carry out the purposes of the society. The first number of this magazine, which appeared last March, carried some very interesting articles on mining, finances, colonization, and transportation.

BRAZIL

PROGRESS OF BRAZIL.—President Washington Luiz in his message read before Congress on the official opening of its session in May, 1927, gave the following figures on the growth of Brazil:

In 1888 at the end of the monarchy the population of Brazil in 348 cities and 916 municipalities was 18,788,872; to-day it is 38,870,972 in 880 cities and 1,407 municipalities. In 1888 the contract was signed for the construction of the port of Santos; in 1926 there are eight fully equipped ports with nearly 16,000 meters of docks. In 1888 there were 360 kilometers of commercial roads belonging to the Government; to-day there are 53,348 kilometers. The railroads in the same period have increased from 9,322 to 31,300 kilometers; the telegraphs from 18,022 to 82,213 kilometers of lines containing 164,834 kilometers of wires. Agricultural production in 1888 was valued at 500,000 contos, increasing to 8,100,000 contos in 1925. In 1888 there was one electric generating plant, while to-day there are 426.

The export trade in 1888 amounted to 597,562 tons, valued at 206,405 contos; to-day exports amount to 1,852,642 tons, valued at 3,181,715 contos.

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to the *Boletim da Directoria de Estatistica Commercial* the foreign trade of Brazil for 1925 and 1926 was as follows:

EXPORTS

| Tons | | Contos | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1926 | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 |
| 1,852,642 | 1,924,700 | 3,181,715 | 4,021,965 |

IMPORTS

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 4,849,015 | 5,018,124 | 2,678,550 | 3,376,832 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

The average exchange for 1925 was 8.314 milreis to the dollar, and for 1926 7.001 milreis to the dollar. One conto equals 1,000 milreis.

AUTOBUS SERVICE.—A new autobus service is now in regular operation between Juiz de F6ra and Entre-Rios which is to be extended to Petropolis by the company. At present two busses, with 32 seats each, are making the trips, but service is to be increased.

It was expected that an autobus line would be in operation in May between the city of Recife and outlying municipalities.

WIRELESS STATIONS.—The Minister of Communication recently approved the terms of a concession for national and international wireless service. This ministry is to choose sites for the location of stations in or near cities. The wireless operators are to be Brazilians and the work of installation is to be completed one year after approval of the plans. The Government will enjoy a 75 per cent reduction on foreign messages and 50 per cent on national messages.

A wireless station has recently been opened in the city of Manés in the State of Amazonas. This is not, however, connected with the foregoing plan for a concession.

Authorization has been given by the Minister of Communications to the Companhia Telephonica Riograndense to operate wireless stations in São Paulo, Florianopolis, Porto Alegre, and Corumbá.

NATIONAL CEMENT PRODUCED.—The Minister of the Treasury recently reported to the inspectors of customs and the revenue offices that a Brazilian company is producing at its factory in Purúa, São Paulo, a Portland cement equal to that imported.

BRAZIL IN PRAGUE FAIR.—Reports from the fair held in Prague in March show that Brazilian exhibits won much interest from the visitors and led to the conclusion of important business arrangements. Brazil has been exhibiting her products in Prague for some time. Study was given to direct importation to Czechoslovakia from Brazil by Brazilian delegates and Czechoslovakian importers.

BRAZILIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.—On April 20, 1927, the Brazilian Press Association in Rio de Janeiro elected its officers for the new term. The president is Gabriel Bernardes and the first secretary Raul Borja Reis.

CUBAN FLAG FOR ROTARY CLUB.—At a luncheon to entertain the Cuban Rotarians who attended the Conference of Jurists held in Rio de Janeiro in April the Rotary Club of Rio de Janeiro was presented with a Cuban flag, the gift of the Cuban Rotary Club. Dr. Cesar Salaya, a member of the Cuban delegation, made the presentation. Among other guests were the Cuban Minister to Brazil and Prof. Antonio Sanchez Bustamante, eminent jurist and legislator. The luncheon was an occasion that cemented the friendship of the two countries.

CHILE

POSTAL AIR SERVICE BETWEEN VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO INAUGURATED.—With the inauguration of the first postal air service between Valparaiso and Santiago on May 3, 1927, an important step was taken toward improved and rapid mail service in Chile. The first plane to make the trip was a 120 horsepower monoplane, with a carrying capacity of 150 kilos of correspondence. The ship which is named *El Condor*, is the property of the South American Aero Navigation Co. The time consumed in the first flight was a little over one hour. Flights will be made daily hereafter. Special air mail stamps of 40 cents denomination have been issued; this stamp, plus a 20-cent regular postage stamp, must be affixed to letters sent via air mail.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.—Considering the large freight and passenger traffic between Concepción and Talcahuano over the rail-

roads, and considering that with better highway facilities between these cities part of this traffic would go by road, Congress has authorized the Chief Executive to spend as much as 1,800,000 pesos for widening and repaving the road from Concepción to Talcahuano.

COLOMBIA

MAGDALENA RIVER TUG SERVICE.—The Ministry of Public Works has recently granted permission to a private company to establish a tug service on sections of the Magdalena River for a period of 25 years. Government business carried on by these tugs will be done at half price. (*Courtesy of the Legation of Colombia in Washington.*)

COFFEE GROWERS' CONGRESS.—The society of agriculturists of Medellín published the outline of the program of the Coffee Growers' Congress, planned to be held in the month of July in Medellín. The points to be discussed include the following:

Defense of Colombian coffee; propaganda for the coffee industry; organization of producers; compilation of statistics on planting, production, consumption, and exportation; establishment of warehouses; creation of rural credit; standardization of coffee grades; study of coffee plant diseases; scientific methods of cultivation; and establishment of agricultural cooperative associations. The congress during its two weeks' session is to prepare projected legislation to be submitted to congress. Delegates were to be present from the 14 departments, the agricultural societies, and the Ministry of Industries. (*Courtesy of the Legation of Colombia in Washington.*)

RAILROAD EXTENSION.—The Pacific Railroad of Colombia, which runs from Buenaventura to Zarzal, has been building during the last two years a 57-kilometer extension to the city of Armenia, which recently celebrated the arrival of the railroad within its limits. The new section increases transportation facilities for the fertile region from Quindío to the Pacific and connects many towns of western Colombia with the capital, Bogotá. When the central mountain range has been crossed, surveys for the line will be made for further continuation. A road is to be built from Armenia to Ibagué to serve until the railroad is completed between those cities. (*Courtesy of the Legation of Colombia in Washington.*)

BOLÍVAR RAILROAD.—The total length of the Bolívar Railroad now being built from Cartagena to Antioquia is to be 300 kilometers. The first part of the line, the most difficult of construction, is between Cartagena and Sincerin at kilometer 50, where 1,500 men are now working, a number to be increased shortly to 3,000. It is believed that the road can be completed in four years. From Bolombolo southward for 20 kilometers in the Antioquian section, the line is ready for the laying of rails, which are now being received.

HIGHWAYS IN VALLE.—An official report states that in the Department of Valle since 1925 the use of automotive vehicles has effected a great change in the transportation system and in the progress of the department. There are now 600 kilometers of railroad and 400 kilometers of highway up and down and across the department, as well as 300 kilometers of navigable waterways, which give this section of the Republic a fine system of communications.

COSTA RICA

NATIONAL CENSUS.—On May 11, 1927, for the first time in 35 years, a general population census was begun in Costa Rica, almost 800 persons being employed in the work. The last general population census, made in 1892, showed the population of Costa Rica at that time to be 255,365.

CUBA

MILK CONGRESS.—Beginning April 18 last the First Milk and Dairy Products Congress was held in the city of Habana. More than 350 delegates participated, representing about 14,000 dairymen. Forty-eight resolutions were adopted in all, some of which are the following: That the Government and Congress be requested to promote in every possible way the establishment of agricultural banks as mediums for obtaining capital to develop the dairy industry; that all milk cows be submitted to the tuberculin test; that the establishment of Pasteurization plants for milk sold to the public be encouraged and the first ones opened exempted from all taxes; and that the use of bicarbonate of soda in the preparation of made-over butter be approved. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES.—On April 24 a factory for manufacturing explosives began operations near Santiago de las Vegas, Province of Habana. One of the raw materials employed in making the explosives is sugar, thus giving a new use to this important native product. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.—On May 5 last the national industrial exposition in Santiago de los Caballeros was formally opened. All the different Provinces had buildings of their own, where interesting exhibits of their various products were shown. Cuba, Haiti, and Porto Rico, at the invitation of the Dominican Government, also had national buildings with a fine display of articles.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—Early in June a new steamship service for carrying mail and passengers was opened between New York and the Dominican Republic, in accordance with a contract signed by the Government of the Dominican Republic and the New York & Puerto Rico Steamship Co.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—A recent law gives the regulations under which the agricultural school connected with the agronomic station shall function, and names the following subjects included in the course of studies: General and applied chemistry, agronomy, elementary physics, mineralogy and meteorology, botany, zootecnics, agricultural bookkeeping, and veterinary science. For admittance to the agricultural school applicants must present a duly authorized certificate of efficiency in the upper primary studies, and be over 17 years of age. The degree of bachelor of science in agriculture will be given to those who pass examinations in the subjects comprised in the courses prescribed by law. Those holding a degree of bachelor of science in agriculture, after an additional year of practical work, in accordance with regulations to be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, will be awarded the title of agronomic expert.

MOLASSES PRODUCTION.—During the year 1926 notable progress was shown both in the production of raw sugar and of molasses. Exports of raw sugar from the Dominican Republic increased in quantity 36,550 metric tons during the year 1926 over the exports for the year 1925. The increase in the exports of molasses during the year 1926 was important in quantity, having increased from 78,029 metric tons in 1925 to 102,014 metric tons in 1926. Fifteen of the most important sugar centrals are located in the southern part of the Republic and practically all of the molasses produced for export is manufactured in this section.

ECUADOR

EXHIBIT OF ECUADOREAN PRODUCTS PLANNED.—The Chamber of Commerce of Quito is preparing to hold an exhibit of national products of all kinds in that city, probably in May of next year. It is the intention of the Quito Chamber of Commerce to enlist the cooperation of other similar Ecuadorean organizations in this undertaking. The exhibit is to include a variety of products—agricultural, manufactured, and mineral. On the opening of the exhibit the Chamber of Commerce will edit a special number of the *Revista Oficial*, stressing the potential productivity of the country, the existing sources of its wealth, and the reorganization of its banking system. Copies of this edition of the *Revista Oficial* will be distributed among chambers of commerce and business concerns of the countries with which Ecuador maintains commercial relations.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.—A modern soap factory has been opened in Quito. The basis of the soap manufactured is vegetable oil extracted from cotton seed and from the castor-oil bean. The equipment for this factory was purchased in Germany at a cost of 120,000 sucres, and the work is under the direction of an expert chemist who has had 18 years' experience in this kind of work. The products so far

turned out include laundry soap, fine perfumed toilet soaps, and medicated soaps.

MONOGRAPH ON ERADICATION OF CATTLE TICK.—The *Bulletin* is indebted to the Technical Bureau of Farming and Livestock of the Littoral for a monograph on the eradication of the cattle tick, the most complete yet published in that country and on which the bureau is to be congratulated. Dr. Roberto Plata Guerrero, the author of the monograph, was engaged by the Ecuadorean Government in the United States to take charge of the Bureau of Farming and Livestock. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and has been professor and rector of the National School of Veterinary Medicine in Bogotá, Colombia. He also recently completed a study tour in Mexico and the United States.

GUATEMALA

EXPOSITION OF NATIVE WOODS.—During April, as a result of an executive decree of March 23, 1927, the Director General of Agriculture sent an invitation to owners of estates throughout Guatemala inviting them to participate in an exposition of woods to be held in connection with Arbor Day celebrations from May 29 to June 5, 1927. Directions stated that the samples should include those woods commonly considered useless as well as the species known to be valuable, since it was the purpose of the Government to submit the specimens to foreign experts in order to determine the actual value of the various woods for construction work, cabinetmaking, and for curative and other uses, and to find if possible a market for some of the now rejected species.

INAUGURATION OF ELECTRIC-LIGHT SERVICE.—According to the *Diario de Centro-America*, Guatemala City, of April 20, 1927, all preliminary work in the installation of electric-light service in the city of Jalapa had been completed and April 30, 1927, was announced as the date for its inauguration.

HAITI

IRRIGATION CONTRACT.—On May 12, 1927, the Government entered into a contract with certain American interests for the irrigation of the Artibonite Valley. For many years it has been recognized that the intensive development of the Artibonite Plain would greatly increase the wealth of the country, but many difficulties surrounded the elaboration of the practical project. An agreement, however, was finally reached, and the contract is before the legislative body for consideration. In view of the importance of the project, it may be of interest to summarize some of its principal features. The rights of existing inhabitants of the valley and the

general rights of the Government are scrupulously maintained. The contractor receives no tax exemption except on actual materials for constructing the irrigation works. The total period of the contract is for 60 years. A preliminary period of two years is accorded to the company to determine whether permanent irrigation development can be undertaken with reasonable probability of success, during which period the company will endeavor to ascertain whether a minimum of 10,000 hectares of land can be purchased or leased in sufficiently compact form to justify the construction of an irrigation system. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver.*)

NEW WATER TANK.—On April 4 last the new 100,000-gallon elevated water tank in the city of Cayes was placed in service for the first time. The water supply for the city is obtained by pumping from springs and wells. Heretofore there has been no means of regulating pressure and of increasing the amount of water and the pressure in case of fire. The new tank, however, will not only give a reserve supply but will serve to increase the pressure. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver.*)

HONDURAS

COFFEE EXPERT ENGAGED.—President Paz Baraona of Honduras has engaged Señor Célestino Basagoitia of Salvador, who has model coffee plantations of his own and has done very fine work with other plantations, as a coffee expert to supervise the cultivation of this tree in the eight coffee zones of the Republic.

COROZO NUTS.—The press reports that the concession granted by Congress in February, 1927, for a corozo-palm plantation has awakened much interest. The palm takes from five to seven years to arrive at the stage of production but lives 100 years. The concessionary says that if the palms are planted about seven meters apart from 169 to 196 can be planted per hectare. Each palm produces annually about 200 pounds of nuts, from which an oil is made. The palms need little care, the plantation being useful also for pasture or grain plantings. Other oil-producing palms will also be cultivated.

MEXICO

MEXICAN RAILROAD EXTENSION.—The Mexican Southern Pacific Railroad has recently completed a section 165 kilometers long running through magnificent scenery and completing the connection between Guadalajara and Nogales on the United States border. This section, which cost 28,000,000 pesos, begins at Tepic, running south to Guadalajara through mountainous country necessitating the drilling of 26 tunnels in 26 kilometers of this stretch. The importance to Mexico of this particular section is that all parts of the railroad system of the country are now linked. The west coast, which in-

cludes the fertile States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Nayarit, together amounting to some 400,000 square kilometers, is thereby opened to traffic and progress by means of its connection with Guadalajara and thence with Mexico City. Of this land 2,500,000 hectares are irrigable, since the country is traversed by some 16 rivers with extensive deltas. Vegetables and other products including wheat, rice, beans, and tomatoes are grown extensively here. The Mexican Southern Pacific has put on this new section all the rolling stock necessary for a through journey for freight or passengers from Guadalajara to Nogales.

IRRIGATION.—In an interview recently granted to the press President Calles referred to the irrigation projects now under way, costing over 80,000,000 pesos, as follows:

Río Salado, Coahuila and Nuevo León, irrigation for 65,000 hectares; Calles Dam over the Santiago River, Aguascalientes, irrigation for 20,000 hectares; Tuxtepec Dam, Lerma River, Michoacán, irrigation for 50,000 hectares; Río Mante, Tamaulipas, 10,000 hectares; Guatimape, gravity irrigation for 11,000 hectares and pumped irrigation for 7,000 hectares; Valley of Mexquital, Hidalgo, 30,000 hectares; these projects also have electric power plants in connection with the dams built for the water supply. In addition the plans for new projects cover irrigation for 300,000 hectares from the waters of the Yaqui and Mayo Rivers while still other projects are under consideration for Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Durango, San Luis Potosí, and Michoacán.

TAMPICO-MEXICO TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.—On April 22, 1927, the direct long distance telephone line between Tampico and Mexico was formally opened with a conversation between President Calles and Governor Portes Gil of the State of Tamaulipas, followed by an exchange of messages between heads of the city of Tampico and those of the Federal District. The *Compañía Telefónica de Mexico*, which built the line, will soon complete further sections placing Tampico in telephonic connection with the United States and other distant points.

FIRST NATIONAL STATISTICS MEETING.—On April 23, 1927, the First National Statistics Meeting was opened in Mexico City by the Secretary of Government, Engineer Juan de Dios Bojórquez, head of the National Department of Statistics, being elected president of the conference. Delegates from the States and the Federal District, the diplomatic corps, and observers were present at the inaugural meeting.

PANAMA

HEMP TO BE PRODUCED.—The press reports that an endeavor is being made to start schools of hemp cultivation in the Provinces of Herrera and Los Santos. The fiber will be used for the manufacture of hammocks and similar products. This is an industry new to Panama.

SILK CULTIVATION CONTRACT.—On April 19, 1927, the Government signed a contract for the establishment of the silk producing industry. The other party to the contract agrees to plant 10,000 mulberry trees, provide 1,000,000 silkworm eggs, and instruct 25 persons in the cultivation of the trees and the rearing of the worms. The Government is to pay \$7,500 for the trees and \$4,000 a year to the contractor as organizer and director of the new industry. From this latter sum 20 per cent will be deducted monthly as a guaranty that the contract will be fulfilled.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CANE AND PINEAPPLES.—On May 6, 1927, a small shipment of 16 cases of sugar-cane tops and 9 sacks each containing 200 pineapple seedlings were shipped to Panama from Hawaii to test the feasibility of growing these plants in Chiriquí. It is reported that a certain company plans to establish a cannery if Hawaiian pineapples can be raised successfully.

LAND CONCESSION FOR AGRICULTURE.—In the middle of April, 1927, the Government signed a contract for a concession of 3,000 hectares of land in Aguas Sucias, of which 500 hectares are to be divided among Panaman citizens in lots of 10 hectares each, for agricultural purposes. The remaining 2,500 hectares are to be planted with bananas by the contractor. The contractor agrees to build a road between the colonists' land, the banana plantation and Gatún Lake, from which shipments will be made of the agricultural products and bananas raised on the concession.

PARAGUAY

STUDY OF HIGHWAY PLANS.—The engineering corps of the Department of Public Works recently began studies relative to the construction of the Itá-Carapeguá highway. Passing through Yaguarón, this highway is expected to be of unquestionable economic importance, since it will form the most direct route from the capital to the Missions.

Information has also been received that the preliminary work of grading on the Asunción-Luque highway is advancing rapidly.

PARAGUAYAN LIVESTOCK.—Figures from the message of President Ayala delivered at the opening session of Congress on April 1, 1927, show the approximate number of the most important classes of livestock in Paraguay to be as follows: Cattle, 3,000,000; horses, 200,000; sheep, 200,000; hogs, 45,000. Indicative of the fact that these form only a small proportion of the number which might actually be supported in Paraguay is the statement that even in sections such as those near Asunción, Pilar, and the Missions where stock raising is carried on more intensely than elsewhere, there is a percentage of but 0.40 to 0.51 head of cattle to the hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acres).

INCREASED PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.—According to *El Diario*, Asunción, of April 12, 1927, quoting from the message of the President at the opening of Congress, the constant installation of new printing machinery has greatly increased the producing capacity of the National Printing Office. In 1920 the total volume of work turned out was 1,134,481 pieces; in 1922 it rose to 5,084,949; in 1924 to 6,896,192; and in 1926 it was 9,269,015.

PERU

CONDITIONS FOR COLONIZATION.—In order to determine the advantages which will be granted to national or foreign colonists settling in the mountainous region of Peru, the Chief Executive recently published a decree setting forth the terms that will be given them as follows: Ten hectares of land will be granted to each individual settler and 30 to every family. During the first six months a daily allowance of 1 sol will be made to each adult colonist and of 50 centavos to every child under 15 years of age. The colonists will receive free medical care. The Government will provide transportation for them from the port of Callao to their ultimate destination. Agricultural tools and seeds for planting will also be supplied by the Government. The price of the tools, seeds, and transportation shall be refunded to the Government when, in the opinion of the Administration of Colonization and Immigration, the colonist through the development of his crops is able to do so. The colonist shall engage to contribute toward the development of a town, having the option of a lot in said town 50 meters deep by 40 in width, whereon to construct a house. (Hectare equals 2.47 acres; sol equals \$0.487 at par.)

COTTON PRODUCTION.—Official customs statistics of Peru show that the cotton crop for 1926 was the largest on record. Exports from April 1, when the crop started to move, until December 31, 1926, reached 196,132 bales of 500 pounds each, while for the same period of 1925 exports were 153,615 bales; thus an increase of 42,517 bales is shown for 1926. Exports for the whole calendar year 1926 reached 215,769 bales. Allowing 15,000 bales for home consumption, a conservative figure, last year's crop totaled 230,769 bales. Of Peru's cotton exports nearly 70 per cent goes to England.

CONSULAR INVOICES.—A decree effective from July 1, 1927, states that shippers of merchandise to Peruvian ports are obliged to present a duplicate of the insurance policy or a certificate of the insurance company showing the amount of insurance allotted to the merchandise whenever the shipper makes use of a floating policy. Upon releasing the merchandise the Peruvian customs shall exact the presentation of a duplicate policy or insurance certificate visaed by the respective consuls. Whenever there is a greater difference than 10 per cent between the declared quantity and that which has been insured, the latter shall be accepted.

SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS BUREAU.—The Government Bureau of Industry and Commerce has recently appointed Prof. Juan Antonio Cañas to head a new service for the inspection and promotion of small industries. Professor Cañas has previously had charge of teaching small industries, such as soap making, tanning, basket weaving, preserving of fruits, and the manufacture of mirrors and toys in the Industrial Mission in Guanajuato, Mexico. The plan is to teach these industries so that Salvadorean families may have a means of support and the Nation a wider use of its natural resources.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The President of Salvador, in order to further the agricultural progress of the country, plans to establish agricultural associations throughout the Republic. The founding of the agricultural association of the Department of San Vicente on April 9, 1927, is part of this program. Dr. Gonzalo Angulo was appointed president of this association.

URUGUAY

BOTANICAL PUBLICATION.—It was announced in *La Mañana* of Montevideo, for May 11, 1927, that the Rural Association of Uruguay is planning to publish a series of pamphlets by Dr. Guillermo Herter, long a resident of that country, on the flora of the region drained by the Uruguay River, including the two Brazilian States of Santa Catharina and Río Grande do Sul; the Republic of Uruguay; and the Argentine Provinces of Misiones, Corrientes, Entrerios, and Buenos Aires. Of the proposed series, which is intended only as a basis upon which future botanical classifications may be built, "Index familiarum plantarum Montevidensis" will be the first to be published.

YIELD OF LAND PER HECTARE.—According to statistics quoted from a recently published yearly report of the Bureau of Agronomy by *La Mañana*, Montevideo, of May 13, 1927, the average yield of land in Uruguay sown to wheat during 1921–1925 was 740 kilograms per hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acres), an important gain when compared to the average yield of former years which was stated to be as follows: From 1892–1901 the average was 694 kilograms per hectare, from 1901–1910, 659 kilograms, and from 1911–1920, 581 kilograms.

VENEZUELA

HYDROELECTRIC PLANT INAUGURATED.—On April 19, 1927, a hydroelectric plant recently constructed in the town of Zea, Tovar district, at a cost of more than 100,000 bolivars, was put into operation and the resulting electric light service placed at public disposal.

COMPLETION OF TUNNEL.—It was recently announced that work is rapidly advancing and within a short time will be completed on the San Juan tunnel, through which the water now menacing the

health of the city of Barquisimeto will be drained in another direction.

OPENING OF FLUVIAL ROUTE.—On April 11, 1927, the municipal council of El Baúl authorized the dredging of the mouth of the Guanaparo River. It is expected that this work will open the river to commercial navigation for some 250 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile).

PUBLIC WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.—On April 18, 1927, work was begun on the construction of a reinforced concrete bridge 60 meters long (meter equals 3.28 feet) by 6 meters wide over the Marhuanta River near the city of Bolívar.

According to a report published in *El Universal*, Caracas, of April 6, 1927, initial work on the construction of an aqueduct and the installation of electricity in Ocumare de la Costa has also been started.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

BUDGET.—The 1927 budget of expenditures amounts to 646,795,-424.99 pesos, national currency, in cash and 172,892,536 pesos in bonds, to which must be added the section for subsidies and charity financed by special revenues amounting to 25,984,979.40 pesos. The budget also includes bonds of a face value of 142,000,000 pesos to cover part of the indebtedness of the State railways. The table of ordinary expenditures follows:

Budget of general expenditures, 1927

| Departments | National currency | Bonds (national currency) |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> |
| A. Congress..... | 6, 106, 031. 00 | ..... |
| B. Interior..... | 106, 419, 679. 64 | ..... |
| C. Foreign Relations and Worship..... | 6, 627, 656. 84 | ..... |
| D. Treasury..... | 25, 821, 798. 00 | ..... |
| Subsection 1, public debt..... | 201, 756, 189. 99 | ..... |
| E. Justice and Public Instruction..... | 132, 397, 415. 16 | ..... |
| F. War..... | 61, 959, 053. 31 | ..... |
| G. Navy..... | 43, 882, 062. 75 | ..... |
| H. Agriculture..... | 18, 722, 048. 00 | ..... |
| I. Public works..... | 22, 754, 747. 00 | ..... |
| J. Pensions, retired pay, length of service pay..... | 20, 348, 743. 30 | ..... |
| L. Public undertakings..... | ..... | 147, 892, 536 |
| Supplementary credits..... | ..... | 25, 000, 000 |
| Total..... | 646, 795, 424. 99 | 172, 892, 536 |

COLOMBIA

FINANCIAL SITUATION.—The financial condition of Colombia was recently reviewed by Mr. Charles McQueen, of the United States Department of Commerce, in a book entitled "Colombian Public Finance," which gives the following figures:

The total paid-up capital and reserves of the banks of the country increased from 24,537,252 pesos on June 30, 1924, to 25,921,968 pesos on June 30, 1925; to 27,229,762 pesos on June 30, 1926; and to 30,291,986 pesos on February 28, 1927, the total increase being in that time 5,754,734 pesos. The total paid capital and reserves of Colombian banks were divided as follows:

| | Pesos |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 23 national commercial banks..... | 21, 922, 489 |
| 4 foreign commercial banks..... | 4, 274, 053 |
| 2 national mortgage banks..... | 4, 095, 444 |

There is also the Bank of the Republic whose capital and reserve amount to more than 11,000,000 pesos.

CUBA

SAVINGS.—The National Statistical Commission has published statistics up to December 31, 1926, of all saving accounts in the various savings banks and savings departments of the regional societies established in the Republic, showing the total amount of such deposits to be \$35,510,821.26, the number of depositors, both men and women, being 55,000 persons in all. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

LIFE INSURANCE IN CUBA.—A compilation of figures relating to the life insurance policies made during the year 1925 by the various companies operating in the Republic show that there were then 11 insurance companies in Cuba, 9 of which are foreign corporations and 2 national, with a total capital of \$457,944,811, a reserve amounting to \$38,429,834, and securities loaned reaching the sum of \$432,600. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

PARAGUAY

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING 1925-26.—According to fiscal reports quoted in the President's message to Congress on April 1, 1927, the total receipts through all sources for the year 1925-26 were 1,353,850 gold and 178,830,016 paper pesos; the total expenditures were stated to be 1,724,713 gold and 161,676,723 paper pesos.

PERU

LOAN.—Law No. 5654 authorizes the Chief Executive to issue bonds up to the amount of 5,000,000 pounds sterling or the equivalent in United States currency, guaranteed by the proceeds from the tobacco monopoly. The bonds will be issued in series, the amount

of each series to be determined by the Chief Executive. Both the principal and interest on these bonds will be payable in London or New York. The bonds shall not be issued for less than 90 per cent of their nominal value, or with an interest above 7 per cent a year, with accumulative amortization of not more than 1 per cent annually. These bonds will be exempt from all taxes. The proceeds of this loan will be used, among other things, for purchasing a site to establish a cigar and cigarette factory and buying the necessary machinery for equipping the factory, for the construction of railroads, and for carrying on sanitation and irrigation works already commenced.

URUGUAY

GROWTH IN POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS.—The rise of postal savings deposits to 500,000 pesos was reported during May by officials in charge of the department. Organized by a law of February 27, 1919, the postal savings department began its operations on July 1, 1920. After five years of precarious existence its deposits amounted to but 130,000 pesos, nevertheless during 1926, under a different administration, the department enjoyed greater prosperity, and on May 14, 1927, its books showed deposits amounting to 550,000 pesos. This sum represents the savings of some 25,000 depositors, of whom 18,000 are children.



BRAZIL

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AMERICAN JURISTS.—On April 18, 1927, the International Commission of American Jurists opened its sessions in the Senate Building in Rio de Janeiro, many distinguished guests being present to hear the addresses of the Brazilian and foreign delegates.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—On April 28 the Senate approved, at its first reading, a bill requiring amendments to articles 76, 78, 104, and 105 of the Constitution of the Republic, and on April 30 this bill, with some changes, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies. A revisory committee was appointed and a project presented to them for discussion.

MEXICO

BIRTH REGISTRATION TO BE ENFORCED.—In order to improve the statistical data of the Government, the Department of National Statistics is undertaking a campaign of birth registration, a legal requirement which has not been strictly enforced. This movement is the result of one of the resolutions passed at the recent National Statistics Conference held in Mexico City. Directors of public education throughout the country will be asked to aid in educating the public in the necessity for registering births.

NICARAGUA

DELEGATES TO INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONGRESS.—On March 30, 1927, the Senate elected as delegates to attend the Interparliamentary Congress in Paris the following members: Don Leopoldo Salazar, Don Santiago Callejas, and Don Gregorio Cuadra, and appropriated 9,000 córdobas for the expenses of the delegation. The Chamber of Deputies elected as its representatives to the same congress Dr. David Stadthagen, Don César Pasos, Dr. Gustavo Manzanares, Don Francisco Argüello, and Don J. Augusto Flores Z.

UNITED STATES

INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.—An International Radiotelegraph Conference will assemble in Washington October 4, 1927, under the auspices of the Department of State. More than 50 foreign governments are expected to participate in the conference, which will be the first convened since the London conference of 1912. The object is to draft an international treaty to which the various governments can adhere in relation to their communications systems. The proposals of the participating governments will be compiled before the meetings into a large volume, so that delegates will have an opportunity to study them prior to the sessions.

PAN AMERICAN COMMISSION ON THE SIMPLIFICATION AND STANDARDIZATION OF CONSULAR PROCEDURE.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Third Pan American Commercial Congress, which met in Washington last May, the governing board of the Pan American Union has convoked a meeting of the Pan American Commission on the Simplification and Standardization of Consular Procedure, the opening date of which has been fixed as October 10, 1927.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

ECUADOR

PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTION.—By virtue of decree No. 41, published in the *Registro Oficial* of March 29, 1927, the Ecuadorean Government approved the principal convention of the Pan American Postal Union, the final protocol, and the regulation of execution, and also the parcel post agreement signed in Mexico City on November 9, 1926. These agreements are effective from July 1, 1927.

VENEZUELA

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTIONS.—Decrees ratifying, respectively, the Universal Postal Convention and the regulations for its execution, the Parcels Post Agreement, and the regulations for its execution, and Paragraph XII of the Final Protocol of the Universal Postal Convention, all of which were signed in Stockholm in 1924, were published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of Venezuela for March 28, 1927. The first and second were signed by President Gómez on July 23, 1925, and the third on June 28, 1926.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

CONGRESS OF NATIONAL HISTORY.—The Second Congress of National History organized by the American Academy of History met in Jujuy on April 17, 1927. Over 80 papers were presented by the 76 delegates.

ITALIAN PROFESSOR TO LECTURE IN UNIVERSITIES.—Professor Farinelli of the University of Turin, Italy, who has recently completed courses of lectures in the Brazilian universities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo arrived in Buenos Aires last April to give a series of lectures in the university of that city, and later in the universities of La Plata and Córdoba. Professor Farinelli, who is one of the most distinguished contemporary writers on the cultural effects of Latin and Germanic romanticism in the development of human thought, and who was for a time at the University of Innsbruck, believes in cultivating friendly cultural relations with all nations to eliminate any tendency to war.

BRAZIL

NEW MEMBER OF BRAZILIAN ACADEMY.—On April 20, 1927, the Brazilian Academy of Letters held a brilliant session attended by the President of the Republic and personages in official life and the social world for the admittance of Dr. Olegario Mariano, a distinguished poet as a new member of the Academy.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE.—The Brazilian Association of Education decided in a recent session to call the first annual National Education Conference for September, 1927, to be held in the city of Recife. The program will include the following main topics: (1) National unity; (2) unification of primary standards of education; (3) establishment of normal schools; and (4) the organization of national sections.

CHILE

COURSE FOR MENTALLY DEFICIENT CHILDREN.—The Minister of Public Instruction signed a decree on May 13 providing for the establishment of special courses for mentally deficient children. In view of the fact that a group of professors of the Concepción Normal School have offered their services for this purpose, the principal of that school has been authorized to establish a special course for mentally retarded children which will operate in connection with the practice school annexed to the normal school above mentioned.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE.—This institution, located in Santiago, at present comprises six faculties, three institutes, and five academies; the courses number 309, and the enrollment is over 2,000 students. The "Isabel Caces de Brown" Foundation will open in Valparaiso next year—that is to say, 1928. The latter will be legally and academically connected with the Catholic University through its schools of industrial arts and of commerce and also its special courses. A splendid edifice has been constructed to house this institution, costing approximately \$4,000,000.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SCHOOL ORGANIZATION.—April and May issues of *El Mercurio* of Santiago give an account of the changes which have been made by presidential decree in the organization of public instruction. The chief educational official will be the superintendent of public education, aided by eight boards, as follows: University, normal, secondary, primary, commercial, agricultural, industrial, and artistic education. These boards, each under the presidency of a director general, are composed of the directors of the principal schools of that class, school supervisors, and representatives elected by the teaching profession and by educational, industrial, and other bodies. The special schools formerly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and Industry pass to the control of the Department of Education.

Some changes are made in the schools composing the University of Chile, principally in the introduction of advanced liberal arts courses.

Dr. Enrique Molina, principal of the Boys' Secondary School at Concepción and president of the private University of Concepción, has been appointed superintendent of public education.

COLOMBIA

STUDENTS' HOUSE IN PARIS.—The Minister of Public Instruction and Health is to receive a credit of 30,000 pesos for the construction of a house for Colombian students in Paris as a result of the suggestion of the French commission in charge of establishing the University City in the French capital. (*Courtesy of the Legation of Colombia in Washington.*)

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Military School of Bogotá has established two scholarships for each of the departments of the Republic. Candidates must be 20 to 25 years of age, physically sound, have passed the third year of academic studies or have bachelors' or normal graduates' diplomas.

The Assembly of Cundinamarca has established 15 scholarships for boarding pupils in the Institute for the Blind—four for the Province of Bogotá and one for each of the other provinces of the department. The same bill appropriated 4,000 pesos for teaching equipment for the institute, which is located in Bogotá. (*Courtesy of the Legation of Colombia in Washington.*)

COSTA RICA

INSTRUCTION IN PRINTING.—According to recent reports, equipment for a complete printing shop, including two medium-sized printing presses and a supply of type, has arrived and been installed in the Salesian school in San José, where apprenticeship courses will be established as a part of the curriculum.

VISIT OF COLOMBIAN STUDENTS.—On May 6, 1927, 5 teachers and 19 students from the Gimnasio Moderno, a secondary school of Bogotá, Colombia, arrived in San José for a brief visit to that city during their tour of the country. They were received very enthusiastically and while there Dr. Agustín Nieto Caballero, principal of the school and a noted educator, was prevailed upon to give a number of lectures on subjects of pedagogic interest.

FREE COURSE IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE.—The organization of a free course in domestic science to be given in San José was recently outlined by the Secretary of Education and four young women chosen to form the teaching personnel.

CUBA

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The National Statistical Commission in a recent report gave some interesting figures regarding the number of pupils registered and graduated from the six provincial institutes of

the Republic during the academic year 1925-26. According to this report, the total number of registrations was 14,569, of which 6,294 were in the Province of Habana, 2,764 in the Province of Pinar del Río, 2,784 in the Province of Santa Clara, 1,449 in the Province of Oriente, 862 in the Province of Matanzas, and 416 in the Province of Camagüey. Graduates numbered 926, Habana having the largest number—457. During the five-year period from 1921 to 1926, 2,509 pupils were enrolled in the four different courses of the Habana vocational school.

As for the primary schools of the Republic, the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts published a report on the attendance in both the private and public elementary schools during the year 1925-26, stating that the enrollment for that school year exceeded that for any previous period, the number having reached 433,200 pupils, while the total number of classrooms throughout the Republic was 7,330. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

SCHOOL NOTES.—A law of April 18 provides for the reorganization of the school of home making, which has for its object to place within the reach of Cuban women scientific, artistic, and practical instruction, which, in addition to furnishing a general cultural education, will prepare women to meet the problems of home life and those of motherhood and the various types of occupation peculiar to their sex.

The following subjects have been added to the course of study for secondary schools: Cuban geography, Cuban history, principles of agriculture, principles of political economy, and statistics. Two courses have been added to the curriculum of the school of education of the National University, as follows: (a) General geography, one year; Cuban geography, one year; (b) introduction to the history of Spanish colonization in the new world and history of Cuba, two years. All county school inspectors will be required to take these two courses, which will also be required for the doctorate in education and in letters. The study of the history of Cuba will be required also in the school of law.

The establishment of upper primary schools of a vocational nature has been authorized for all parts of the Republic.

Courses in physical education, with hygienic exercises of military character, will be introduced into all the secondary schools of the Republic. A course in physical education will also be given in the National University.

ECUADOR

NEW TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A group of teachers of the city of Sangolquí has organized a society under the name of the "Los Chillos Teachers' Association," whose purpose it is to foster all movements for the development and adaptation of modern educational methods tending toward the improvement of instruction in rural schools.

GUATEMALA

INSTRUCTION BY USE OF MOTION PICTURES.—The Minister of Public Education recently purchased a number of educational films on industrial, scientific, and geographical subjects and began their use in the schools of the capital during April.

SYSTEM FOR TEACHING ILLITERATES.—According to the *Diario de Centro-America* of March 29, 1927, a competition to find an adequate system for teaching adults was recently held under the auspices of the Mariano Gálvez legal society of Quezaltenango. The conditions of the contest specified that the contestants submit a complete description of a simple, easily applied method whereby illiterate persons of average intelligence could be successfully taught to read and write a certain number of common words within a month.

HAITI

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—At the opening ceremony of the Gonaïves Industrial School on April 4, the building was officially turned over to the agricultural service by the public works service. The enrollment at this school during the first month was 156, which is an indication of great interest in this type of education. The curriculum of this school includes practically the same subjects as the industrial school at Port au Prince. Workshops have been equipped for eight different types of industrial training. Indications are that the enrollment will soon surpass the capacity of the buildings.

Of the 90 students registered at the central school 60 are following the regular first-year course in agriculture and 30 the special pedagogic course in industrial education. The latter course includes shoemaking, tailoring, cabinetmaking, carpentry, forge and sheet-metal work, automobile repairing, rural-school shopwork, and drafting. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver.*)

HONDURAS

LIBRARY IN COMAYAGÜELA.—Many persons have recently made donations of books to the Juan Ramón Molina Library of Comayagüela, among others Dr. Carlos Alberto Uclés, whose gift included works on literature, art, and modern history by celebrated American, French, Spanish, and Italian authors.

COMAYAGÜELA NIGHT SCHOOL.—On April 4, 1927, the Manuel E. Sosa Evening School for adults was opened in Comayagüela, the ceremony being attended by the director general of primary instruction and the mayor of the city.

MEXICO

NEW UNIVERSITY TECHNICAL COURSES.—In May, 1927, the council of the University of Mexico resolved to establish new technical courses in professional education. They are engineering as applied to

petroleum, a five-year course, and the chemistry of petroleum, a three-year course, which will be given by the school of engineering and the school of chemistry and pharmacy, respectively. This addition has been made due to the fact that lack of training has prevented Mexicans from holding many technical positions in the oil industries where there is great need of professional men in the refineries and factories producing by-products, as well as on the oil fields.

UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL.—The summer courses given in the University of Mexico in Mexico City began on July 7 and continue until August 20, 1927, covering Spanish conversation, grammar, composition, Spanish literature, Spanish drama, Cervantes and the Golden Age, the Spanish novel in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the Mexican novel, Hispanic-American literature, Mexican literature, history, art, and other subjects.

GUGGENHEIM TRAVEL SCHOLARSHIP WON BY MEXICAN.—Dr. Samuel Sandoval Vallarta has won a travel-study scholarship in the competition carried out for the award of the prizes offered by the Guggenheim Foundation created in 1925 by Mr. Simon Guggenheim and his wife in memory of their son. By this annual competition, artists, writers, and students are selected, the winners receiving \$2,500 for a year's European study. Doctor Sandoval Vallarta, one of 63 prize winners, wrote a thesis on the Schrodinger mechanical waves and the Einstein theory, on which subjects he will continue his studies in Europe. He is professor of physics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MOTHERS' CLUBS.—Mothers' clubs have been organized in the schools of the Federal District for the improvement of the social, cultural, and economic status of their members. These clubs will function independently of the parents' associations and will not have the educational aspect of the latter.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—The enrollment in the Government secondary schools in Mexico City during 1927 totals 4,354 students, the distribution being as follows: 803 in school No. 1; 2,138 in school No. 2; 505 in school No. 3; 577 in school No. 4; and 331 in school No. 5.

NICARAGUA

BENITO JUÁREZ LIBRARY.—The Benito Juárez Library of León was reopened on March 22, 1927, after being closed on December 22, 1926. From June 20, 1926, to the time of closing, 814 books, papers, magazines, and other publications were used by readers. During the interval when the library was closed the librarian concluded the cataloguing of the 1,089 works in the collection, which has since been increased by 16 volumes from the Minister of State of Spain and several from other countries.

PARAGUAY

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND EXPENDITURES.—In his message to Congress on April 1, 1927, President Ayala stated that:

A total of 93,334 pupils are at present enrolled in the schools of Paraguay. The expenditures for this branch of the public service during 1926-27 have been fixed at 30,393,994 paper pesos, or an increase of 13,504,534 paper pesos over the amount expended during the year 1924-25.

PEDAGOGICAL MAGAZINE.—The first copies of a pedagogical magazine, *La Nueva Enseñanza*, edited under the direction of the National Council of Education, made their appearance during March.

ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY.—According to a report of the activities of the national library for the past year as quoted from the message of the President at the opening session of Congress by *El Diario*, Asunción, of April 12, 1927, the books given by Argentina and Uruguay, numbering 478 and 471, respectively, formed the largest and most valuable contribution made to the library collection during the year.

PERU

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL.—Last April a vocational training school for women was opened in Barranco, a short distance from Lima. This school was founded under the auspices of the society "Femenil Próvida" and with the support of the Government.

URUGUAY

RENAMING OF SCHOOLS.—It was stated by the press during April that in a recent session the board of primary and normal school instruction in Montevideo had authorized the renaming of two city schools in honor of Cuba and Spain, respectively. The formal act in homage of the latter country was celebrated on May 2, 1927, the Spanish national holiday, while that of the rededication of the school for Cuba took place on May 20, 1927, the anniversary of Cuban independence.

NEW INDUSTRIAL COURSE.—Cooperative courses to be given in class and industrial workshops, the first of their kind in Uruguay, were recently organized in Carmelo, Department of Colonia.

IMPROVEMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—According to *La Mañana*, Montevideo, of April 10, 1927, an agricultural course specializing in dairying will be inaugurated in the industrial school at Rocha, a modernly equipped annex being added for the purpose.

CONGRESS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.—Announcement has been made of the First Pan American Congress of Secondary Education, to be held at Piriápolis, a seaside resort, January 14-20, 1928, which will be the summer season in Uruguay. While the Congress is being organized by the Uruguayan Association of Secondary School

Teachers, the Secretary of Public Instruction and other officials have promised their assistance. The congress will consider the problems of secondary education in both cultural and vocational aspects, and will also discuss the best means of fostering Pan American peace and friendship.

VENEZUELA

VENEZUELAN BUILDING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS.—Information has recently been received that the Venezuelan Government has appropriated 400,000 bolivars for the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Marcelino Berthelot, noted French scientist, in Paris, where a suitable building will be erected at the University City for the use of Venezuelan students, and a school of chemistry established.

ACQUISITION OF MICROSCOPIC CAMERA.—According to *El Universal* of April, 6, 1927, the dean of the Central University in Caracas has acquired an "epidioscope" microscopic camera, for use in the classes of normal histology, bacteriology, parasitology, and pathological anatomy, where it will prove a valuable asset.

REPORT OF NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1927.—During the first quarter of the present year, 1927, a total of 9,059 persons visited the National Library for reading and consultation, making use of 7,503 volumes. According to the *Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional*, the largest number of readers, 5,153 persons, consulted literary works, while the next largest number, 2,386, was composed of persons reading periodicals.



LABOR

ARGENTINA

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES PROHIBITED.—On April 17, 1927, the national law prohibiting night work in bakeries went into effect throughout the Province of Buenos Aires. The regulations issued by the Department of Labor give certain cases in which exception is made to the rule, such as emergencies in hospitals, asylums, schools, etc.; exceptional decrease in the production due to *force majeure*; accidents to the machinery preventing day work; or cases of national or provincial emergencies.

BRAZIL

ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES.—The Association of Commercial Employees in Rio de Janeiro reports the following services rendered by the association clinic for members during March:

1,799 patients were given medical advice; of these 109 were out-patients. The cases of skin diseases treated numbered 273; of nervous diseases, 29; the eye cases, 342; nose and throat patients, 465; and surgical cases treated, 677. Fifty-eight operations were performed, 288 laboratory tests made, and 3,215 injections and 5,612 treatments of various kinds given. In the dental clinic 2,131 patients were cared for.

CHILE

CONGRESS OF PRIVATE EMPLOYEES.—This congress met in Santiago from April 15–17. Delegates were present from practically all the employees' committees in the country. Particular attention was given to discussing amendments to the private employees' law. Resolutions relating to amendments to this law were presented to the Government for consideration by a special commission appointed for this purpose. Another point which was given special attention was the incompatibility of executive positions in this organization, with such offices as members of Congress, municipal employees, chiefs of political parties, and similar posts.

LABOR CONGRESS.—On April 15 a labor congress met in Santiago. The chairman of the congress, Sr. Bernardo Quiroga, in his opening speech made reference to the splendid work accomplished since the meeting of the last congress in April, 1926. Some of the subjects discussed and proposals made at the session of April 15 were the following: Economic and social questions; educational subjects; application of social laws and their reforms; questions of national colonization; subjects relating to the official organ and propaganda of the congress; appointment of a special commission to prepare for a Latin American convention.

MEXICO

VERA CRUZ LABOR CONGRESS.—On April 25, 1927, the First Congress of Labor Organizations of the State of Vera Cruz opened under the presidency of Ricardo Treviño.

INVESTIGATION OF EFFECTS OF CHILD LABOR.—The Government of the Federal District of Mexico recently undertook an investigation of the effects of labor upon the children who come before the children's court. The investigators have come to the conclusion that the effect of labor upon children is a noticeable physical inferiority and abnormal development of the brain tending toward delinquency. A commission has been appointed to visit establishments employing children, to report on cases of child labor, and see that fines are imposed on employers who force children to work overtime. Hygienic working conditions are also to be demanded for children.



SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

HOUSING.—The National Commission on Cheap Housing opened registration May 1 to applicants for 30 low-priced dwellings in the Guillermo Rawson ward of Buenos Aires. An applicant upon registering must present an identification certificate or marriage certificate if he is married, and a certificate from his place of employment specifying his salary or wage, as well as similar documents for members of his family who are working.

An exhibition of the model cheap houses to be built in the city of Rosario, Province of Sante Fe, aroused much interest. The miniature houses, of three types of one and two story dwellings, were accompanied by plans showing the arrangements of rooms and plans of the city showing where these new sections of 2,000 cheap houses were to be located. The Municipal Loan Bank of Rosario has received many inquiries from persons interested in owning their own homes, due to the high rents and the requirements made of tenants by landlords who, in some cases, were renting insanitary rooms.

HOME FOR INCURABLES AND CONVALESCENTS.—The municipality of Buenos Aires on April 23, 1927, opened a home for chronic invalids and for convalescents at Ituzaingó, a short distance from the capital city. The hospital, which is equipped to care for 1,200 patients, cost about 3,000,000 pesos, derived from the municipal loan of 1923 and from private gifts. It has 10 sections located on grounds comprising 39 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres).

BOLIVIA

CHILD WELFARE.—The Child Welfare Society of La Paz, after considering various important projects prepared by the First National Congress of Child Welfare, held in La Paz August 23-30, 1925, has resolved to establish several consulting centers in different parts of the city. These centers will be under the direction of prominent specialists in children's diseases who have offered their services. Milk stations will also be opened in connection with the consulting centers in accordance with the funds available. At these consulting centers school children will be examined for traces of tuberculosis, and the necessary precautions taken if signs of this disease are found. During the present year the Child Welfare Society will also establish in the schools a free lunch service for needy children.

RED CROSS.—The municipal council of La Paz has granted an annual subsidy of 4,000 bolivianos to the Bolivian Red Cross to cover the expense of establishing and maintaining in that city two Red Cross centers for night service, for the special use of needy persons.

BRAZIL

CHILDREN'S DENTAL SERVICE.—Thanks to the patriotic initiative of the Central Brazilian Association of Surgeon Dentists the city of Rio de Janeiro possesses a fine building devoted to the children's dental service where a corps of 100 dentists care for over 1,200 children a month. This service celebrated its second anniversary on April 21, 1927.

ANTITUBERCULOSIS WORK.—During March, 1927, 1,506 patients were examined in the dispensaries of the tuberculosis prophylaxis service of the National Health Department. Of those examined 570 were found to be tubercular. During March 4,862 patients received medical assistance and 11,196 medical prescriptions. Ten beds were furnished as well as 750 quarts of disinfectant, and 702 publications on hygiene were distributed. Of the 1,346 specimens of sputum examined, 365 were found to be positive; 145 injections were given; 463 X-ray pictures were taken, and 375 extractions of teeth made.

ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES.—See page 832.

CHILE

CLINIC FOR OBSERVATION OF CHILDREN.—An interesting experiment in child welfare has been started in Santiago with the establishment of a mental hygiene clinic, and an observation section recently inaugurated in the reform school for minors in that capital. This new section is under the direction of Dr. Hugo Lea Plaza; Sr. Luis Tirapegui, director of the experimental psychological laboratory of the Pedagogical Institute, and Sr. Mario Inostrosa, director of the reform school.

COLOMBIA

MISSION FOR PENAL REFORM.—The Italian penal mission engaged by the Colombian Government arrived in April in Bogotá to undertake the study and reform of penal measures and prisons. One member of the mission is to study the present methods in use and the causes of delinquency, and will prepare for Congress special legislation on delinquent children, as well as regulations for the exercise of certain professions and the use of arms. The second member is to study penitentiary reform, inspect the prisons beginning with those of Cartagena, Santa Marta, and Medellín, and institute the proper changes. The third member of the mission will undertake plans for

the establishment of penal colonies. The Government has appointed a lawyer and a physician as aids to the mission.

COSTA RICA

RED CROSS FILMS.—It was announced in the *Diario de Costa Rica*, San José, of April 28, 1927, that within a short time the Costa Rican Red Cross would receive a number of educational motion-picture films from Paris. The films embrace such subjects as sanitary propaganda against infectious diseases, the proper care of the teeth, and other similar topics relating to public and private hygiene, and will be shown the public free of charge by the various Red Cross units or, where conditions permit, by the school authorities.

CUBA

STUDY OF CANCER.—The Secretary of Sanitation and Public Charities has under consideration plans for the establishment of four national institutes for the scientific study of cancer, and for the care of cancer patients. These institutions will be located in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Santa Clara, Matanzas, and Habana. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington*).

WELFARE MEASURES.—At a meeting in Habana of the National Board of Health, Dr. López del Valle read an extensive report on eugenic measures adopted in other countries, and in concluding made the following recommendations for the realization of a eugenic movement in Cuba: A campaign to have school children taught eugenics and the proper care of infants, and lectures on these subjects in factories and work shops; and the medical examination of all persons contemplating matrimony, those suffering from venereal diseases, tuberculosis, epilepsy or other nervous diseases to refrain from marriage. In order to facilitate this medical examination for all classes the creation of a free service for this purpose is suggested in connection with the local boards of health.

ECUADOR

LEPER HOSPITAL.—On April 20 last the new leper hospital located near the town of Guápulo was formally inaugurated. This asylum has been under construction since 1921 by the Board of Public Health, and comprises four pavilions entirely independent of each other. The center building contains living quarters for the sisters of charity in charge of the patients, the other pavilions comprising the administration offices and wards for men and women patients, respectively. Each patient has a separate room with sanitary equipment. Arrangements have also been made to care for entire families in case of necessity. The construction of this hospital cost

approximately 368,507.76 sucres. A few days following the inauguration of the new hospital the 84 lepers from the old building at Pifo were transferred there. The old hospital at Pifo will be destroyed.

GUATEMALA

X-RAY EQUIPMENT FOR HOSPITAL.—Complete X-ray equipment has been acquired for the General Hospital of Quezaltenango and will be installed as soon as the repairs which the hospital has been undergoing are completed. The present improvements will make the hospital one of the best equipped in the country, with the exception of those at Quiriguá and Guatemala City.

HONDURAS

FREE MILK STATION AND BABY CLINIC.—Since October 12, 1925, when the free milk station and baby clinic opened in Tegucigalpa as a section of the department of child hygiene under the General Bureau of Health, it has functioned without interruption, aided by a committee of women with whose help it has cared regularly for an average of 75 children.

FREE EXAMINATIONS BY HEALTH AUTHORITIES.—The General Bureau of Health is making free blood tests and other examinations for malaria, intestinal parasites, and venereal diseases in the department laboratory in Tegucigalpa. The general public is now learning to take advantage of this service, whereby the Government is striving to improve the health of the Nation.

MEXICO

MOTHERS' DAY.—On May 10, 1927, Mexico celebrated mothers' day with special exercises in the schools, which included music, addresses, and recitations emphasizing the significance of the day devoted to the expression of gratitude to motherhood.

TARAHUMARA INDIAN BREAKS WORLD RUNNING RECORD.—José Torres, a 24-year-old Tarahumara Indian, member of a team of the famous tribe of Mexican runners, on April 23, 1927, broke the world distance running record by making the run from Kansas City to Lawrence, Kans., a distance of 51 miles, in 6 hours, 45 minutes, and 41 seconds. Upon their return to Mexico the Tarahumara runners were greeted with great enthusiasm.

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUAN WOMAN CONSUL IN UNITED STATES.—According to press reports the well-known Nicaraguan poetess, Aura Rostrand, in private life Señora doña María de Ibarra, has been appointed Nicaraguan consul in Detroit, for which destination she was expected to leave on April 15, 1927.

PARAGUAY

PROVISION OF UNIFORMS FOR PRISONERS.—The task of providing suitable uniforms for those incarcerated in the public prison of Asunción was recently undertaken by the Women's Prison Aid Society of that city, an organization which has also done praiseworthy work in the Women's Prison and the Good Shepherd Home, and introduced instruction in carpentry, weaving, and shoemaking into the Comuneros Street Prison.

LECTURES ON HYGIENE.—It was announced in *El Diario*, Asunción, of April 6, 1927, that a series of lectures planned especially for laborers on hygiene and the prophylaxis of common diseases would be given as a university extension course by the Medical Students' Association of Asunción.

MODERNIZATION OF HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.—With the recent installation of two modernly equipped operating rooms and the improvement of kitchen facilities, the National Hospital in Asunción has reached a degree of efficiency never before realized by this institution.

PERU

USE AND SALE OF DRUGS.—The prefect of Lima recently published a regulation whereby the police authorities are authorized to detain all persons addicted to the use of narcotic drugs, irrespective of their social position. Also every means shall be taken to discover and apprehend persons engaged in illicit selling of narcotic drugs.

SANITATION IN MINING DISTRICTS.—Dr. Enrique Portal has been commissioned by the President of the Republic to proceed to Europe for the purpose of studying conditions regarding sanitation in the mines of various European nations and to prepare a report on this subject for the Government on his return to Peru.

SALVADOR

DAY NURSERY.—The statutes of the Women's Day Nursery Association of San Salvador were approved on March 17, 1927. This association is to maintain a day nursery for children up to 7 years of age, caring for them in all ways during the absence of their mothers at work. Children suffering from contagious diseases are to be sent to hospitals, mothers are to be given instruction in the proper care and feeding of babies, and efforts are to be made to have legislation enacted on subjects of paternity, child welfare, and child labor. The day nursery in San Salvador has been open for some time, but under the present incorporation its scope is widened.

RED CROSS OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the Red Cross in San Salvador on March 27, 1927, the following board of directors was elected: President, Dr. J. Max Olanio; vice president, Dr. Andrés

Bang; treasurer, Don José Antonio Rivera; secretary, Don Nicolás Leiva; second secretary, Dr. César V. Miranda; second treasurer, Don Lisandro López; members, Dr. Carlos Muñoz Barillas, Dr. Juan Francisco Paredes; and trustee, Dr. Felipe Clara.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.—In a recent visit of inspection Dr. Guillén Rivas, Under Secretary of Charity and Health, said that a sanatorium for tubercular patients was urgently needed and would soon be open for service to those who are curable.

URUGUAY

OPENING OF NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The official opening of the neurological institute and clinical neurological courses, the organization of which was authorized by a legislative decree of last November, took place on May 5, 1927. This institute has been incorporated into the School of Medicine of Montevideo and will function under the direction of Prof. Américo Ricaldoni.

MEDICAL MISSION TO FRANCE AND GERMANY.—In accord with a decree of March 24, 1927, Dr. Joaquín Caldeiro has been appointed medical commissioner to Europe, where he will undertake a detailed study of the methods used in the treatment of tuberculosis in France and Germany.

MORTALITY RATE.—Figures taken from the *Boletín Oficial* of the Uruguayan Medical Association show the approximate number of deaths in Uruguay during 1926 to have been 17,828. Computed against the population of approximately 1,698,000, a mortality rate of 10.5 per cent is revealed. During 1925 there were 19,332 deaths in a population of 1,659,000, the mortality rate for that year being 11.65 per cent. In 1926, 4,025 deaths occurred among children less than 1 year of age and 958 among children between 1 and 2 years of age.

HOSPITAL.—On April 24, 1927, the corner stone of the Gallinal-Heber Seaside Hospital near Montevideo was laid amid due ceremony. Planned to care for children in the early stages of tuberculosis and predisposed to the disease, as well as surgical tubercular cases, this seaside hospital will do much toward the prophylaxis of that disease in Uruguay.

NATIONAL PUBLIC WELFARE CONGRESS.—Indicative of the scope of subjects which will be considered at the National Public Welfare Congress to be held in Montevideo in September is the list of sections announced, as follows: (1) Questions of surgery and general medicine; (2) protection of infancy; (3) hospital architecture and hygiene; (4) standardization of hospitals; (5) juridical and administrative subjects; (6) obstetrics; (7) odontology.

VENEZUELA

MEDICAL MISSION.—Following an order of President Gómez, Drs. Pedro del Corral and Pedro Manuel Iturbe were commissioned by the Government to pursue courses in the Institute for the Study of Malaria at Rome.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The following figures, taken from the *Gaceta Oficial* of April 18, 20, 21, and 22, 1927, are a summary of the vital statistics of Venezuela for the year 1926:

Report on vital statistics for the year 1926

| | |
|---|---------|
| Marriages..... | 17, 334 |
| Births..... | 91, 648 |
| Deaths..... | 66, 092 |
| Number of persons entering country..... | 21, 672 |
| Number of persons leaving country..... | 16, 552 |
| More births than deaths..... | 25, 556 |
| More persons entering than leaving..... | 5, 120 |
| Increase of population during 1926..... | 30, 676 |



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE FOLK SONGS.—Señora Ana S. de Cabrera, a young Argentine guitarist and singer of folk songs, has been very enthusiastically received in Spain, where she has been making a concert tour. Señora de Cabrera includes in her program Argentine dances which in many cases she found similar, as were the songs, to Spanish dances and songs. She will go to Vienna next year to attend the Congress of Popular Art to be held there under the auspices of the League of Nations.

BRAZIL

RUY BARBOSA MUSEUM.—On April 4, 1927, the President gave authorization to establish a museum in the home of Ruy Barbosa, late eminent Brazilian jurist and statesman of international repute. His library, his writings, and other property will be preserved in his former home in Rio de Janeiro, now the property of the Government, as a memorial to a great man of whom Brazil may be justly proud.

COLOMBIA

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT FIDEL SUÁREZ.—EX-President don Marco Fidel Suárez died in Bogotá on April 3, 1927, after a severe illness, leaving a sorrowing country to mourn the loss of one of its most distinguished citizens. At his funeral, held with presidential honors, orators told of his efforts on behalf of his native land, his renown as a master of the Spanish language as evinced in his many writings, his earnest convictions, his profound knowledge of the life of the Spanish American countries, and his personal attributes.

COSTA RICA

MUSICIAN HONORED.—Information has been received that a hymn written by Alejandro Monestel, a Costa Rican musician of recognized ability, was one of the 12 awarded prizes in a recent competition held under the auspices of an American publishing house in which more than 900 compositions had been submitted.

CUBA

DIVORCE STATISTICS.—Some interesting figures have been published by the National Statistical Commission relating to the number of divorces in the Provinces of Habana and Pinar del Río since 1918, the year in which the divorce law was promulgated, to December 31, 1925. During that period 1,236 petitions for divorce were filed in the Province of Habana, of which 1,027 were granted, making a percentage of 30.10 divorces for every 1,000 marriages, and 2.09 divorces for every 1,000 inhabitants. In the Province of Pinar del Río, of the 83 petitions filed, 78 were granted, thus making 7.97 divorces for every 1,000 marriages, and 1.35 divorces for every 1,000 inhabitants in that Province. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

GUATEMALA

GUIDE TO GUATEMALA.—The BULLETIN wishes to take this opportunity to acknowledge gratefully the receipt of an article called *A Tourist Guide to Guatemala*, written by Sr. Don Alberto Ibarra M. of the International Railways of Central America. Señor Ibarra has already made himself known to the readers of the BULLETIN by his ably written and interesting article, *International Railways Company of Central America*, which appeared in its issue of January, 1927. The present work, which is to be placed at the disposal of the public in the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union, will be of the utmost service to those who are planning to make a trip to that country and desire accurate information in regard to the best manner of exploring its many treasure houses, as

well as a source of inspiration to those who had not previously contemplated the trip.

Opening his work with a description of the present state of national highways and railways, Señor Ibarra says:

One of the things which impress the traveler on his arrival in Guatemala is its good means of communication which, as in other progressive countries of the world, are responsible for its great development in agriculture, industry, commerce, and the arts.

The author then discusses the means of approach to the capital, and of the climate and seasons says:

The country may be divided into a hot zone, extending from sea level to 600 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet), with an average temperature of 23 to 27° C. (from 73 to 80° F.); a temperate zone, altitude from 600 to 1,800 meters, with an average temperature of from 17 to 23° C. (from 63 to 73° F.); a cold zone, altitude from 1,800 to 3,250 meters, average temperature from 10 to 17° C. (50 to 63° F.); and lastly a frigid zone, with an altitude from 3,250 to 4,310 meters (summit of Tajumulco) and average temperature less than 10° C. (less than 50° F.).

There are but two seasons in the Republic—the dry and the rainy—which have come to be called summer and winter in Central America, the former from November to April, and the latter from May to October, with variations according to the zones.

Then pass in quick review before the reader points of interest to be seen on side trips, rich lands devoted to banana plantations, and priceless Indian relics:

In various places throughout the country there exist ruins of prehistoric Indian cities, some of them indicating the great power gained by the primitive races of the American continent. And the most notable of these ruins are Tikal, Menché (Timantit), Piedras Negras, Tukan and Tayasal (Antigua Flores), in Petén; those of Quiriguá and Chapulco, and the department of Izabal, on the right and left banks of the river Motagua, and on the Atlantic coast, respectively.

The writer closes with a detailed description of places of particular interest in Guatemala City, and gives the railway fare to other principal cities of the country.

MEXICO

CELEBRATION OF FIFTH OF MAY.—An imposing celebration of the Fifth of May, the anniversary of the downfall of the Empire, was held in the great stadium in Mexico City. Athletic events, mass drills by the school children, choral songs, interpretive group dancing, and native dances were parts of the festival, which was attended by the President and many other officials.

PANAMA

TRIBUTE TO CUBA.—The municipal council of Panama City planned to erect busts of Martí and Maceo, heroes of Cuba's independence, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Cuban emancipation (May 20, 1927) as a gesture of friendship in recognition of the services

rendered to Panama by two distinguished Cubans, Dr. Carlos Finlay, who first propounded the theory that yellow fever was transmitted by a mosquito, and Dr. Antonio S. Bustamante, member of the Commission on Legislation which gave Panama its statutes. Furthermore, Avenida Segunda of Panama City is to be renamed Avenida de Cuba.

PERU

MOVING-PICTURE STUDIO.—An Italian moving-picture director visited Lima recently for the purpose of making plans to open a moving-picture studio in that capital in order to produce films of a national character.

PRESENTATION OF GOLD MEDAL TO PRESIDENT LEGUÍA.—On April 6, in the presidential palace of Lima a gold medal was presented to President Leguía by the provincial council of Puno in recognition of the support given by His Excellency toward the completion of important public works which have contributed largely to the development of that department.

URUGUAY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION.—It was announced on April 24, 1927, that the Uruguayan members of the Argentine-Uruguayan scientific delegation had returned to Montevideo after having satisfactorily concluded paleontological, geological, and archæological investigations near New Palmyra, Uruguay. Later an extensive study of the fossil deposits of the Río Negro and the sepulchral monuments of the Chancas Indians in the Vizcaíno and Naranjo islands will be undertaken with the ultimate idea of forming an interesting and valuable anthropological museum from the remains of this section.

VENEZUELA

CELEBRATION OF THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF HENRY CLAY.—An outstanding feature in the celebration by Venezuela of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay, eminent North American statesman and friend of Latin American independence, was a dinner given in Caracas by Mr. Rudolph Dolge to signalize the organization of the Venezuelan committee of the Pan American Society of the United States. Following the dinner reverent homage was paid the memory of Clay by Dr. Gil Fortoul and Mr. Dolge, the former of whom said:

Among those born in countries other than our own, countries of Europe and America, some came to struggle here, and on falling vanquished left us names immortal in the martyrology of our native land; some remained here after triumph, became citizens of the new Republic and with their names bequeathed to us the blood which flows through the veins and heart of many of us. Others, no less worthy also to be called liberators, from their several lands helped us to

break the age-long chain that bound us, helped to convert us from bondmen into free men, to establish our own homes, to place in our standard colors representative of the races making up our Nation, to cover us with this banner in all the days of conflict, and march ever in its shade and its protection into the future which destiny reserves for us. Of these was Henry Clay.

Mr. Dolge also outlined the purposes of the Pan American Society and the present organization of its first Latin American committee in Venezuela, and closed his address with these significant words:

The soul of Pan Americanism must doubtless be sought in the interchange of ideas and intellectual activities and in a true spiritual compenetration based on the mutual study of the respective languages; because when Americans of the north shall no longer require an interpreter in order to comprehend the ideals and aspirations of the Americans of the south, then the hour will have sounded in which Pan Americanism, spreading from the Rockies to the Andes, shall be the torch and banner of America.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JUNE 15, 1927

| Subject | Date | Author |
|---|-----------------|---|
| ARGENTINA | | |
| Annual report of commerce and industries of the Rosario district for year 1926. | 1927 Mar. 28 | Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario. |
| Official estimate of the production of corn, agricultural year 1925-27. | May 19 | Tracy Lay, consul general at Buenos Aires |
| BRAZIL | | |
| Review of commerce and industries, Espirito Santo, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1927. | Apr. 5 | John W. Brunk, vice consul at Victoria |
| Finances of Espirito Santo from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1926. | Apr. 11 | Do. |
| Contract for bridge over Rio Doce at Collatina. | Apr. 13 | Do. |
| Highways in Pará consular district. | Apr. 22 | Edward C. Holden, vice consul at Pará. |
| Bids for water and sewer system of Ourinhos, State of São Paulo. | ---do--- | C. R. Cameron, consul at São Paulo. |
| Cotton growing in the State of Bahia during 1926. | Apr. 27 | Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia. |
| Imports into Brazil during the year 1926. | May 7 | Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Purchase of coal by Central of Brazil Railway. | May 10 | Do. |
| Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for April, 1927. | May 11 | Do. |
| Rio de Janeiro finance and commerce during March, 1927. | ---do--- | Do. |
| Declared exports from Santos for April, 1927. | ---do--- | Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos. |
| Imports of passenger cars and motor trucks into Brazil during 1926. | May 18 | Claude I. Dawson. |
| Tobacco exports from Bahia during April, 1927. | May 20 | Howard Donovan. |
| CHILE | | |
| Quarterly report on commerce and industries of Iquique, March, 1927. | Apr. 18 | Harry Campbell, consul at Iquique. |
| Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1927. | Apr. 20 | George D. Hopper, consul at Antofagasta. |
| COLOMBIA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries Cartagena consular district, for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1927. | Apr. 25 | Edward B. Rand, vice consul in charge, Cartagena. |
| Commerce and industries of Barranquilla, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1927. | Apr. 26 | Edwin J. King, vice consul at Barranquilla. |
| COSTA RICA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of Port Limon, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1927. | Apr. 12 | Thomas J. Maleady, vice consul at Port Limon. |
| April report on commerce and industries. | May 10 | Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San Jose. |
| CUBA | | |
| Production of cacao in Cuba, 1925-26. | Apr. 30 | Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba. |
| Henequen fiber industry Province of Matanzas, for the year 1926. | May 2 | Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Matanzas. |
| Review of commerce and industries of Cuba for April, 1927. | May 13 | Edward Cafferty, consul in charge at Habana. |
| General trade information, Antilla. | May 21 | Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla. |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | |
| Dominican Government revenues in March, 1927. | Apr. 20 | James J. Murphy, consul at Santo Domingo City. |
| Registration of motor vehicles in the Republic on Apr. 1, 1927. | Apr. 1 | Do. |
| Dominican sugar production and sugar exports to May 1, 1927. | May 1 | Do. |
| Production of molasses in the Republic in 1926. | May 2 | Do. |
| Internal revenues and customs receipts for the first four months of calendar year 1927. | May 16 | Legation. |

Reports received to June 15, 1927—Continued

| Subject | Date | Author |
|---|-----------------|--|
| ECUADOR | | |
| Review of commerce and industries for March, 1927... | 1927 Apr. 15 | Harold D. Clum, consul in charge, Guayaquil. |
| HAITI | | |
| The sisal industry in Cape Haitien district..... | Apr. 28 | Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien. |
| Economic and commercial summary for Haiti..... | May 26 | Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince. |
| HONDURAS | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Cortez district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1927. | Apr. 27 | Ray Fox, consul at Puerto Cortez. |
| Small demand for automotive products in Honduras.. | May 9 | Richard Ford, consul at Tegucigalpa. |
| Commerce and industries of Puerto Castilla consular district for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1927. | May 10 | Winfield H. Scott, vice consul at Puerto Castilla. |
| Cost of living and office operating expenses..... | Apr. 30 | Richard Ford. |
| NICARAGUA | | |
| April report on commerce and industries, Corinto district. | May 3 | Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto. |
| PANAMA | | |
| April report on commerce and industries, and tariff changes, Decree No. 24 of Apr. 8, 1927. | May 14 | H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City. |
| Statistical information, supplementing "Annual report," dated Jan. 25, 1927. | May 28 | Do. |
| SALVADOR | | |
| The export trade of Salvador during 1926..... | May 2 | W. J. Cafferty, consul at San Salvador. |
| VENEZUELA | | |
| Market for American motor boats, marine engines, and accessories. | May 7 | H. M. Walcott, cons ^{ul} at Caracas. |
| Coffee report for Maracaibo district, April, 1927..... | May 9 | Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo. |
| Charges imposed upon tankers calling at ports on the Paraguana Peninsula. | May 10 | Do. |
| Living costs and office operating expenses..... | May 12 | H. M. Walcott. |
| General information sheet for La Guaira..... | May 21 | Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at La Guaira. |

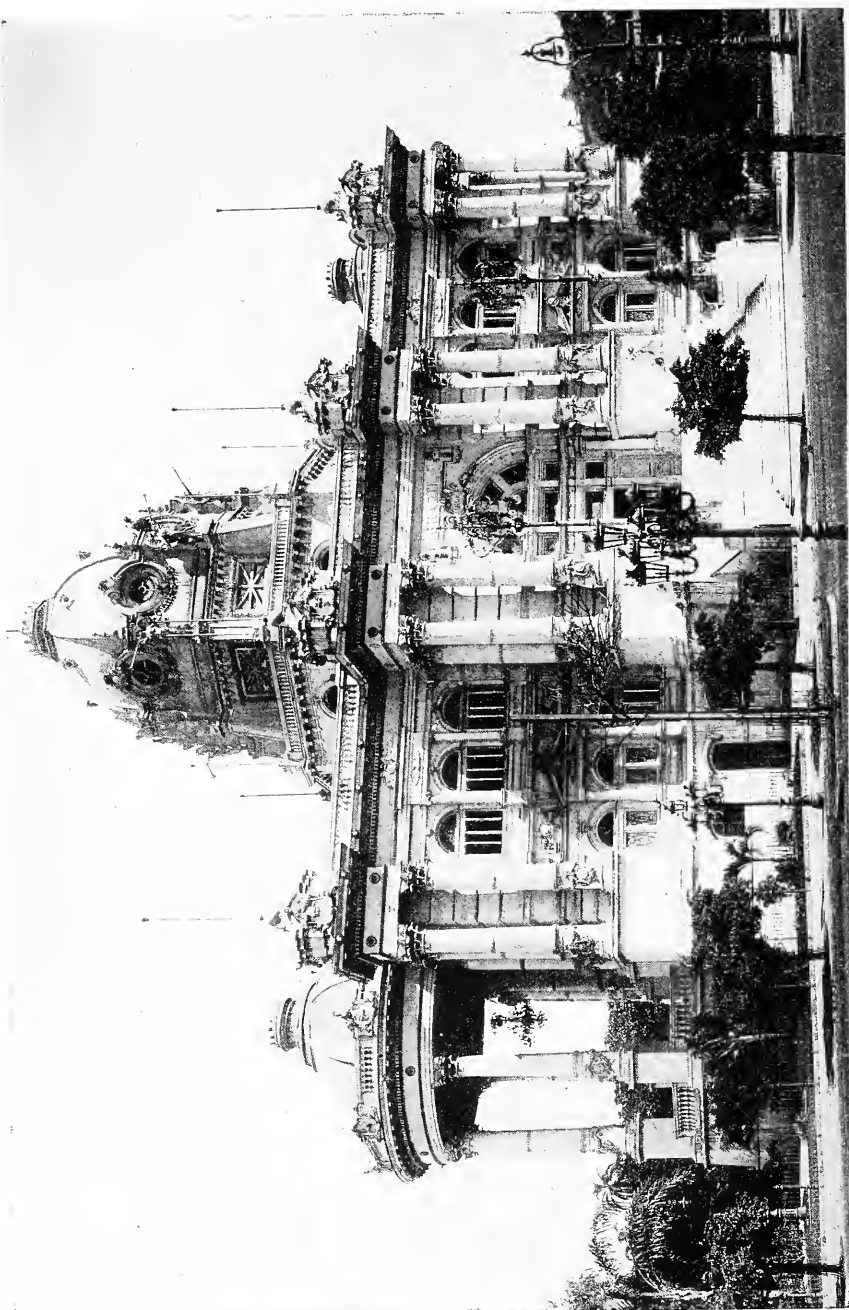




TABLE OF CONTENTS

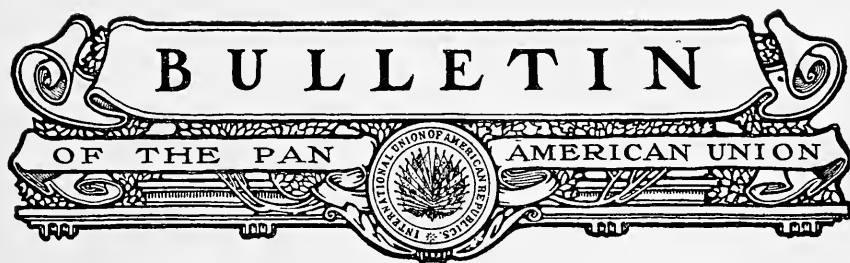
| | Page |
|---|------|
| The Gradual and Progressive Codification of International Law | 849 |
| By James Brown Scott, President of the American Institute of International Law. | |
| The Republic of Uruguay | 871 |
| By A. W. Linington. | |
| Important Pan American Commission to Convene in October | 883 |
| Guayule Rubber and its Production on a Large Scale | 885 |
| By Uthai Vincent Wilcox. | |
| The Chicle Industry | 891 |
| New Latin American Educational Institutions | 895 |
| Colonization in Latin America | 900 |
| Carboniferous Wealth in Venezuela | 905 |
| By Rafael Martínez Mendoza. | |
| Brazil's Thirty-Eight Years as a Republic | 909 |
| Trade of the United States with Latin America: Fiscal Year 1926-27 | 911 |
| By Matilda Phillips, Chief Statistician, Pan American Union. | |
| Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce | 913 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Economic and Financial Affairs | 924 |
| Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Guatemala—Panama—Peru—Venezuela. | |
| Legislation | 927 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Costa Rica—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Paraguay. | |
| International Treaties | 930 |
| Dominican Republic—Guatemala—Honduras—Salvador—Honduras—Salvador—Mexico—Panama. | |
| Public Instruction and Education | 932 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Labor | 939 |
| Cuba—Mexico. | |
| Social Progress | 940 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Paraguay—Peru—Uruguay. | |
| General Notes | 948 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Chile—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Honduras—Paraguay—Peru—Venezuela. | |
| Consular Reports | 951 |

NOTE.—*Contents of previous issues of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union may be found by consulting the Readers' Guide in your library.*



THE MONROE PALACE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

This imposing edifice, which contains the Brazilian Senate Chamber, was the seat of the recent deliberations of the International Commission of Jurists



VOL. LXI

SEPTEMBER, 1927

No. 9

THE GRADUAL AND PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW¹

BY JAMES BROWN SCOTT

President of the American Institute of International Law

(It is greatly to be regretted that for lack of space omission has been made of the first 17 pages of Doctor Scott's comprehensive and scholarly review, pages dealing with each step in the movement toward codification prior to the recent meeting of the International Commission of Jurists in Rio de Janeiro.—Editor's note.)

ON MONDAY evening, April 18, 1927, his Excellency Octavio Mangabeira, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, formally opened the International Commission of American Jurists for the Codification of International Law, Public and Private, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in the Monroe Palace, in the presence of the official representatives of seventeen of the twenty-one American Republics, having before them, as the bases of their labors, the projects of public and private international law drafted by the American Institute of International Law. On Friday afternoon, May 20, 1927, he formally adjourned the International Commission of American Jurists, which had to its credit twelve projects of public international law, and a code of private international law of no less than 439 articles, which the Commission had, within the short space of five weeks, put into shape primarily from the projects of the American Institute of International Law. It is the purpose of the present article to show how this Commission, the first official body which successfully and consciously endeavored to codify the two branches of international law, accomplished the purpose for which it had been created and assembled. . . .

¹ From pamphlet reprinted from *The American Journal of International Law*, July, 1927.

The International Commission of Jurists was intended to be composed of two members appointed by each of the American Republics who should meet in the course of 1925, at a date to be fixed by the Pan American Union, in conference with the Government of Brazil, in order to consider the codification of international law, public and private. To aid the members, the Pan American Union had requested the American Institute of International Law to consider both these branches, and the results of the labors of the Institute as already set forth, were presented in advance of the meeting of the Commission, to the Governments of the American Republics, and transmitted by the Pan American Union to the Government of Brazil, in order to be laid before the Commission when it should meet. It was the hope that each government would appoint two delegates, one of whom should attend the meetings of the Subcommittee of Public International Law, and the other, that of the Conflict of Laws. This was not to be. Of the twenty-one American Republics, seventeen appointed delegates; nine of them two delegates each (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela); and eight of them, but a single delegate each (Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Santo Domingo). This failure on the part of the American Republics to appoint two delegates each was a double misfortune. It made it necessary for the single delegate to attend each of these two subcommittees, thus doubling the work, and causing the subcommittees to meet at different times and places, thus reducing by one-half the meetings which each subcommittee could have held during the session.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the commission meeting informally on April 16, and formally on the 18th, and adjourning May 20, has to its credit 12 projects of public international law, and a code of private international law of no less than 439 articles. One wonders what it would have done if it had sat some four months, as did the Second Hague Peace Conference of 1907, or what it might have accomplished if the subcommittees had been able to meet simultaneously on the mornings and afternoons of each working day. As it was, the International Commission of Jurists, in a session of five weeks, furnishes the first successful example of a body of official delegates, meeting for the conscious, indeed, express purpose of codifying public and private international law, and adjourning with more projects, it is believed, of one and the other to its credit, than any official body sitting for the same length of time. Indeed, it is not too much to say that its labors in the domain of private international law exceed in quantity and in value that of all other official gatherings ever held for the purpose, and that its adoption of 12 projects of public international law demonstrated

the possibility of codification of the law of nations by official delegates, if only preparation has been made in advance by competent bodies composed of unofficial, and therefore nonpolitical representatives. This demonstration would, in itself, have justified the meeting of the commission, and it is not too much to say, for it is simply a fact, that the American Jurists meeting in Rio de Janeiro saved the cause of codification from its avowed opponents or lukewarm advocates. Because of the work of the commission we are entering upon an era of law which is certain, in the course of time, to get the better of force.

Mr. Epitacio Pessôa, delegate from Brazil, was elected president of the commission, over which he presided with dignity, authority, and success. He is a judge of the present Permanent Court of International Justice, and was recently President of Brazil. Mr. Pessôa had presided over the first international commission of jurists, meeting in Rio de Janeiro in 1912. It opened with a code of public international law before it prepared by Mr. Pessôa, and a code of private international law prepared by his distinguished colleague, Mr. Lafayette Rodriguez Pereira. These codes had not been sent to the governments in advance of the meeting. The delegates met without knowledge of their contents, but they were averse to the codification of either subject, preferring a gradual and progressive statement of the law. Mr. Pessôa was invited by his colleagues of 1927 to preside over the Subcommittee of Public International Law, and Mr. Rodrigo Octavio was elected to preside over the section on Private International Law.

The Fifth Pan American Conference, meeting in Santiago de Chile in 1923, had recommended the commission to take as a basis the projects presented by Mr. Alvarez to the conference. As these projects had been incorporated in a modified form in the projects of the American Institute of International Law, which had been transmitted by the Pan American Union to serve as a basis of its labors, there might seem to have been no reason why Mr. Alvarez' projects should have been specifically laid before the commission. The delegates of the United States, Mr. Jesse S. Reeves, and the present writer, insisted, even over Mr. Alvarez' protest, that the original texts of his projects should be considered by the commission as before it, inasmuch as his original projects had been modified, and to the extent of the modification, a captious critic might suggest that the recommendation of the Pan American Conference meeting at Santiago had not been strictly complied with. At the same time, the delegates of the United States insisted that Mr. Pessôa's code of public international law of 1912 should likewise be laid before the commission, although Mr. Pessôa himself stated his acceptance of the projects of the Pan American Union, and his unwillingness to have his code considered.



Courtesy of Ilustração Brasileira

DR. OCTAVIO MANGABEIRA

Distinguished Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, who, as presiding officer of the opening session of the meeting of the International Commission of Jurists in Rio de Janeiro, gave the address of welcome

The views of the delegates of the United States prevailed in both instances, so that the commission found itself in possession of ample materials: Twenty-seven projects of public international law of the Pan American Union. Those on "The Pan American Union" and "Aerial navigation" had been withdrawn from the consideration of the jurists by resolution of the Pan American Union, in view of the fact that these two subjects were being considered elsewhere; and at the request of Mr. Bustamante, the project on extradition was transferred to the subcommission on private international law, inasmuch as he, and no doubt many of his colleagues, excluding the delegates of the United States, were of the opinion that extradition was a topic of private, rather than of public international law. In addition, the commission had before it the original texts of Mr. Alvarez' proposals, and of Mr. Pessôa's code of public international law.

At the first meeting of the subcommission of international public law, on April 19th, an exchange of views was had as to the procedure to be followed. The delegates of the United States felt that it would facilitate the work if a committee of five members should be appointed by the President, of which he himself should be *ex officio* a member, in order to consider these matters. This was done, with the result that this small body met almost daily during the session of the commission. Mr. Pessôa feared that the commission would not have time to consider all of the projects, inasmuch as he was obliged to leave Rio de Janeiro on May 24th, in order to arrive at The Hague on June 15th, to attend the session of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The committee agreed that within the given time it would be difficult to consider adequately the 27 projects. Mr. Pessôa suggested that some of them were political in nature, and that without prejudicing them in any way, the Commission of Jurists should lay them aside, in order to consider those projects which were exclusively juridical. On this account and for other and different reasons, the following projects were laid aside: Preamble (No. 1), General declarations (No. 2), Declaration of Pan American unity and cooperation (No. 3), Declaration of rights and duties of nations (No. 7), Fundamental rights of American Republics (No. 8), National domain (No. 10), Rights and duties of nations in territories in dispute on the question of boundaries (No. 11), Jurisdiction (No. 12), Responsibility of governments (No. 15), Diplomatic protection (No. 16), Freedom of transit (No. 18), Navigation of international rivers (No. 19), Pan American court of justice (No. 28), Measures of repression (No. 29), and Conquests (No. 30). Fifteen projects were thus excluded. Provisions of the remaining 12 are to be found in 10 of the projects adopted. Extradition appears in the code of private international law; so that 13 of the

27 projects transmitted by the Pan American Union were appropriated in whole or in part by the commission. Two projects not contained among those transmitted were adopted: "Asylum" and "Duties of states in case of civil war."

The method of procedure was for the committee to present projects to the subcommission. Mr. Pessôa acted as draftsman of the committee, and prepared in Portuguese, the projects to be submitted for the consideration of the members. As modified by discussion,



DR. VÍCTOR M. MAURTUA

Minister of Peru in Brazil and delegate of his Government to the International Commission of Jurists. Doctor Maurtua responded on behalf of the delegates to the address of welcome

the projects were thereupon submitted to the subcommission where they were further discussed and further modified, if, in the opinion of the members, changes seemed desirable. And it is to be said that in plenary session of the commission, the first two projects, on "The fundamental bases of international law" and "States" were discussed and seriously modified in what had been supposed was to be their final form. The others were, for the most part, with the exception of "Asylum" and "Duties of states in case of civil

war," the projects of the Pan American Union, with modifications here and there which were either improvements or, at any rate, did not render them unacceptable.

The first project, on "The bases of international law" was one which Mr. Alvarez had submitted to the Fifth Pan American Conference. It was modified by the American Institute, very much modified by the committee, further modified in the subcommission, and finally changed in the plenary session. Its twenty-two articles were reduced to eleven; its language is much changed—in one or two cases improved, but the final text is not so good in other respects as that of the Pan American Union. It may seem to some that its provisions were better fitted as an introduction to a treatise on international law than as a project of a code. The better opinion would seem to be that it properly finds a place among the projects, and that it is an acceptable statement of the fundamental bases of international law to which the American Republics should give their express and conventional adherence.

The second project, on "States" is, it is believed, acceptable in its present form, although there were not a few members of the commission who would have preferred the articles of the various conventions of those projects of the Pan American Union, from which its provisions were taken, to have been preserved in their original form, or at least without serious modification.

The project on "States—Their existence, equality, recognition," contains but nine articles. If, however, it were adopted in practice, as it can not be rejected in theory, it would make a newer and a happier world. After enumerating the elements which constitute a State, the project says, without circumlocution or equivocation, that "States are legally equal"; that being such, they are independent and, therefore, "no State has a right to interfere in the internal affairs of another"; and that as it is the people within certain territorial boundaries who make the State and give it the form of government which they prefer, it follows that it is they who should decide when the State exists. Its recognition by other States depends upon them, inasmuch as they, too, are independent. But when a State exists, and its existence has been recognized, the mere change of a government by revolution, force, or other means, should be recognized by other States, provided that it is organized in such a way as to suggest its continuance, that it possesses, in fact, the sovereign power of the State, and that it is not only in a position to exercise its rights, but also to perform its international duties.

There is a passage in the project which should not need to be included; yet, as Talleyrand, that Prince of Diplomats, said, "that is a reason for stating it." It is the old statement of Vattel, and of anyone who has given thought to the matter, whose mind is not

clouded by prejudice and his eyes dazzled by the greatness of his own country: That the rights of a State do not depend upon its "bigness" or its "littleness." Vattel was of the opinion that a "dwarf" had the same rights as a "giant." When large States were small, they insisted upon equality as a fundamental of law and of policy. The Continental Congress instructed Doctor Franklin that the treaty which it hoped would be concluded with France, through which the independence of the thirteen States was obtained and recognized, should be on the basis of strict equality. This was as it should be. When nations become big—big territorially, big financially, big in every way—it is hard for them to keep their hands off a struggling, little country. They want to improve it; to help it on its journey onward and upward, whereas they, themselves, wanted to be let alone when they were little.

Why should high-minded persons differ about this? It is because there is a confusion in their minds between right and power; yet the two are poles apart. A person may not have a legal right to do a thing (and of course, we are speaking of a legal, not an illegal "right") and yet have the power to do it; on the other hand, he may have the legal right, and lack the power. Some there are, perhaps, who would deny the right in the latter case, on the ground that a right which can not be enforced is abstract, and that we should deal with the realities of life, such as power. The matter is simple. The right may exist without power, and power, we know, has from the beginning of time existed without right. Power is a composite of various elements of a material kind: Population, extent of territory, wealth, industry, commerce. We thus find ourselves in the face of two conceptions: Right and influence. It is hard for the man of large interests and social standing to admit that the beggar whom he passes in the street has the same legal rights as he; yet, he has. And that simple fact settles the matter, for states are made up of human beings.

Dr. Franklin records that the France of his day took a pleasure in considering itself the protector of the weak and the oppressed. We, of our day, and in our part of the world are pleased to think how successfully we have withstood the temptations of power. Of course, nations may conclude treaties, one with another, by which they may allow intervention under certain conditions. In this case, and to the extent granted, intervention becomes a legal right. But history would seem to show that the grant in such cases is rarely voluntary, and that its exercise is usually dangerous or questionable. The right may be acquired under article 17 of the project on treaties providing that "two or more states may agree that their relations may be governed by rules differing from those expressed in conventions concluded by them with other states."



DR. EPITACIO PESSÔA

Ex-President of Brazil and judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, who was elected president of the meeting of the International Commission of Jurists in Rio de Janeiro

The project of "States" is made up of a provision here and there from the projects of the Pan American Union: Nations (No. 5), Recognition of new nations and new governments (No. 6), Declaration of rights and duties of nations (No. 7), selected by Mr. Pessôa and given the form which the subject either had in his code, or which he himself preferred.

The third of the projects deals with aliens—the basic principles of which are that aliens residing within a country should be entitled to civil as distinct from the political rights enjoyed by the citizens of that country; that they may be refused entrance, or, if allowed to enter, that they may be expelled "for reasons of public order or safety." This project is based upon No. 14 of the Pan American Union, which contained a sole article. The present project is very much enlarged and seems to be wholly acceptable. Indeed, it is admirable.

The same may be said of the project on "Treaties," based upon No. 21 of the Pan American projects, and Mr. Pessôa's code of 1912. The final product seems to be better than either of its sources, as it represents enlightened theory and present practice, and, in one respect, goes beyond both. As originally adopted, its 15th Article stated that "If one of the states [parties to a treaty] fail wholly, or in any essential part, to fulfill the obligation which each has contracted, the other can exact the fulfillment or consider the treaty as abrogated." Objection was made that the article in its present form might be considered by the lay public as applicable to present difficulties. In the end, it was revised to read, "the obligations created by treaty shall be enforced in case of their nonfulfillment by the decision of a court of international justice or of an arbitral tribunal when diplomatic negotiations have been unsuccessful." This is the theory of the Second Hague Peace Conference of 1907, declaring that the interpretation or application of treaties and conventions could be submitted, without reservations, to arbitration. It was, however, only an expression of opinion, although unanimous, of the Hague Conference; it was not a project. The present article is an article of a project, which, if adopted, would bring practice into harmony with theory.

There are two articles of special interest. The first, No. 6, provides that ratification should be unconditional; that a reservation made by one of the ratifying States to a treaty binds the other State only when it has been informed of the reservation and consents to it. This provision applies to two contracting States. However, if the treaty is what is called multilateral, that is, if there are more than two contracting parties, a general rule has grown up through recent practice. It is thus stated by the commission: "A reservation made by one of them in the act of ratification will only affect the respective

clause and the State to which it refers." This provision was necessary in order to preserve conventions, such as those of The Hague Conferences, from nullification by applying the rule applicable to bilateral treaties. The other article referred to is the 7th, providing that States may refuse ratification, and the refusal is not to be considered an unfriendly act.

The fifth and sixth projects deal with what may be called American questions, inasmuch as the beneficiaries are exclusively American. The fifth obligates the American Republics to exchange copies of their official publications, not merely those issued by the governments, but also those to whose publications they have granted subsidies. They further oblige themselves to make their exchanges as complete as possible. The project is one of long-standing. On January 27, 1902, a convention to that effect was adopted at the Second Pan American Conference which met from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902, in the City of Mexico, and it is interesting to note that it was ratified by the Government of the United States.² The present project, with a verbal modification here and there, is No. 24 of the projects of the Pan American Union. It is, itself, the Convention of 1902, with unessential modifications. The chances are therefore in favor of its adoption, although perhaps in modified form, by the Sixth Pan American Conference which is to meet at Habana.

The sixth project provides for the interchange of professors and students. This, again, is a project with a history. Its unwearied advocate year in and year out is Dr. Leo S. Rowe, the present enlightened Director General of the Pan American Union. The resolution concerning this interchange was adopted at the Fourth Pan American Conference, at Buenos Aires, on August 18, 1910.³ As in the case of the exchange of publications, the project is, with a possible change here and there, No. 25 of the Projects of the Pan American Union, which is practically the resolution of the Fourth International Conference of the American States, with immaterial modifications.⁴

On these two projects comment is permissible, and not wholly unnecessary. In the United States it is a matter of great difficulty to procure the session laws of the various States of the Union, and

² Second International Conference of American States, S. Doe. No. 330, 47th Cong., 1st sess., p. 213.

³ Fourth International Conference of American States, S. Doe. No. 744, 61st Cong., 3d sess., p. 226.

⁴ Francis Lieber apparently had not considered the interchange of students, although he had discovered the traveling professor. Perhaps he had in mind both, inasmuch as the professor was, in his conception, only a student of maturer years. However this may be, this is what he said in a letter under date of May 26, 1872, to the distinguished German publicist, Franz von Holtzendorff:

"In 1846, in one of my writings, I recalled the fact that under Adrian, professors were appointed to lecture in different places, and Polemon of Laodicea instructed in oratory at Rome, Laodicea, Smyrna, and Alexandria. The traveling professor had a free passage on the emperor's ships, or on the vessels laden with grain. In our days of steamboats and railroads the traveling professor should be reinstated. Why could not the same person teach in New York and in Strasburg?" (Life and Letters, p. 424.)

official publications of the different States. The difficulty of obtaining the publications of the Latin American countries is much greater, and yet, without them, it is sometimes impossible for one of the American Republics to procure adequate information of the others. This project is intended to place the official publications of each American Republic at the disposition of all, and to open them to the readers of the respective countries who may wish to consult them.

Many of us are so made that we only learn through our eyes, and to them travel opens up the physical world. Others learn through their ears, and to them, intercourse is a means to knowledge. It is best to visit a country in order to know it, but this seems impossible on a large scale. Therefore, we are trying to get the mountain and Mohammed together, by bringing professors of the Latin American universities to the United States; by sending professors of the United States to Latin America; and by an exchange of students to the various countries upon a plane of strict equality. Personal contacts are created, large and varied knowledge is acquired, and almost insensibly we learn how like us others are. The veil of ignorance is lifted.

The interchange of professors and students will be difficult, but the difficulty of the problem is a reason for undertaking its solution.

The rights and duties of diplomatic agents, and their diplomatic immunities, form the subject of the seventh project. It is long, consisting of thirty-two articles. It is detailed. It is admirable. It is the result of discussion in the committee under Mr. Pessôa's presidency, and of careful revision in the subcommission in which the American Republics were represented. An analysis of the project would be a summary of the practice of nations in such matters. It is unnecessary, as the present purpose is to state that the project is acceptable to the American Republics because based upon their practice. It is also acceptable to the world at large, because the practice is largely universal. There are, however, three matters which may be mentioned. The project does not classify diplomatic agents into ambassadors, ministers, etc. The members of the commission were unanimously of the opinion that the presidents of the various American Republics should not, as monarchs of Europe, have personal representatives; that the diplomatic agent should represent the State, thus having but one class, to the exclusion of ambassadors, who, in Europe represent the sovereign and, by an unacceptable imitation, represent the Presidents in the western world. It was with difficulty that the commission was prevented from limiting the classes to ministers and *chargés d'affaires*, thus expressly excluding ambassadors. It finally contented itself with a unanimous recommendation to the Sixth Pan American Conference, which is to meet at Habana, that

ambassadors should be dropped and diplomatic agents consist of two classes.

The second observation is that the commission rejected consciously and, one might almost say, with malice aforethought, the use of the expression "extraterritoriality," in the project concerning diplomatic agents. The diplomatic agent of the American Republic accredited to Washington is in Washington, and by no possible fiction can it be successfully maintained that he is physically in Washington, but legally in the capital of his own country. However, it is correct to say that the diplomatic agents of the American Republics accredited to Washington are entitled to certain immunities from local law, civil as well as criminal, in order to enable them to perform without restraint their official duties, and that the agents necessary for the performance of these duties likewise enjoy immunity. This principle the project adopts throughout.

There is a third observation which certainly will not be displeasing to the North American. It is the third numbered paragraph of Article 24, exempting diplomatic agents from customs duties "on objects intended for their personal use, or that of their families, to the extent fixed by the government of the state to which they are accredited." The connection between this provision and the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States is obvious. In its broad outlines, this is No. 22 of the Pan American project, somewhat modified in the draft presented by Mr. Pessôa to the committee, and very carefully discussed and considerably modified, and, indeed, improved in the subcommission. The original project is based upon the resolutions of the Institute of International Law, with changes here and there to fit some of its dispositions to American practice. As it left the commission, it is believed to be better than any of its predecessors.

The same thing may be said of Project No. 8, on consuls. It is likewise a project (No. 23) of the Pan American Union, with modifications in committee and in subcommission. It has the same distinguished ancestry, and it represents American practice. Consuls are admitted to possess requisite immunity both in their persons and official residences in order to enable them to perform their official duties. Their archives, of course, and their official documents, enjoy immunity; but in their private transactions they are properly subject to the law of the land. It would naturally follow that consuls can make no claim to consular asylum. Article 22 is in point: "A consul is obliged to surrender, on the simple requisition of the local authorities, all persons suspected of or condemned for crime, who may have taken refuge in the consulate."

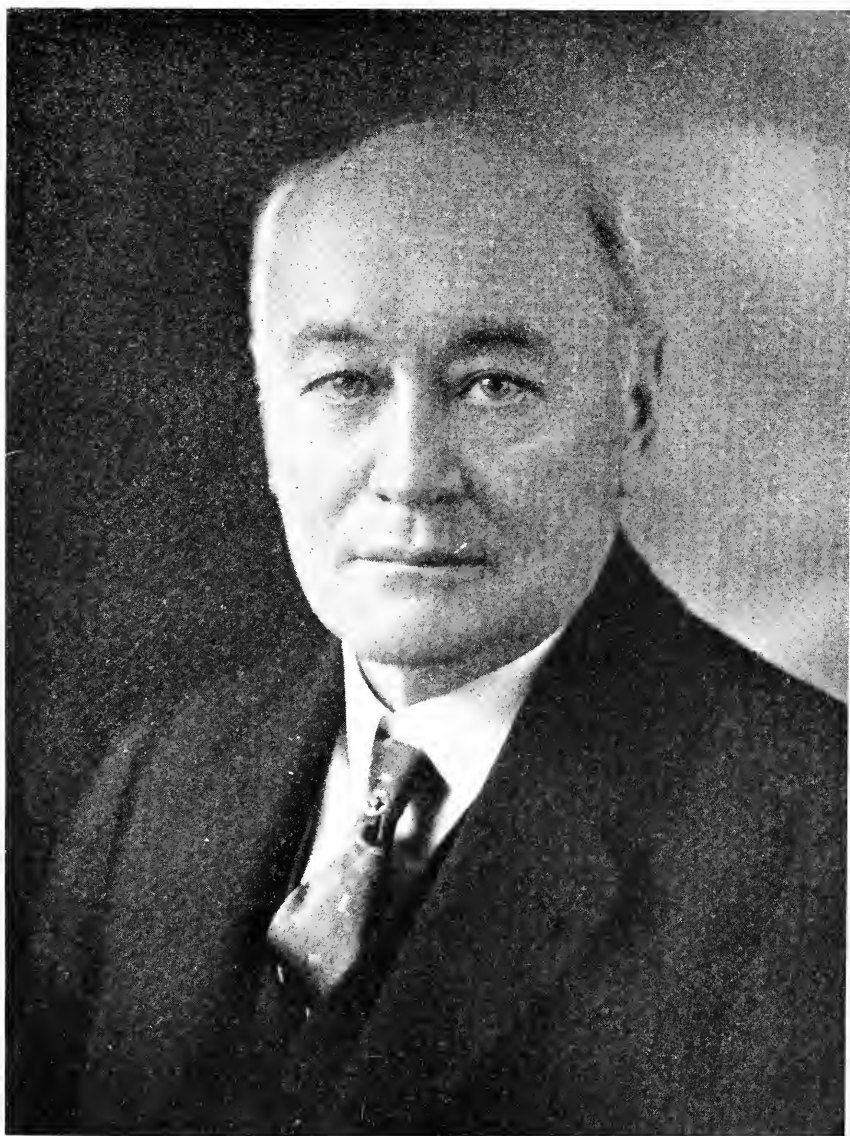
There is an article of special interest to the United States, as it solves, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, a

question which has sometimes arisen because of the most favored nation treatment clause in consular conventions to which the United States are parties. The article is No. 17. The first of its three sentences states the general practice in the absence of constitutional provisions: "Consuls are not obliged to appear as witnesses before the courts of the state where they exercise functions." They must, "in conformity with local legislation, give their testimony in the building of the consulate or send it in writing to the authority designated for that purpose." The second sentence takes care of the constitutional clause: "They shall nevertheless give it personally in a trial in criminal prosecutions when the accused are entitled to present them as witnesses for the defense." The third sentence, forming the second paragraph, enables the government, through diplomatic channels, to have the consul in court, should he otherwise refuse to attend.

In the Consular Convention between France and the United States of February 23, 1853, it is stated that consuls were never to be "compelled to appear as witnesses before the courts" and that, should they be invited to appear and decline to do so, their testimony was to be "requested in writing," or "taken orally at their dwellings." (Article II.) In 1854, one Dillon, a French consul, was summoned to appear in court and give testimony. He pleaded the immunity under Article II of the treaty of February 23, 1853, with the United States. The decision of the court *In re Dillon*, 7 Sawyer, 561 (1854), was in favor of the consul. The question was argued by Secretary of State Marcy, who insisted that a treaty inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States was itself unconstitutional, and that in the present case, the sixth amendment to the Constitution, providing that in all criminal prosecutions the accused should enjoy the right "to be confronted with the witnesses against him," and "to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor," should prevail. France, on the contrary, stood upon the terms of the treaty. At length, Project 8 on consuls, decides in favor of the United States.

As was said of diplomatic agents, the consular project appears to be a decided improvement on any and all of its predecessors.

To the consideration of the ninth project, on maritime neutrality, there was opposition, and finally, with misgivings on the part of some, it was removed from the projects which had already been laid aside. It was said to be out of place in a series of projects dealing only with the law of peace. The delegates of the United States, however, insisted upon its consideration, on the ground that the American Republics were like to be affected by any great war which might break out in other parts of the world, as the recent World War had unfortunately shown. They felt that in case of such a calamity, the rights of the American Republics, as neutrals, should exist in clear and unmistakable terms, before the war should



DR. JAMES BROWN SCOTT

President of the American Institute of International Law and Chairman of the United States delegation
to the International Commission of Jurists

arise; and that with a common law they could present a common front to law-breaking belligerents. Their view prevailed. It was necessary, however, that they should insist that the project as drafted was, in form and effect, the thirteenth convention of the Second Hague Peace Conference of 1907, on The Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War. The project on maritime neutrality was among those which Mr. Alvarez had presented to the Fifth Pan American Conference, held at Santiago de Chile, in 1923. The committee in Paris had, however, eliminated from it most of the additions not to be found in The Hague Convention. These additions had been added to the original convention in the form of *vœux*; but they were not considered by the American Institute of International Law, nor were they considered in the commission. The project, therefore, was practically that of The Hague Convention, with sundry modifications suggested by experience had in the World War. With a change of position of some of the articles, the articles on visits and search added by Mr. Pessôa, the project was practically that of the Pan American Union.

The tenth project deals with asylum. It was an original proposition with the Commission of Jurists. It was apparently the general desire of the Latin-American representatives that embassies and legations within their respective countries should be permitted to offer asylum, and that the practice should be regularized by a convention. The delegates of the United States were not parties to the project, as the practice of their country forbids it. However, they did not oppose its consideration, inasmuch as they recognized the right of their colleagues to draft such a convention, if they should care to do so, and submit it to the consideration of the Sixth Pan American Conference. The delegates of the United States therefore entered a general reserve. There are, however, two articles which could have been accepted:

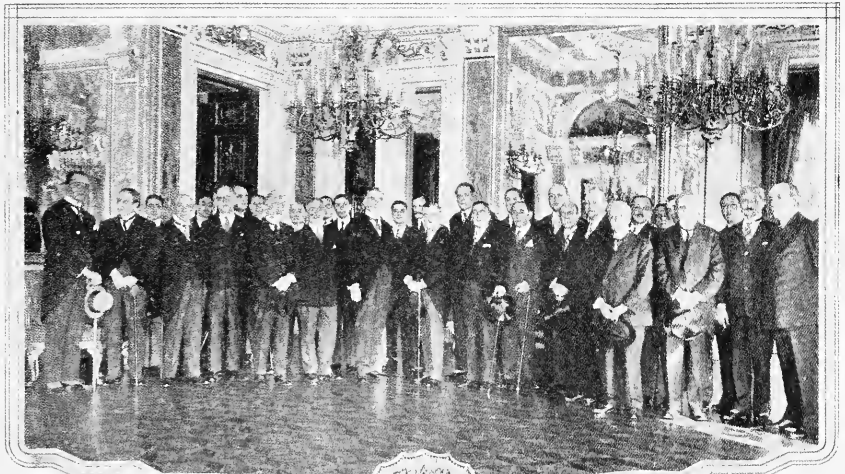
States are forbidden to give asylum in any place under their jurisdiction to persons suspected of, or condemned for a common crime, or who are deserters from the land and naval forces. [Article I.]

A person accused of common crimes and who has taken asylum in a legation, on board a man-of-war, or military airship, must be given up if this be demanded by the local government. If asylum be given within the territory, delivery will be effected by extradition, in the terms stipulated in the convention of private international law. [Article 3.]

Project No. 11 deals with the "Duties of States in case of civil war." There had been an intention to include a project of this kind among those drafted by the American Institute, at the request of the Pan American Union. It was given up, however, on the ground that it was inadvisable to suggest the possibility of civil war or insurrection in any one of the American States. But the commission was of a different opinion, and drafted, of its own accord, a single article of

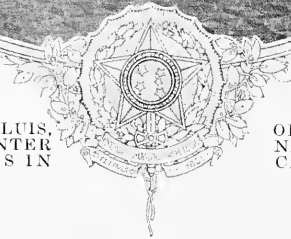
five paragraphs dealing with the question. If such a project were to be included, it must be admitted that it is well done. In fact, it reads like a series of extracts from the neutrality act of the United States, of 1818, so similar are the provisions of both.

The last of the 12 projects deals with pacific settlement. It is No. 27 of the projects of the Pan American Union. As it left the hands of the committee of five and was approved by the subcommission on the closing day of the commission, it was in substance the Pan American project in shortened form, which, in turn, was, so far as possible, based upon projects already in existence, which had stood the test of time. The articles relating to good offices and



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PRESIDENT WASHINGTON LUIS,
DELEGATES TO THE INTER
JURISTS IN



OF BRAZIL, RECEIVES THE
NATIONAL COMMISSION OF
CATTETE PALACE

mediation were taken from The Hague Convention of 1907 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. The section on commissions of inquiry was the convention sponsored by Mr. Gondra, of Paraguay, and therefore bearing his name, of the Fifth Pan American Conference at Santiago de Chile. It is an excellent convention, providing for the submission of American controversies to examination and report by American commissions of inquiry composed exclusively of American members. It is the first step in what will be a final outcome: American tribunals of arbitration composed of American members, for the adjustment of American controversies; and American courts of justice composed of American judges for the

decision of American controversies. The delegates of the United States to the Fifth Pan American Conference at Santiago signed the Gondra convention of inquiry, and the Senate of the United States has ratified the convention. The Government of the United States is, therefore, committed to American agencies for the settlement of American questions.

The convention, admirable in all its details, is a combination of the commission of inquiry at The Hague, with the provision of Secretary of State Bryan's treaties for the advancement of peace—worth, in the opinion of the present writer, all the other international conventions for peaceful settlement put together, by which nations renounced every act of hostility, including, of course, a resort to arms, during the consideration of the question and the preparation of the report of the commission. It is, as Secretary Bryan was accustomed to say, an "angry dispute" which can survive a year's examination. It includes the provision to be found in Secretary Bryan's treaty with France, authorizing the commission to determine the temporary disposition of the property during the consideration of the dispute. It has a new definition of its own which brings the nations to the threshold of the arbitral tribunal, and it is fair to presume, at least in the case of the American Republics, that the door will open at their approach. It is Article 16 which leads the parties to the door. After the report has been delivered to the parties and to the Pan American Union, they are to have a space of six months within which to renew negotiations and to reach a solution of their difficulties, in accordance with the conclusions of the report. "If, during this new period, they do not reach an amicable solution, they recover their full liberty of action in order to proceed according to their interests."

The third part of the project deals with commissions of conciliation—a subject long in the air, but until recently lacking concrete form and expression. Its value consists in the fact that the Pan American Union is suggested as the commission of conciliation always in existence, and which, therefore, does not need to be constituted when the difficulty arises.

The fourth is friendly composition—likewise an old method which, in modern times, has fallen into disuse. It is the case of a person having the confidence of the parties in dispute (usually a chief of state) to whom the matter may be submitted because of their confidence in his uprightness and judgment. It has recent American approval. The Alsop case was a long-standing claim of the United States against Chile. Upon the suggestion of the claimant, Chile consented to submit in 1909 to the friendly composition of Edward VII, King of England, and at his death, to his son and successor, George V, by whom it was in 1911 decided in favor of the United

States, although some of the claims were rejected.⁵ As the friendly compositor had disappeared from modern practice, although very familiar in the Middle Ages, King George deemed it advisable to define friendly composition as "an award which shall do substantial justice between the parties without attaching too great an importance to the technical points which may be raised on either side."

Of arbitration, forming the fifth part, little need be said. The project recognizes the procedure of the Second Hague Peace Conference for the pacific settlement of international disputes, and closes with the twenty-third article, to the effect that the parties in dispute may submit their controversy, if they desire its judicial settlement, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, "or to any other court of justice which may be constituted for this purpose by the American Republics."

The twenty-eighth of the Pan American projects contemplates the creation of a Pan American Court of Justice. It was not considered, inasmuch as it seemed to be political to some of the members of the committee of five.

Such, in brief, are the projects recommended to the Sixth Conference of the Americas, set for the month of January, in the year 1928. They will be transmitted by the Pan American Union to the conference, where they are to be considered by the delegates of the American Republics, acting under instructions from their respective governments.

The Subcommittee on Private International Law was unexpectedly and overwhelmingly successful. Mr. Bustamante went into conference with his code of international law of 435 articles, and emerged in less than five weeks with a code of 439 articles. Here and there the articles were modified; here and there he lost one. But four more were added than he had lost. Mr. Bustamante's intention was to give the form of a code to the generally accepted practice of the civilized nations, in the matter of the conflict of laws. This, he did. His plan turned on the acceptance of Article 7 in its original, or in a modified form, which would, nevertheless, enable him to carry out his intention. A project of a convention was prefixed, according to which the American Republics would accept the code, entering reservations to the articles which they were unwilling to accept. In this way, every one of the American Republics could be a party to the code with more or less reservations.

The original Article 7 which made this possible was thus worded:

Each contracting State shall apply to the nationals of the others the laws of an internal public order of their domicile or of their nationality, according to the system adopted by the State to which they belong.

⁵ *The American Journal of International Law*, Vol. V (19:1), p. 1079.

In Mr. Bustamante's opinion, and ultimately in the opinion of the commission, it would thus be possible for a Republic adopting the theory of domicile, or of nationality, to be parties to the code. The Republics adopting domicile could accept the code, reserving or rejecting those of its provisions inconsistent with the law of domicile as they understood and applied it. On the other hand, the Republics adopting the theory of nationality could reject the dispositions of the code accepting the principle and practice of domicile. All could thus be parties, but in unequal degrees, the Republics being bound to each other by articles of the code which they had accepted, that is to say, against which they had not interposed reservations.

As there was difficulty in finding a wording of Article 7 which would meet with the approval of the delegates, Mr. Bustamante withdrew Article 7 as originally prepared, and continued the discussion of the code until the various articles had been adopted. He then returned to Article 7, proposing a substitute which, in substance that of the original draft, had the good fortune of meeting with general approval:

Each contracting State shall apply as personal law that of domicile or that of nationality according to the system which its domestic legislation may have adopted or may hereafter adopt.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the 439 articles composing the code which the International Commission of Jurists passed on with its recommendations to the Sixth Pan American Conference of Habana, over which Mr. Bustamante is himself to preside. It is only possible under the limitations of an article which has already assumed ample proportions to outline the table of contents, which contains general rules, and under (1) International Civil Law, covers (a) persons, (b) property, (c) the various modes of acquisition, (d) obligations and contracts; (2) Commercial International Law, (a) merchants and commerce in general, (b) special commercial contracts, (c) maritime and aerial commerce, (d) prescription; (3) Penal International Law; (4) International Law of Procedure, (a) general rules, (b) competence, (c) extradition, (d) the right to appear in court and its modalities, (e) letters requisitorial and letters rogatory, (f) exceptions having an international character, (g) evidence, (h) appeal for annulment, (i) bankruptcy and insolvency, (j) execution of judgments rendered by foreign courts.

Most of the American Republics prefer the doctrine of nationality, although others have a marked tendency toward the law of domicile, or of the territory in which the legal transaction takes place. A group of American Republics has adopted the law of domicile: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. With the exception of Peru, these States strongly advocated the conventions of Montevideo of 1888-89, and projects of later date accepting domi-

cile to such an extent as to endeavor to prevent Mr. Bustamante's code from being taken as the basis of discussion. In this they were defeated, and although they maintained their position throughout, the advocates of Mr. Bustamante's code had the two-thirds majority required for acceptance in the subcommission and the Commission.

The two delegates from the United States registered in the Subcommission on Private International Law, as they desired to testify by their presence, if not by their votes, their interest in the success of the commission. They explained at the opening session that the Secretary of State, while unwilling to be bound by the proceedings of the commission, was, nevertheless, desirous of seeing it succeed in its labors, and that he would have the projects as passed carefully examined upon their presentation to the Department of State, in order to see to what extent it would be possible for the Government of the United States to accept their conclusions. The position of the American delegation was thus stated in the plenary session of May 9th:

The delegation of the United States desires to have its vote recorded in favor of the article reported to this plenary session from Subcommission B, and based upon the project of the code of private international law, prepared by the learned and very distinguished delegate from Cuba, Mr. Bustamante.

In so recording its affirmative vote the delegation does not desire to imply that the articles for which it votes are in accordance with the laws of the various jurisdictions of the United States, 49 in all. As a matter of fact and as is well known the jurisprudence of the United States is based in general upon the theory of domicile, while the project of the proposed code is based largely upon the theory of nationality. The reason for this affirmative vote is that the delegation of the United States desires to further the work of codification of private international law. It desires, furthermore, to make this recognition of what it believes to be a constructive effort of very considerable value, and it desires that, by the adoption of these articles the forthcoming Pan American Conference at Habana may have before it, for its mature consideration, a substantial basis for the discussion of private international law.

In conclusion, the delegation of the United States desires to express the hope that ultimately a code of Private International Law may be proposed for the Americas, by which the opposing principles of the two theories of domicile and nationality may be reconciled. In this happy event it is to be hoped that the United States may be able to join with her sister Republics.

A Subcommission C had been appointed to consider the method by which the labors of the commission could be continued. As the report prepared by the Peruvian delegate, Dr. Maurtua, unanimously adopted by the commission, is short, and is difficult to state in abridged form, it is given in full as the unanimous action of the subcommission:

The International Commission of Jurists, having in view the necessity, demonstrated by experience, of permanently organizing the preliminary work for formulating and developing international law in America, as well as the unification of legislation, recommends that the Sixth Pan American Conference approve the following plan:

1st. To make the International Commission of Jurists of Rio de Janeiro a permanent body, and to provide for a stated, regular session every two years.

2d. To organize two committees of examination, one at Rio de Janeiro and the other at Montevideo for international public law and international private law, respectively, with the following duties:

(a) To present to the various governments a list of matters susceptible of being submitted to contractual regulation. In this list will be included, besides the matters initiated by the committees, those which the International Commission of Jurists judges proper to indicate, on terminating each of its sessions.

(b) To decide, in accordance with replies received, what matters are generally considered ripe for discussion and appropriate for legislation.

(c) To submit to the various governments the different viewpoints from which matters selected may be contemplated; to petition and obtain an indication along general lines of the opinion of each government.

3d. To entrust the Executive Council of the American Institute of International Law with the duty of studying scientifically the matters referred to in the above article, with the task of drawing conclusions and presenting them with proper explanations duly supported in reports, inasmuch as they are to serve as bases of discussion by the International Commission of Jurists for the definite formulation of the ante-projects intended for Pan American Conferences.

Whenever possible, the above information shall be submitted to the deliberations of the institute at its biennial plenary sessions.

4th. To organize in Habana an office and committee for directing the studies of comparative legislation and for the unification of legislation.

5th. The three above-mentioned committees are to be formed by the various governments from the members of their respective national societies of international law.

They shall communicate with the various governments and with the Executive Council of the Institute, through the Pan American Union.

6th. The Pan American Union, in so far as its by-laws permit, shall cooperate in all the preliminary legislative work referred to in the above articles.

It is evident that the codification of international law is in full blast, that the Institute of International Law, as a scientific body has aided the codification of international law in international conferences, and that the American Institute of International Law is aiding through its labors the codification of international law through conferences of the American Republics in the western hemisphere.

The seed scattered to the wind by Lieber is bearing ample fruit in the old world of his birth, and in the new world of his choice; and the writer of this article is doubly happy that the labors of each are, in accordance with Lieber's suggestion, aided by the support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of which he is secretary.

THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY¹

By A. W. LININGTON

THE color of the sea about the prow of the galleon changed, and so Juan Díaz de Solís, voyaging for Spain in 1512, shifted his course and beat toward the land he knew must lie ahead. But as yet the lookout scanned the horizon in vain, so far to sea does the Río de la Plata bear the soil of Uruguay. Across this vast estuary of the Silver River the Spanish navigator raised the mainland and, disembarking near the island of Martín García, became the first white man to set foot in Uruguay. The dominion of Spain, destined to endure for 300 years, had begun. Again, in 1515, Juan Díaz de Solís visited the shores of the Plata, to meet death, with all his men, at the hands of the savage Charrúas.

Five years later a ship of Magellan's fleet, sailing under orders of Charles I of Spain, made a landfall near the present site of Montevideo, and from the pilot's cry: "I see the mountain!" the city later took its name. Then, in 1526, Sebastian Cabot found that sea-like estuary, pushed upstream beyond the confluence of the Paraná and the Uruguay, and founded the settlements of San Salvador and Santi Spiritus. Uruguay had been born.

That was 400 years ago. In the early nineteenth century occurred two decisive events, the movement resulting in the independence of Uruguay, and the final establishment of the country as a republic in 1825. To-day the República Oriental del Uruguay, lying between the Uruguay River on the west and the Atlantic on the east, with Brazil to the north and Argentina across the Río de la Plata to the south, is the smallest independent State in South America.

Striking north from Montevideo we pass through the departments of Canelones, San José, Florida, Durazno, and Tacuarembó. Here we find ourselves amid the vast rolling plains on which roam the great herds of cattle, descendants of the small herd which Hernandarias, governor of the River Plate Province in the last decade of the sixteenth century and first patriot of Uruguay, sent across the Uruguay River. Cattle breeding and sheep farming, carried on extensively in the departments of Paysandú, Salto, and Río Negro, as well as in the Departments mentioned above, are to-day the principal

¹ From *International Telephone Review*, July 1927.



Courtesy of the Touring Club Uruguayo

A BUSY STREET IN MONTEVIDEO

Calle Sarandí, looking toward the center of the Uruguayan capital



Courtesy of the Touring Club Uruguayo

PLAZA INDEPENDENCIA, MONTEVIDEO

In the center is seen the fine equestrian statue of Artigas, the national hero of Uruguay. On the right appears the Palacio Salvo, said to be the highest reinforced concrete building in Latin America

industries of the country. In 1924, 8,500,000 head of cattle ranged over 41,500,000 acres of pasture lands. Of sheep there were 14,000,000, and of swine, asses, and goats over 300,000. Horses were also raised, and numbered more than 500,000. Of the total exports of the country, livestock, meat, and meat products constitute about 96 per cent.

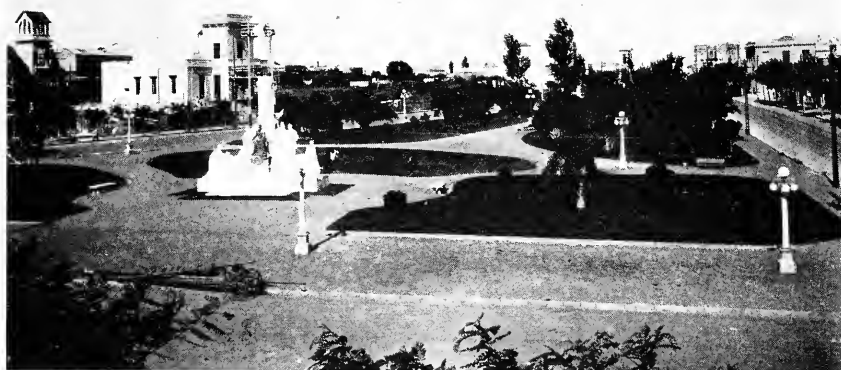
On the southern plains the monotone of the undulating grasslands is broken by patches of white and scarlet verbena, and as the land slopes upward to the northern Departments we find valleys abounding in aromatic shrubs. In these and neighboring Departments are distributed the 2,000,000 acres of Uruguayan soil devoted to agriculture. Wheat is the chief crop. Corn, oats, and barley follow in importance, and flax, alfalfa, tobacco, and grapes are cultivated in



Courtesy of the Touring Club Uruguayo

TWO ATTRACTIVE SQUARES IN THE URUGUAYAN CAPITAL

Upper: Plaza de los Treinta y Tres, named in honor of the band of patriots which started the movement for national independence. This plaza contains beds of roses, for which Montevideo is famous. Lower: Another view of Plaza Independencia, a center of the city's life



Courtesy of the Touring Club Uruguayo

MONUMENT TO JOSÉ P. VARELA, PATRIOT AND EDUCATIONAL REFORMER



Courtesy of the Touring Club Uruguayo

PARQUE HOTEL, MONTEVIDEO

Surrounded by trees and flowers, this thoroughly modern hotel presents a most attractive appearance

some parts. It is apparent that agriculturally Uruguay does not produce enough for her own needs, but recently activity in this branch of industry has increased and an effort has been made to induce the people to cultivate the soil more assiduously.

Pressing still to the north, the uplands give way to a fairly mountainous region, well forested with hardwoods through which wander



Courtesy of the Touring Club Uruguayo

THE JUNCTION OF TWO IMPORTANT THOROUGHFARES IN MONTEVIDEO

the fox and deer, and to which rosemary, mimosa, myrtle, and the scarlet ceiba give color and fragrance. Further northward, we come to the Departments of Rivera, Salto, and Artigas, cut by the mountain ranges Cuchilla de Santa Ana, Cuchilla de Haedo, and the Cuchilla de Belén. Here gold and silver are mined in small quantities, but hardly so extensively as to justify the early explorers in calling Uruguay's chief waterway the "Silver River," believing that it led to elusive El Dorado.

The more prosaic coal, talc, marble and granite are mined and quarried in the Departments of Minas, Cerro Largo, Maldonado, and Colonia. Traces of petroleum have also been discovered and may prove valuable in the industrial life of the country.

The story of Uruguay is written in the annals of Montevideo, and the progress of that city parallels that of the country at large. Seven families, sent across the Plata in 1726 by Zavala, Governor of Buenos Aires, founded the city of San Felipe de Montevideo, and planted the seed of independence which reached fruition in the Republic a century later.

Steamers from the ports of all countries of the world now lie in the roadstead. Montevideo has improved her harbor at a cost of \$30,000,000, and is now a regular port of call from the United States and Great Britain. We land in a city of 425,000 inhabitants, the largest center of the Republic, busy with the commerce of a capital. From here are shipped the products of the country, brought down from the interior by rail or river boat.

We wander among the 300 broad streets lined with shade trees, broken now and then by squares splashed with the colors of a profusion of flowers. We are struck by the spaciousness of the city. The parks, among which the Parque Rodó and the Prado are the largest, and the 12 plazas, bring to this active business center something of the open plains which lie to the north. The cathedral, the university, the Government Palace, and other public buildings have beauty without pretentiousness, utility without drabness. They reflect the substantial, independent character of the people.



Courtesy of the Touring Club Uruguayo

AVENIDA CONSTITUYENTE, ONE OF MONTEVIDEO'S BROAD TREE-LINED AVENUES

The city is admirably supplied with power facilities. One of the first cities of South America to be lighted by electricity, it has to-day a street illumination, by powerful arc lamps, equal to that of any South American capital. Until the latter part of the eighteenth century Montevideo was lighted by oil made from mare's grease.



Courtesy of the Touring Club Uruguayo

POCITOS, A SEASIDE RESORT NEAR MONTEVIDEO

One of the greatest charms of Montevideo is the number of attractive beaches within a short distance of the city; Pocitos may be reached in a few minutes by street car or automobile. Upper: The shore drive on a summer morning. Lower: One of the small parks along the drive



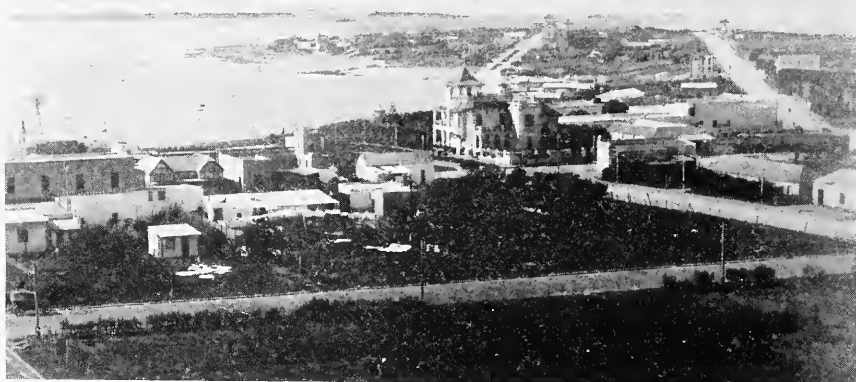
Courtesy of the Touring Club Uruguayo

ON THE BEACH AT POCITOS

Upper: Following the European custom, small bathhouses are used, which are wheeled down to the water's edge. Lower: A happy throng enjoying the sand and sea

Montevideo, as the largest commercial and industrial center in the Republic, supports factories for cement, tile, brick, coke, furniture, and boots and shoes. Of paramount importance are those industries relating to the preparation and export of meat and meat products, and there are extensive packing houses near the city. Flour mills, machine shops, a steel foundry, and mills for linen, cotton, and wools are among the other industrial activities.

The capital is the terminus for the 1,654 miles of railroads in Uruguay, which radiate from the city to the northwest, north, and northeast. Supplementing the railroads are the highways, or national roads, which cover 2,240 miles, and the 3,100 miles of departmental roads. Much improvement has been made in these roadways, and



Courtesy of the Touring Club Uruguayo

PUNTA DEL ESTE

A delightful seaside town reached by train or automobile from Montevideo, much frequented in summer by the aristocracy of Argentina

travel has been greatly facilitated by the macadamization of some 300 miles along the main arteries. The Plata and Uruguay Rivers contribute most extensively to the 700 miles of navigable waterways, although river traffic is also found on the Paraná, the Río Negro, and the Paraguay.

As we leave this modern city, worthy to be the capital of a progressive republic of the modern age, it is difficult to realize that exactly 200 years ago Montevideo consisted of 42 buildings—2 of stone and 40 of hide.

Incidental with Uruguay's progress along industrial and commercial lines has been the growth of the postal service, telegraph, and telephone. In 1923 there were 995 post offices, and during the following year internal correspondence comprised 120,227,565 letters, packages,

etc., and external, 13,224,807. In 1866, the Compañía Río de la Plata laid telegraph cables between Montevideo and Buenos Aires, and in 1892 these lines were taken over by the Post Office Department. In 1923 there were about 5,000 miles of telegraph lines and 249 offices, through which 1,665,386 telegrams passed. Cable lines



Courtesy of the Touring Club Uruguayo

CARRASCO

Another of Montevideo's seaside resorts. Upper: Some of the attractive summer residences. Lower: A view showing at the right the fine Hotel Carrasco

connect Uruguay with points in Brazil and Argentina, and general service with Europe dates from 1874 via the Madeira line. Cables from Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro, to Santos, and to Atalaya in Argentina are operated by All America Cables (Inc.), the associated company of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation. A large wireless station is maintained by the Government at Cerrito

near Montevideo, with a range of about 620 miles at sea. Other stations are located at Rivera, Lobos Island, and Paso de los Toros.

Following closely on the invention of the telephone came the first installation in Uruguay in 1878. This was in the nature of an experiment, but shortly afterwards telephone service was put into use between the post offices of Montevideo. The next step was the installation of lines between the capitals of the various departments. In Montevideo there are about 35,000 miles of wire and about 9,500 miles in the rest of the Republic.



Courtesy of the Touring Club Uruguayo

CARRASCO BEACH DURING A MOTOR FESTIVAL

Carrasco is celebrated for its firm beach, similar to some of those in Florida and Maine

In March of this year the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation acquired the controlling interest in the Montevideo Telephone Co. This system, with 14,095 phones, is the principal one in Montevideo, and it is hoped that this recent step in the progress of Uruguayan telephone history will mark the beginning of a new era for the service. The plans and projected improvements for telephone service in Uruguay will parallel advances being made in other fields of the industrial and commercial development which has made Uruguay one of the most progressive republics in South America.

IMPORTANT PAN AMERICAN COMMISSION TO CONVENE IN OCTOBER

THE Pan American Commission on the Simplification of Consular Procedure will meet in the Pan American Union Building, Washington, D. C., October 10, 1927, for the discussion of methods directed toward unification of the widely diverse procedure now observed in the drafting and expediting of consular documents, a diversity long recognized as one of the most hampering obstacles in the interplay of American trade.

This commission was appointed in conformity with a resolution of the Third Pan American Conference, held in Washington, June, 1927, which reads as follows:

Whereas inter-American trade is hampered by the diversity in the consular procedure of the different American countries: *Be it resolved*, That the Third Pan American Commercial Conference recommend the creation of a Pan American committee in charge of studying the simplification and standardization of consular procedure as to inter-American trade so far as it may be possible without interfering with the national interests of the respective governments.

It is also recommended to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union that as soon as possible it set the date for the meeting of said committee and invite the government members of the Union to designate the respective technical commissioners to represent them.

It is recommended to the Pan American Union that it transmit the results of the labors of the committee to the governments members of the Union with the object that, if they should consider it advisable, instructions be given to their delegations so that they may submit the said labors and conclusions at which the committee may arrive to the Sixth Pan American Conference.

It is recommended to the Pan American Union that in cooperation with the Inter-American High Commission it carry out the preliminary work involved in preparing the work of the conference and collect the material that is to serve in the study of the committee.

This assembly, in which it is expected that the governments members of the Pan American Union will be represented by their respective commercial attachés and other responsible officials, will be of more than ordinary interest, coming, as it does, so soon after the close of the International Economic Conference in Geneva, in which, although international trade was considered from many angles, little or nothing was accomplished toward the simplification of consular documentation and procedure, except as these relate to customs

formalities. This was true also of the work of the conference in Brussels, December, 1913.

The main features of the situation which the commission has been convened to consider are well set forth in the working agenda which has been prepared, the text of which follows:

I

CONSULAR DOCUMENTS

1. Reduction of number of export documents requiring consular visa.
2. Simplification of data required on consular invoices.
3. Possibility of adoption of standard form of consular invoices.
4. Standardization of size of consular invoice form.
5. Language, currency, and quantity units to be used in consular invoices.
6. Number of copies of consular invoices to be required.
7. Exclusion of ocean freight rates on consular invoices.
8. Provision for letters of correction on consular invoices, upon moderate charge.
9. Length of time for presentation of consular documents after arrival of goods.

II

CONSULAR FEES

1. Consular invoice fee as a service charge rather than an additional duty.
2. Possibility of moderation and standardization of consular fees.

III

CONSULAR PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

1. Uniformity of consular practices within each country.
2. Standardization of time required for usual visa.
3. Provision for rapid service in urgent cases, upon moderate charge.
4. Legalization of duplicate copies upon request.
5. Consular advice as to proper declaration of goods and preparation of invoices.
6. Use of the mails in handling export documents.
7. Invoice forms officially issued or commercially printed.

IV

DOCUMENTATION ON PARCEL-POST SHIPMENTS

1. Elimination of consular documents and fees on mail shipments of small value.
2. Facilitating conditions of shipment of parcel-post packages.

Everyone interested in American solidarity—and their number is legion—particularly in its economic aspects, will follow the work of the commission with the liveliest interest, confident that from its searching analysis of the ills resulting from existing consular procedure as suffered by inter-American trade, acceptable remedies of practical application will be evolved to the prompt relief of international traders throughout the American Continent.

GUAYULE RUBBER AND ITS PRODUCTION ON A LARGE SCALE¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

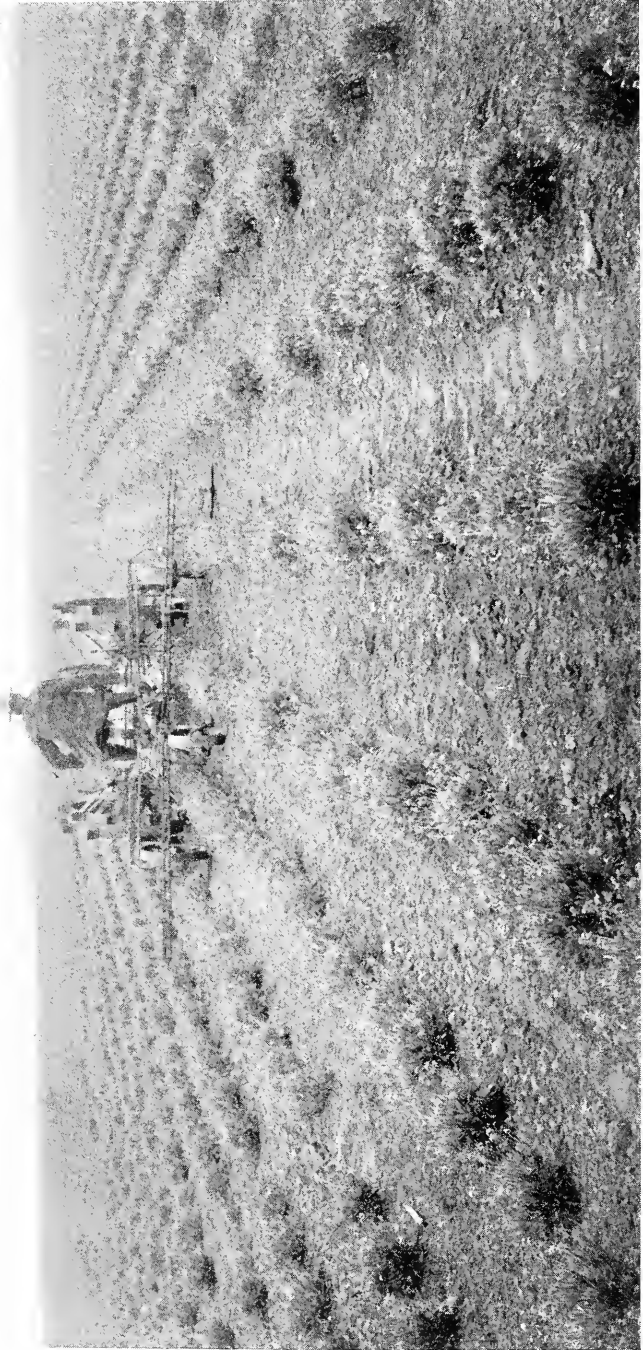
BY UTHAI VINCENT WILCOX

IT was 50 years ago that Sir Henry Wickham sailed from Brazil, taking with him from its native habitat a quantity of the seed of the Hevea—the famous Pará rubber tree of the Amazon—and thus laid the foundation of a new and revolutionary era in rubber. From Wickham's seeds, planted, cultivated and nourished in the tropical Far East, have sprung millions of trees, the milk-like latex of which now supplies more than 90 per cent of the world's rubber—the plantation rubber of commerce.

But to-day, after years of experimentation, a wild Mexican plant, transplanted, cultivated, and nourished in United States soil, promises to add another new and revolutionary chapter to the history of rubber. The rubber which is expected to work this revolution is known as "guayule." It is obtained from a little shrub of the same name, but 2 or 3 feet tall, which weighs about as many pounds. Commerce knows guayule as a "soft" rubber, and it has never been a direct competitor of the Hevea. Its use in the past has been mainly confined to rubberizing fabrics and in those parts of automobile tires not subject to abrasion. Since 1904, 130,000,000 pounds of guayule rubber have been produced and marketed, some 8,500,000 pounds having been used last year.

Years ago rubber chemists began to experiment with guayule rubber with a view to expanding its uses—to making it more nearly comparable with the Hevea—to evolve a product which would answer the rigid requirements demanded in tire work, hitherto filled by the plantation rubbers. With the advent of the British restrictive measures and rubber shortage, these efforts have been largely extended. At a meeting of the American Chemical Association recently held in Philadelphia it was authoritatively announced that all these things had been done. Dr. David Spence, an internationally known chemist, said that as a result of experiments all obstacles had been overcome and that a new product of the guayule shrub had been developed which vulcanized readily, matching, when vulcanized, the tensile, elongation, abrasion and other tests now demanded of the best grades of plantation rubber, and that this new product would meet all the

¹ *Dun's International Review*, May, 1927, New York.



Courtesy of Dun's International Review

GUAYULE PLANTS IN THE OPEN FIELD

These plants have been set out about six months. Cultivation is done by a tractor hauling a four-row cultivator

major requirements of manufacture—and these major requirements are the manufacture of tires, and especially tire treads.

It is well known that the *Hevea* can not be raised in temperate climates, because that tree will flourish only in frostless, tropical latitudes. With the advent of the new guayule product, however, the need of tropical areas disappears, for the shrub thrives in temperate and subtropical climates. It not only withstands frost but requires it.

The wild guayule shrub, little more than a weed, is indigenous to northern Mexico, extending over a bit into the Big Bend of the Rio Grande in Texas. It flourishes in altitudes ranging from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, where the rainfall is 7 to 14 inches annually, with considerable dry periods every year. It has never been found growing naturally outside this area, which, in extent, occupies some 130,000 square miles.

Since 1912 experimental work has been carried on in adapting the wild shrub to United States soil. During these 15 years the plant has been evolutionized, Burbanked, and tamed from a wild product of the hilly limestone slopes of its Mexican home to the arid environment of the southwestern part of the United States.

In central California 200 acres of the guayule shrub have been planted, which is to form the nucleus of this enterprise. So successful have been the results that an additional 600 acres are about to be set out.

It is the aim of those responsible for the studies already made that guayule growing shall be in the hands of the individual farmer and landowner, whose planting, cultivating and harvesting operations will be guided and financed by the central factory organization in his vicinity. This central factory will buy and mill his product in much the same manner as the sugar industry is now conducted. Supplied with seedlings from the central organization, the farmer will plant, say, a quarter or a fifth of his total guayule area each year, depending on the type of land he happens to own. Since it takes about four years for a shrub to mature ready for harvesting (uprooting), this rotating process will practically iron out labor peaks and will furnish a regular income.

It has been found that the guayule shrub will continue to manufacture and store up energy in the shape of rubber within its cells even if for any reason such as an unfavorable market it is not harvested on schedule time. Conversely it may be harvested earlier if there is sufficient incentive, such as a high market or national emergency. In these respects it differs from almost any other agricultural product and promises to be an attractive product and most acceptable to the farmers.

On the California plantation no irrigation is employed, and it is expected that none will be necessary on any of the farms that may add guayule growing to the list of their products. The spacing of the

plants is designed with special reference to the root system, which will exhaust at a given period the available moisture remaining in the soil after the winter rains.

The rubber in the guayule shrub is contained almost entirely in the cells of the thick cortex underlying the bark of the trunk, root, and major branches, consequently the entire shrub is uprooted in harvesting. Practically no rubber is found in the wood itself, nor in the small twigs or leaves. In extracting the rubber content the whole plant, as well as root and branches, is first crushed by a series of crusher rolls in the presence of water. The mass is then fed continuously with additional water to a series of tube mills. These mills, as described by Doctor Spence, contain flint pebbles, and revolve slowly



Courtesy of Dun's International Review

PLANTING GUAYULE SEEDLINGS

It is the aim of the experimenters in guayule cultivation to make it a machine planted, cultivated, harvested, and fabricated product from start to finish

on a horizontal axis. Their action on the shrub depends on the rolling motion of the pebbles in the water, and results in a disintegration of the fiber and the "worming," as it is called, of the rubber substance into small, round, spongy particles.

These fine particles of rubber, being lighter than water, float on the surface of the discharged liquor from the tube mills, while the bulk of the fiber and other impurities sink and may readily be separated. The rubber "worms" which then rise to the surface of the settling tanks into which the liquor from the tube mills is run, are skimmed off and collected. The mass of small "worms" is then agitated with more water and the resultant mass is worked into sheets in sheeter rolls.



Courtesy of Dun's Internationala Review

GUAYULE SHRUBS IN THE SEEDLING STAGE

A central organization will supply these seedlings to individual farmers for planting

A good average shrub will yield from 14 to 16 per cent of rubber. The rubber thus obtained is of the same chemical composition as Hevea rubber, except that in the mechanical process of extraction approximately 20 per cent of resin is incorporated with the pure rubber. In many manufacturing compounds this resin serves a useful purpose, replacing softening agents that would otherwise have to be milled into the harsher Hevea rubber. Whenever it is necessary or desirable to do so, guayule can be de-resinated.

Considering the economics of production, it has been the aim of the California experimenters to make guayule a machine-grown, cultivated, harvested, and fabricated product from start to finish. By the employment of every modern labor-saving device it is anticipated that guayule can be produced at a cost that will permit it to be marketed successfully in competition with rubber from other sources.

It is said by George H. Carnahan, president of the Intercontinental Rubber Co., that the annual production of a billion pounds of crude Pará rubber in the Far East requires the continuous employment of 600,000 laborers, meaning that the output of rubber per man for a year is 1,660 pounds. Against this it is estimated that the same amount of guayule rubber can be produced by 40,000 men continuously employed at comparatively high wages, but utilizing every possible labor-saving device throughout the entire process of cultivation and preparation for market. This represents an annual return of 25,000 pounds of rubber per man, and the ratio of 1,660 to 25,000 is sufficient, according to Mr. Carnahan, to offset the low labor costs which apply in the East.

Although guayule experiments by chemists, botanists, and other trained scientists and engineers on 19 different stations in California and Arizona have been in progress for a number of years, but little of what was going on nor of the results obtained had been generally known until the recent American Chemical Society meeting. Manufacturers knew that guayule rubber from wild sources in Mexico could only supply approximately 1 per cent of their present annual requirements, and whether more could be produced has been hitherto an academic question of no immediate interest. However, there are those who recall that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, total American imports of raw rubber amounted to 101,000,000 pounds, and of this over 20,000,000 pounds were Mexican guayule as then crudely produced. Hence there is nothing revolutionary about contemplating its use to-day to the extent of at least 20 per cent as soon as this amount can be made available.

It is also recalled that when plantation-grown Hevea first came on the market it was rather difficult to convince manufacturers that a suitable Pará rubber could be grown anywhere outside of its natural Amazon Valley. With rapid strides, however, plantation rubber forged ahead and the Amazon rubber faded away, until now the latter product is hardly a factor in the market.

THE CHICLE INDUSTRY

INVESTIGATIONS OF PROBLEMS OF CHICLE PRODUCTION

THE Tropical Plant Research Foundation has undertaken an investigation of problems of latex flow, bark structure, and tapping methods of the sapote or sapodilla tree (*Achras sapote*), with a view to securing information that will result in more effective production of chicle.

This work is supported by the Chicle Development Co. of New York, a firm engaged in the production and importation of chicle for use in the manufacture of chewing gum. The gathering of chicle for export is one of the principal sources of revenue of British Honduras and in the neighboring State of Petén in Guatemala and to some extent also in the adjacent portions of southern Mexico. Twelve million pounds of this gum were imported by the United States in 1925 and 9,000,000 pounds in 1926. All of the present production is from wild trees, which are tapped by cutting, with a machete, a series of zigzag wounds in the bark extending from the ground to the branches and nearly encircling the tree. The tapping is done in the early morning during the rainy season from June to December, and the milky latex which flows from the trees is collected later in the day and condensed to a gum by boiling. The trees are tapped but once, and require five years or more to recover from their injuries. A considerable percentage die as a result of the tapping, consequently the collections have to be pushed constantly into new areas.

The foresters in British Honduras have undertaken to improve the present conditions by cutting out competing trees and vines of other species. Plantation methods have been considered, but are thought to be impracticable unless a better system of tapping can be worked out.

The investigations of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation will be headed by Dr. John S. Karling of the department of botany of Columbia University, New York, who will work under the scientific leadership of Dr. R. A. Harper, of Columbia University, and specialists of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research. Dr. Paul C. Standley, of the United States National Museum will continue his studies on the botany of the sapote and related trees of this area.

THE CHICLE INDUSTRY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETÉN, GUATEMALA¹

The *Boletín de Agricultura y Caminos*, published by the Department of Agriculture of Guatemala in its issue of May, 1927, gives an interesting account of the chicle industry in the Department of Petén.

The Department of Petén is the northernmost of Guatemala and also the largest, its area equaling two-thirds of the total extension

¹ Translated and compiled by José Tercero of the BULLETIN staff.

of the Republic. Petén adjoins both Mexico and British Honduras and is famous for the wide variety of its products, among which are timber of various kinds, precious woods in abundance, cacao and rubber, most of which, however, have not been exploited due to the lack of adequate transportation facilities.

Among these products is the *Achras Chicle Pittier*, a tree which is found in large stands in the picturesque neighborhood of Lake Itzá, and which gives a rich, white resin considered by experts as one of the finest, if not the best, in the world. The extraction and exportation of this substance for the manufacture of chewing gum



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CHICLE TREE (CHICO SAPOTE), MEXICO

has opened up a large and steadily growing industry in the Department of Petén. Along the left banks of La Pasión River, in the neighboring Department of Alta Verapaz, a different variety of chicle tree called the *Chicubull* is found which covers large extensions of territory. The resin produced by this species is of an inferior quality and of a reddish color. It hardens with difficulty, and has the great disadvantage of melting easily when exposed to the sun, being, therefore, very difficult to transport. Some years ago the *Chicubull* had some demand in the market, but its disadvantages and the better quality of the *Achras Chicle Pittier* soon made its exploitation practically unprofitable. It should be noted, however, that chicle

dealers have successfully tried a mixture of *Chicubull* and *Achras*, in the ratio of 1 of the former to 3 of the latter, which has proved acceptable in the market.

The extraction of chicle takes place only during the rainy season, as the tree never yields resin at any other time of the year, and the process is somewhat similar to the extraction of rubber. The *chiclero*, or man who collects the resinous sap, makes zigzag incisions in the trunk of the tree, beginning at the ground where a receptacle in the form of a rubber bag 1 foot long and 6 inches wide is placed at the end of the lowermost incision, where it is held fast to the tree by two small sticks. With the aid of a rope tied around the trunk and attached to his waist and a pair of iron spurs, similar to those used by telephone repairmen, the *chiclero* climbs the tree, making incisions in the bark of the tree with his sharp machete, until the branches are reached. Some *chicleros* go even farther, making cuts in the branches in order to increase the yield of resin. This practice, however, has been forbidden by the Petén authorities, as it eventually causes the complete destruction of the tree.

The resin thus gathered in the containers is emptied into a kettle of rather large size and mixed with an equal amount of water. The *chiclero* puts the kettle on a slow fire and, stirring the mixture constantly with a wooden paddle, adds thereto small particles of a slender reedlike plant which grows on the same trees. When the mixture has acquired a certain thickness it is emptied into wooden molds, where it cools off, forming the "marquetas," or chicle blocks, which are then wrapped in coarse canvas for exportation.

The *chiclero* is paid \$10 for each quintal² of chicle. Of this amount a certain per cent is discounted for the degree of moisture. Some contractors discount as much as 35 per cent. In accordance with the terms of his contract the *chiclero* must clear a path to facilitate transportation of the marquetas on mule back to the "hatos"—that is, the point where several *chicleros* deliver their respective marquetas to the contractor. The latter transports the merchandise to the shores of Lake Itzá, where it is shipped for exportation. It takes from 10 to 12 days to carry the chicle from the "hato" to the lake through the thick tropical jungle. The contractor gets \$25 for each quintal of chicle delivered at Lake Itzá.

The *chiclero* is, as a rule, a hard worker. He is clean, of a cheerful disposition, likes to dress well, and is a generous spender, quickly doing away with his hardly won earnings at the end of the season of extraction. Accustomed from early youth to borrow liberally—being very particular to repay—when the chicle season opens he overworks himself in order to earn enough to pay his debts and maintain his good credit.

The contracts between *chicleros* and contractors are authorized by the municipal authorities and, as a rule, are not remarkably easy.

² One hundred pounds.

The chielero agrees to deliver to the contractor a given amount of chiele at the end of the season, rating his producing capacity lower than it actually is, partly in order to be sure of delivering the exact amount of chiele agreed and partly to enable him to do a little trading of his own, exchanging whatever chiele he has in excess of the amount called for by his contract for money, liquor, or, very seldom, something more useful. This trading is very cleverly done without the knowledge of the contractor and in spite of the most zealous vigilance.

The chiele industry in the Department of Petén is the source of all sorts of small business among the natives. The exporters or concessionaries at the beginning of the season advance the contractors some funds in the form of "vales," which are something like I O U's, of nominal value. The contractors cash these among the merchants, who collect a commission for their services. The contractors, in turn, loan the chieleros small amounts for their meager supplies during the season, and this practice is responsible for the fact that every house in the small towns and villages about the chiele district, mostly adobe dwellings, contains a shop of some kind on a small scale, equipped with a tiny counter and shelves where the chieleros secure their none too abundant provisions. In Belize, British Honduras, private merchants are to be found, always ready to invest in the chiele extraction, offering the contractors better prices and more liberal opportunities than the big exporting concessionaries do.

A quintal of chiele, for which, as stated, the chielero gets \$10 at the "hato," goes through a process of transformation until it reaches a value 500 per cent greater. The Wrigley Co., for example, pays from \$48 to \$50 a quintal, f. o. b. Belize.

The following is an itemized account of the value in United States currency of a quintal of chiele, from the "hatos" down to the shipping wharves at Belize:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Extraction permit and municipal taxes..... | \$2. 80 |
| To the chielero..... | 10. 00 |
| Transportation from the hato to the lake..... | 10. 00 |
| Transportation on the lake..... | . 50 |
| From Lake Itz'á to Cayo, British Honduras..... | 10. 00 |
| From Cayo to Belize..... | 1. 50 |
| Export duties, 0.07 per pound, 100 pounds..... | 7. 00 |
| Transit tolls through British Honduras..... | 1. 50 |
| Wrapping material..... | . 50 |
| Total..... | 43. 80 |

The *Achras Chicle Pittier*, called by the natives "Chicozapote" tree, is also used for construction purposes. In the newly discovered ruins of Tikal, sturdy beams of this wood, carved by the ancient Mayas, have withstood wonderfully well for centuries the ravages of time in spite of being exposed in the open to the inclemencies of the tropical weather and vegetation.

NEW LATIN AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITU- TIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CONCEPCIÓN¹

AT CONCEPCIÓN, in southern Chile, on March 23, 1917, interested individuals in that region founded a private university which met with such success that it was legally incorporated by presidential decree of May 14, 1920, as the Universidad de Concepción. The administration of the university is intrusted to the president of the corporation, elected for a six-year term (Dr. Enrique Molina being the present incumbent), and the board of directors, while the university council has charge of matters relating to instruction. At present the university maintains schools of education, dentistry, medicine (first three years only), pharmacy, and industrial chemistry. The school of education offers courses for teachers of English and French (leading to the State certificate), for primary teachers and commercial secretaries. It also has a bureau of vocational guidance. The State certificate course, as well as the curricula of the schools of dentistry, medicine, and pharmacy, follow the State courses of study and are fully accredited by the Government. The school of industrial chemistry, the first of its kind in Chile, provides a two-year course for analytical chemists and one of four years for chemical engineers, based on the equivalent of a secondary-school education.

The university also maintains an institute of physiology, under the direction of the eminent European professor, Dr. Alejandro Lipschutz, as an adjunct to the schools of medicine and dentistry and as a research division; publishes a literary journal, *Atenea*; through the department of university extension provides short courses, lectures, etc., and takes part in all worthy community enterprises.

In addition to State or municipal aid, private gifts, and student fees, the university is authorized to conduct a lottery, from the proceeds of which about 600,000 pesos are received annually for current expenses and the sums set aside each year for the building program and the creation of a permanent endowment. In 1926 the corporation had assets of over 1,476,000 pesos in addition to extensive grounds for a campus. A large building has been erected for the

¹ Taken from information furnished by the Government of Chile.

schools of pharmacy and industrial chemistry, a wing for the anatomy laboratory, and buildings will soon be provided for the dental school and the institute of physiology. The university authorities are working especially toward the establishment of a clinical hospital, so necessary both to the community and to the medical school.

MEXICO CITY NORMAL SCHOOLS¹

UNTIL 1925 pedagogic training in Mexico City was given in the two normal schools for men and women and the evening normal school. Early that year these were united into one under the name National School for Teachers (*Escuela Nacional de Maestros*), in the suburb of San Jacinto. The new institution opened with a considerably larger number of students than the combined enrollment of the three separate schools.

There was novelty in the mere fact of moving out of the city into extensive grounds, in which school gardens, athletic fields, children's playgrounds, etc., will eventually be laid out. Another innovation was the introduction of coeducation.

The school has been transformed into a great academic center (about 5,000 students), thus fulfilling one of the primary aims of its organization, since it is believed that in this way all the problems of daily life are more easily presented than in small groups which, because of their very smallness, lead a rather artificial life. Increased competition naturally calls forth greater effort, and a wave of new activity has been noted among the students, to such an extent that last year 19 special courses were given at the request of the students by the regular professors or others who generously offered their services.

A division was made between the cultural studies and the strictly professional ones, thus creating separate secondary and professional schools. The work of the secondary division was made identical with that division of the National Preparatory School; the professional division underwent important changes, such as the addition of an extra year of educational psychology, the inclusion of biology, and special courses in modern history and geography. The curriculum includes practice in agricultural tasks, home industries, and trades, with emphasis on women's handicrafts and other manual work. The course in the day normal schools covers six years instead of five, as heretofore.

Normal students were formerly instructed in teaching methods by first acquainting them with the general principles embodied in the science of education, psychology, sociology, etc.; these principles were then examined in the light of the so-called special methodology, and finally the student verified them through practice. To-day, once

¹ From *Mexico*, New York, July, 1927.

the general principles have been learned, the student puts them into practice and then deduces from this practice the special methods. In this way he follows a truly scientific path. The results are most encouraging.

The methods used in teaching all subjects are essentially progressive, instead of the verbalism which was formerly the rule. Practice teaching is no longer done exclusively in the annexed model primary school, but in different primary schools in the Federal District, and nearly half a year is employed in this invaluable labor.

In order that the students may have the opportunity to express their own personality, they are given intelligent and opportune help, but otherwise exercise self-government.

A resident teaching staff has been established, who assist in the moral and scientific guidance of the students.

The evening department, whose enrollment is double that of the former separate school, follows the same curriculum and methods as the day department.

The studies required for kindergartners were formerly of the most elementary character, consisting merely of the first and second years of the secondary course and one professional year. A more adequate program has now been adopted, consisting of five years, three of which are secondary and two professional. This change is heartily approved of by the kindergartners themselves.

A small group has enrolled in the two-year course for home visitors, based on the three-year secondary school course.

This school, comprising 39 groups, continues to follow the progressive program so wisely laid down by the department of education. It has no principal, technical and administrative decisions being made by the whole staff meeting as the teachers' council. This system has had very good results, since all the teachers are directly responsible for the work of the school, and are obliged to study not merely the problems of their own group, but those of the whole school. As a consequence, the teachers last year felt the necessity of increasing their knowledge in some more effective manner than by merely attending a class or studying a book, and decided to send one of their number to the United States during the long vacation period in order that he might gather information directly in the more important primary schools of New York.

Last year careful studies on arithmetic were begun. A series of tests were given, which showed the actual value of our teaching methods and the necessity of some changes that are now being introduced. A similar piece of work is being done on the teaching of national language.

In Mexico the kindergartens have been functioning in an artificial manner, without respecting at all the nature of the child. For this reason new paths were marked out last year and are now being followed. These are outlined briefly as follows:

The school functions in the open air. Care for the health of the child is the most important consideration, and the number of sick children has been reduced by 75 per cent.

The institution has been made democratic.

Froebel's gifts and the so-called occupations, as well as other kindergarten material, have been discarded, since the best gift is the marvelous gift of nature. The special exercises for so-called sense education have also been done away with, the child being placed in contact with nature and given plenty of activity, so that his perceptions will be acquired naturally.

For detailed programs of study there has been substituted an intelligent direction of the free spiritual and motor expression of the child, enriching and confirming it. Fixed hours for classes have been abandoned, for if it is inadvisable to hold primary children to these, it is pure barbarity to attempt to do so with children of from 4 to 6 years. The activities in which children should engage can not be contained within the limitations prescribed by classes as commonly prevailing in kindergartens; hence in this preschool center the teaching is preferably incidental.

The child is respected. His nascent initiative, his spontaneity, his liberty are something sacred, which is not touched except to make it more beautiful.

Careful records are kept of anthropometric data and mental development, made at frequent intervals with a view to the distribution and arrangement of educational exercises.

The students have organized themselves into a cooperative body which is a small-scale reproduction of the Government of the Republic. An orchestra composed of 45 students has given concerts outside of the school, the most interesting of these being the one given at the broadcasting station of the newspaper *El Universal*. The Student Sanitary Brigade, with about a hundred members, is very well organized and has already rendered important service, as on the occasion of the interschool athletic meet last year, when its work was so active and intelligent that the press confused it with the better-known White Cross and Red Cross. Since last year the students have had exclusive charge of the school lunch, formerly served by outsiders, and the profits go to swell the funds of the society. They also manage a small school-supply business.

A small printing press and a photographic shop have been installed for the use of the school.

In the courtyard of one of the buildings a botanical garden has been planted, following closely the work laid out for the botany class. Necessary material has been provided for the class in practical agriculture. Although the school really has not enough available ground for this work, the sale of garden produce raised by the students in small plots last year has already brought in some money.

A hall has been fully equipped with necessary gymnastic apparatus. Last year the school won third place in the interschool meet, a stimulus which has served to make the students regard the gymnasium with favor and to greatly increase their participation in sports.

Last year, in spite of the efforts made to reduce the number of children without school facilities in the districts near the school, a large number were not enrolled because there was no room for them. Although not included in the budget of the normal school, registration was opened for afternoon classes in the assurance of the students' willingness to serve. Thus nine primary classes met during the whole year; senior students generously took charge of these classes and carried out a praiseworthy piece of work. The problem again presented itself this year and was solved in the same way; seven classes are taught by students who, as last year, receive no remuneration. The kindergarten students rendered a similar service by establishing afternoon divisions in several kindergartens. The students have also organized a cultural institution under the name of "People's University," which has charge of a night school for workingmen.

A service of home visitors has been established in order to teach hygiene of the home, child hygiene, and moral hygiene in the homes of the poor children who attend this school and live nearby. Some handicrafts, cooking, and laundering are also taught. The school has opened extension classes in machine embroidery, millinery, cutting and fitting, etc., which are attended by more than 200 women of the neighborhood having relatives in the school.

Last year six essays were submitted in a competition on the following topics:

(a) The project method.

(b) In what practical and effective manner ought students to aid workingmen and the rural population in their present efforts toward betterment?

The new spirit in education which is so evident in the reorganization of the normal schools shows itself also in other branches of instruction and gives promise of notable educational advances in Mexico during the next few years.

COLONIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA

COLONIZATION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC¹

THE project of Señor Manuel Montes de Oca for colonization on a vast scale in the Argentine Republic, with the fullest measure of cooperation as between the Government and the railway companies, was substantially advanced at the recent meeting between President Alvear and the representatives of the different enterprises.

In response to the invitation to the conference, issued by His Excellency through the Ministry of Agriculture, the following met Doctor Alvear and Government officials: Messrs. José A. Frias and Ronald Leslie, representing the central Argentine; Raul Lertora and Guillermo Leguisamo, representing the western; Fernando Guerrico and J. Eddy, representing the southern; Manuel Augusto Montes de Oca and Raul Zavalía, representing the Pacific; Ezequiel Ramos Mejía, representing the Entre Rios and northeast Argentine; and H. Cabrett and N. Rocha, representing the central Cordoba.

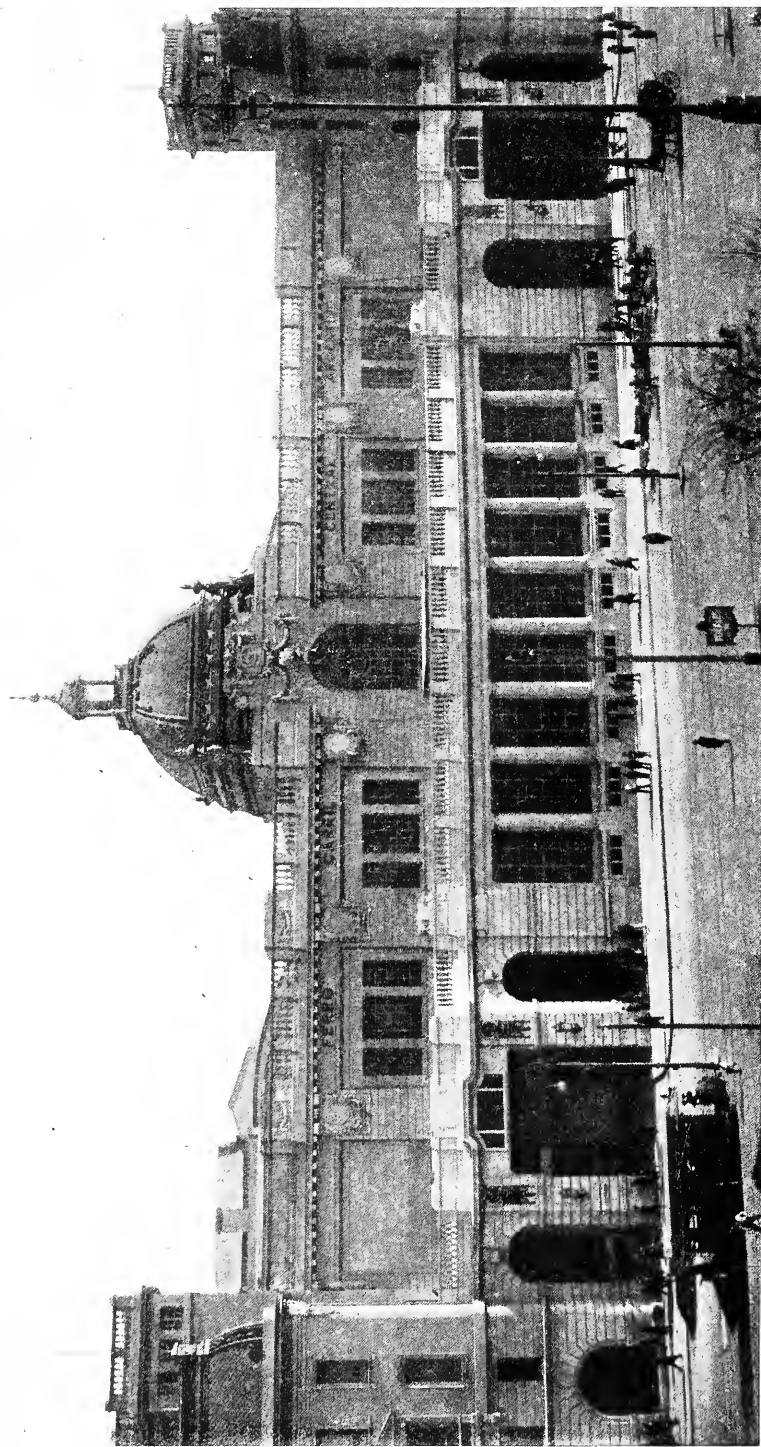
At the conference the railway representatives submitted a plan which met with the approval of the President and the Minister of Agriculture. The *Times of Argentina* gives the following outline of the companies' proposal:

The railway companies agree to form a joint organization for colonizing the lands served by their systems, for the benefit of agriculture in particular and the country in general. This organization will be known as the *Consorcio Ferrovionario de Colonización* and will be legally constituted as a company, to be managed by a board elected by the associated companies. The object of the consortium will be to bring families direct from abroad, subject, of course, to the immigration laws, and for the purpose of land settlement. Families already in the country who may wish to avail themselves of the scheme will be offered similar facilities to those accorded new arrivals.

The consortium will be the link between the National Government and foreign governments in all matters appertaining to colonization, and it will act as a technical instrument of colonization. All financial, commercial, or other entities with whom the need for contact in relation to immigration is necessary will meet the consortium, with whom such entities will conduct their business. Each company is to retain superintendence of colonies within its own particular sphere; this is to be done for its own account and financial responsibility, it being under obligation to provide the necessary funds, determine the area to be tilled, and undertake the choosing and purchase of lands to be used for colonization.

A special agreement will be reached between the consortium and a company in the event of the latter deciding to found a colony. The companies agree not to seek any profit in the resale of lands to the colonists, that point being an

¹ *The Review*, London, May, 1927, p. 198.



THE BUENOS AIRES STATION OF THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY

This railway is a member of the consortium

essential condition of the organization. When colonists are charged for land the price is not to exceed its cost price, plus the value of the buildings, installations, etc., plus 10 per cent of the total sum, this latter to serve as a reserve fund for incidental expenses. Long terms of payment will be accorded to settlers for purchases of land and installations, the property to remain under mortgage on transferring the title deeds to the purchaser. When the purchaser has paid 20 per cent of the total price of the land he will be given the title deeds by the respective company, the remainder to bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent interest and 1 per cent cumulative amortization annually, in accordance with the conditions established by the National Hypothecary Bank.

Arrangements have been made to advance funds to families abroad who may not have sufficient funds for the purpose of defraying the first year's working expenses after arrival here, the consortium to advance a sum sufficient for the purchase of indispensable working adjuncts, such as animals, poultry, etc. The amount advanced in these conditions is to be refunded by the settler from the proceeds of the first sales made by him and prior to his making the first payment on his land.

Cooperative societies will be organized in each colony by the consortium for the sale of provisions, etc., the object being to do away with the middleman and supply the colonists with cheap groceries, clothing, etc. A consignment section may also be opened by the consortium, to be used as a central deposit whence the colonists will be able to sell their produce, and reasonable sums will be advanced to the colonists on their harvests in storage, the consortium also being empowered to insure the crops and the homesteads, and to reinsure its policies, etc. When the colonies attain sufficient numerical importance the consortium will organize in each an urban center which will possess a church, school, police station, premises for the cooperative society, blacksmith and carpentry, etc.

The capital of the consortium will be fixed by the companies in proportionate ratio and will be made up of a first quota of 25 per cent, payable when the contract is signed, and with payment of the remaining quotas of 25 per cent each when such is deemed necessary, and within 90 days of the directors' meeting at which the recommendation is made. The companies will contribute to the capital in proportion to the mileage of their lines. The consortium will be constituted for 10 years from the date of signing the articles of foundation, and it can not be dissolved before that term except by the unanimous consent of the members. The consortium will be legally constituted in Buenos Aires and will be subject to the laws and keep its accounts and transact all its business in the language of the country.

In view of Argentina's increasing need of intelligent, capable, and thrifty colonists for the development of her enormous extension of agricultural land—which if satisfied would go far toward solving the latifundia problem—the outcome of this latest colonization scheme, which appears to be entirely practicable and promising, will be followed with close attention by all interested in the progress of that young colossus in the Pan American family of nations—Argentina.

ADMISSION OF IMMIGRANTS TO BRAZIL¹

Early in January, 1926, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs issued to Brazilian consular agents abroad instructions for the enforcement of the new congressional act of December 31, 1924,² and the ministerial order of June 30 1925,³ on immigration.

¹ Monthly Record of Migration, Inter. Labour Office, May, 1927, pp. 214-215.

² Cf. Ind. and Lab. Information, Vol. XIV, pp. 186-187.

³ Ibid. Vol. XVI, pp. 43-44.



THE IMMIGRANTS' HOSTEL

The circular letter states that with the exception of persons who have already resided in Brazil and have been absent less than six months, aliens desiring to enter the country as immigrants, i. e., second or third class passengers, must present for visa by the Brazilian consuls a certificate of good conduct and an identity card with photograph. The former document is to be drawn up by the authorities of the place where the person concerned has last resided for at least six months. The identity card must show the age, nationality, civil status, and occupation of its holder, with fingerprints and description of special marks.

Immigrants over 60 years of age are not allowed to enter Brazil unless they prove to the Brazilian consular authorities that they have sufficient resources to provide for their livelihood, or relatives or other persons in Brazil undertake to provide for their maintenance, and make a deposit with the police authorities of their place of residence in Brazil. Similarly, single women and children under 18 years of age are not allowed to land in Brazil unless they are sent for by a person duly authorized to do so, or prove that they carry on a useful occupation.

Brazilian consuls are required to verify the authenticity of the certificates and cards submitted for their visa, to grant visas only to emigrants proceeding to the ports indicated in the decree of December 31, 1924, and to see that intending emigrants do not embark on the ships of companies not authorized by the Land Settlement Service to transport emigrants. The list of such companies and of recruiting agencies authorized by the Land Settlement Service under the decree of December 31, 1924, has been forwarded to the consuls by the Federal Government. The circular points out that immigrants who settle anywhere in the country to carry on agriculture, industry, commerce, or any other useful occupation are guaranteed the free exercise of their activities, absolute freedom to work, provided they do not interfere with the public safety or health or the national customs, freedom of conscience and religion, and equality of treatment in the enjoyment of civil rights under the Brazilian laws.

Immigrants arriving at Rio de Janeiro are inspected at the *Ilha das Flores* by the immigration authorities and the police and medical officials. Their maintenance in the *hostel* on the island is free, including any medical treatment which they may require and the cost of disembarkation, all of which is provided by the State. The baggage, bedding, linen, etc., of immigrants arriving at the port of Rio de Janeiro are disinfected and the immigrants are provided with baths. Those who are suffering from transmissible diseases, venereal or other, but not epidemic, receive attention at the infirmary attached to the hostel on the *Ilha das Flores* before proceeding to their destination. A quarantine hospital and special treatment are provided for immigrants among whom an epidemic has broken out.⁴

⁴ *Diario Oficial do Estado da Bahia*, 19 March, 1926.

CARBONIFEROUS WEALTH IN VENE- ZUELA¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ MENDOZA

THE DEMAND for an article is sufficient in itself to create the industry which is to produce it; thus, for example, the growing need for nitrogen in Germany has created the industry of synthetic nitrogen manufacture for fertilizer; and likewise in Venezuela the daily increasing need of coal as fuel must ultimately determine the development of our coal industry, an undertaking already successfully initiated by action of the National Government.

But in the coal industry there must be taken into consideration not only the prospects offered by obligatory internal consumption of coal, but also the certainty of exporting it in considerable quantities both to neighboring and likewise distant countries, such as Argentina, which is a large consumer of coal and a probable purchaser of what we might offer in exchange for her high-grade wheat flour, a commodity which we import in great quantity.

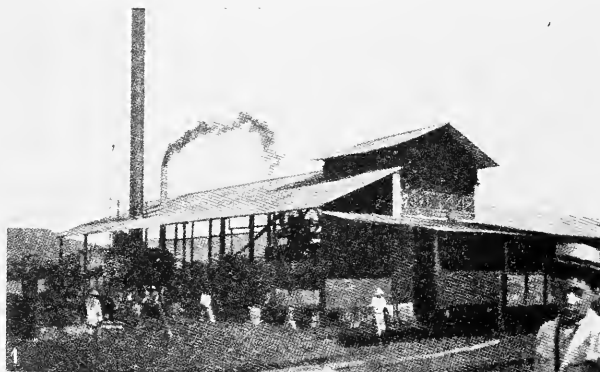
In this sense our coal industry, including its probable exportation, becomes an element which would serve as a basis of exchange with that southern mart, in which we may also be able to sell our excess of Arayan and Coche salt, petroleum, asphalt and various other products of the subsoil. A careful study of the subject should prove the possibility of placing our coal on the Argentine market with reciprocal advantage to both countries.

Apart from this probability, the sale of Venezuelan coal in our own ports is more possible of realization to-day than ever before, owing to the extraordinary number of ships which dock here en route to Pacific ports as well as on their return. In all Pacific ports, including Panama, there is a constant demand for coal, so that the sale of Venezuelan coal in some of them for consumption in the several enterprises in need of this commodity should not be difficult.

Moreover, despite the keen competition between the coal and petroleum industries, the product of the latter of which is now so

¹ From *Ciencias*, November, 1926. Caracas, Venezuela.

universally used, coal will never be entirely displaced by petroleum in that large number of industries in which, owing to their very nature, petroleum could not be substituted even were the latter offered at a greatly reduced price. Indeed, experts on the subject opine that such enterprises will have to submit willingly or unwillingly to considerable price advances in coal which will inevitably come as a



Courtesy of "Venezuela en 1925"

**NARICUAL COAL
MINE, VENEZUELA**

Plant for making briquets
of the high-grade coal
obtained from the exten-
sive deposits in this mine

consequence of repeated strikes by the miners who even now are seeking higher wages and the reduction of their working hours.

In any case, national consumption, which sooner or later must increase, it being at present almost impossible to meet the demand for fuel with charcoal alone, especially in Caracas where it is bringing as high as 35 centimes of a bolivar per kilogram, will be amply sufficient

**A PILE OF BRIQUETS
MADE FROM NAR-
ICUAL COAL**



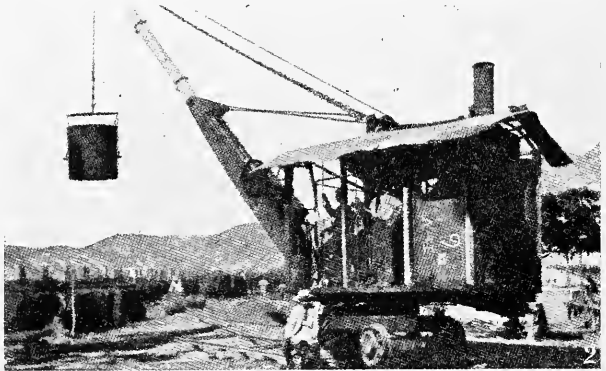
Courtesy of "Venezuela en 1925"

to maintain the active working of at least the two coal-producing zones of Coro and Guanta, from which the product is at present being extracted.

Due to the denudation of all forests near the centers of population, charcoal can now be obtained only from remote districts and at correspondingly high prices. The retail price for charcoal at present is

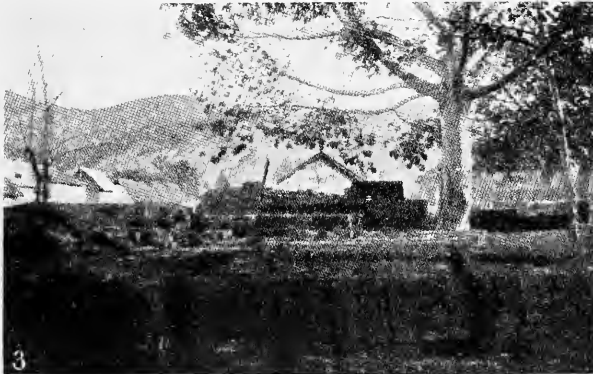
30 centimes per kilogram, or 300 bolivars a ton (\$60.00), which is four times the price of imported coal. This fact alone shows the impossibility of continuing the use of charcoal as fuel. And when, because of the urgent need to conserve the remainder of our forests, the most drastic means are employed, namely, the absolute prohibition of wood as fuel, the consumption of charcoal will cease entirely.

CRANE USED IN
LOADING NARI-
CUAL COAL



Courtesy of "Venezuela en 1925"

That there will be a demand for coal in the immediate future is therefore beyond any manner of doubt, and in the light of this assurance the action of the National Executive, as shown in the recent development in the Guanta, in the Naricual, and Capiricual mines, is specially praiseworthy. The improvement already effected is clearly evident in the quality of the product as well as in the



COAL AWAITING
SHIPMENT AT THE
SHELTERED HAR-
BOR OF GUANTA

Courtesy of "Venezuela en 1925"

methods employed, thanks to which the possibility of offering the coal at a price which will permit of its use throughout the country is constantly becoming more assured, as likewise the feasibility of offering it in the various forms needed for consumption in the foundry, by the railroads, or in the home kitchen, this last requiring the most widespread demonstration in order to make clear the advantages of coal over charcoal.

The use of the national product has, moreover, for some years begun to replace the imported variety formerly employed in a number of national enterprises, for which very high prices were paid, to say nothing of the losses incurred by the uncertainty of prompt delivery.

The prospects of the collieries mentioned are most promising from every point of view. On the one hand, the grade of coal produced has proved to be excellent, with heat potentialities comparable with the Cardiff type and similar mining centers. Moreover, the known extension of the deposits assures an almost inexhaustible production sufficient not only to meet internal needs, but to maintain an enormous exportation, even taking into consideration extensive industrial development in the near future, with all the corresponding benefits which such exportation would bring.

Granted, as is anticipated, a high grade of perfection in the working and production of these extensive coal mines and the immediate acceptance of the product by the national consumer—above all, for kitchen use—the exploitation of the coal deposits known to exist in other sections of Venezuela would be unnecessary for many years to come, concentrating for the present all interest and efficiency in the Naricual mines, which fortunately could not be better located, with respect to results, and these results would be still greater were modern methods, such as those in use in England and other coal-producing countries adopted.

To realize what these mines signify in the wealth of the nation, even at the height of petroleum production—an actual important competitor of coal—one need only to consider their exceptional location, but a few kilometers from the sea, where inevitably the merchant fleets of the world must pass, fleets whose ships may anchor securely and conveniently in the broad, quiet harbor of Guanta, a harbor almost without an equal and one for which nature has done so much that there is little left to be desired.

Venezuela has in these mines a fortune beyond compare; mines which some day will supply all the coal required by the industry of the Caribbean countries; and, because of these mines, coal will become the most important and workable of Venezuelan commodities.

BRAZIL'S THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AS A REPUBLIC¹

IF THE FIRST 100 years are the hardest, the Republic of Brazil may be expected to give an exceptionally brilliant account of herself after 1988, for already, during the first 38 years of the Republic, Brazil has made progress perhaps unequaled on the South American Continent.

President Washington Luis, who recently addressed the Thirteenth Congress of the Republic of Brazil, is the thirteenth Brazilian President. During the 38 years since 1888, the last year of the monarchy in this country, 12 presidents preceded Washington Luis as the head of the Government, an epoch in which the people of Brazil began to find themselves, to become accustomed to the liberties and advantages of government by the people, to inaugurate political, social, commercial, and industrial activities which will carry them far among nations.

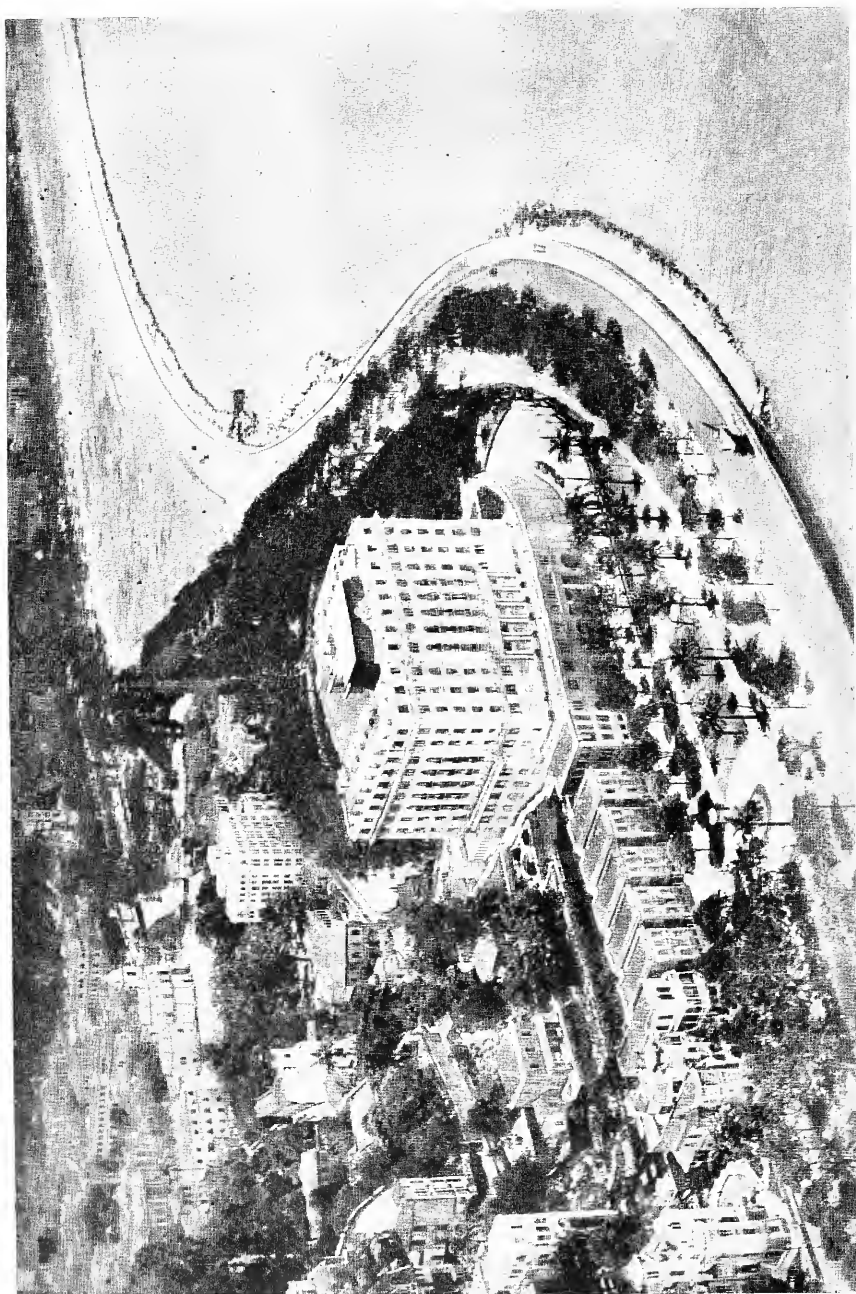
The actual material growth of the country since 1888, as outlined in the preface of the presidential message, is interesting not only from the standpoint of past performance, but indicates what may be done by Brazil in the future. The first 100 years are perhaps the hardest, and during the first 38, Brazil has taken some hard knocks and weathered them successfully. Some of the statistics taken from the presidential message of Washington Luis follow:

In 1888 Brazil's population was 13,788,872, divided among 348 cities and 916 municipalities; to-day the population is 36,870,972. Cities number 880, and municipalities 1,407. There were 8,157 schools in 1888, compared with 25,000 to-day, and there were 258,000 students compared with to-day's enrollment of 1,455,000. Newspapers numbered 533 then, compared with 2,376 now.

The contract for the construction of the port of Santos had just been let when the monarchial régime ended. Brazil now has eight modernly equipped ports—namely, Manáos, Pará, Recife, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Rio Grande, and Porto Alegre—with approximately 16,000 meters of docks. Exports during 1888 totaled 597,562 tons, valued at £21,714,000 sterling. Last year's exports aggregated 1,852,642 tons, valued at £93,974,000 sterling. During the same period the value of imports increased from £19,724,000 to £79,272,000, or about \$396,360,000.

Agricultural production in 1888 was valued at 500,000 contos (1 conto, about \$546), reaching the figure of 8,100,000 contos in 1925. In the last year of the monarchy there were 626 industrial establish-

¹ *Brazilian American*, May 14, 1927.



Courtesy of Ilustração Brasileira

AERIAL VIEW OF PART OF THE BEAUTIFUL ESPLANADE DRIVE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

ments in the country, with a capital of 377,560 and a production of 507,093 contos; in 1919, the last year for which the official figures are available, the number of industrial establishments was 13,336, the capital 1,815,156 contos, and the production 2,989,176 contos; upon which figures the official estimate of the industrial capital and production of Brazil in 1926 is placed at 7,200,000 contos.

Progress in the development of public works includes: Highways, from 360 kilometers to 53,248 kilometers; railroads, from 9,332 kilometers to 31,300 kilometers; telegraph lines, from 18,022 kilometers to 82,213 kilometers; telegraph stations, from 173 to 4,592; telegrams handled annually, from 567,935 to 15,162,739, or a total of 259,062,277 words.

Yellow fever, a menace in the early days of the Republic, has been completely stamped out. The death rate in Brazil has been lowered from between 27 and 29 per thousand in 1903, the year in which the decisive and energetic battle against yellow fever began, to between 15.96 and 17.50 in 1926.

The development of public improvements in the various cities of the nation was not, of course, outlined by the President, but its magnitude is plainly seen in the Federal capital, São Paulo, and other municipalities of Brazil. The United States of Brazil has made a splendid record during the first 38 years of its existence and may be counted on to keep pace with all competitors in the progress of nations.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

FISCAL YEAR 1926-27

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief Statistician, Pan American Union

ACCORDING to statistics of the United States Department of Commerce, the value of the total trade of the United States with the 20 republics of Latin America for the fiscal year 1926-27, ended June 30, amounted to \$1,823,139,388. Compared with the preceding fiscal year, there was a slight decline in both imports and exports. The following statistics demonstrate the distribution and relative changes: 1925-26, imports, \$1,008,633,001; exports, \$841,228,090; total trade, \$1,849,861,091.

1926-27, imports, \$995,592,913; exports, \$827,546,475; total trade, \$1,823,139,388. A decrease in imports in 1926-27 is shown of \$13,040,088; and in exports of \$13,681,615; or a decrease in total trade of \$26,721,703.

The tables following give the figures of United States trade, by values, with the various countries of Latin America. They also show the percentage of increase or decrease in each case.

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended June 30

IMPORTS

| Countries of origin | 1926 | 1927 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Mexico..... | \$168,668,773 | \$154,392,598 | -8.46 |
| Guatemala..... | 15,912,429 | 8,522,074 | -46.44 |
| Salvador..... | 3,668,263 | 1,933,801 | -47.28 |
| Honduras..... | 9,705,717 | 8,836,703 | -8.95 |
| Nicaragua..... | 6,918,018 | 3,719,362 | -46.23 |
| Costa Rica..... | 6,037,318 | 6,231,987 | +3.22 |
| Panama..... | 5,923,395 | 5,524,660 | -6.73 |
| Cuba..... | 227,484,427 | 266,575,857 | +17.18 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 8,369,491 | 9,950,320 | +18.88 |
| Haiti..... | 1,632,498 | 1,220,273 | -24.63 |
| North American Republics..... | 454,320,329 | 466,917,635 | +2.77 |
| Argentina..... | 85,958,456 | 83,480,960 | -2.88 |
| Bolivia ¹ | 149,915 | 257,639 | +71.85 |
| Brazil..... | 244,874,242 | 213,502,428 | -12.81 |
| Chile..... | 84,173,948 | 63,854,359 | -24.13 |
| Colombia..... | 63,800,494 | 107,660,615 | +68.74 |
| Ecuador..... | 9,154,054 | 5,084,153 | -44.46 |
| Paraguay ¹ | 382,207 | 911,836 | +138.57 |
| Peru..... | 23,852,656 | 18,935,154 | -20.61 |
| Uruguay..... | 19,807,290 | 11,098,209 | -43.96 |
| Venezuela..... | 22,159,410 | 23,889,895 | +7.80 |
| South American Republics..... | 554,312,672 | 528,675,278 | -4.62 |
| Total Latin America..... | 1,008,633,001 | 995,592,913 | -1.29 |

EXPORTS

| Countries of destination | 1926 | 1927 | Increase or decrease per cent |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mexico..... | \$140,080,494 | \$122,068,266 | -12.85 |
| Guatemala..... | 10,527,569 | 10,737,353 | +1.99 |
| Salvador..... | 9,625,176 | 7,808,226 | -18.87 |
| Honduras..... | 8,414,756 | 7,832,144 | -6.92 |
| Nicaragua..... | 7,273,541 | 5,937,285 | -18.37 |
| Costa Rica..... | 6,223,773 | 6,710,621 | +7.82 |
| Panama..... | 30,489,578 | 32,808,108 | +7.60 |
| Cuba..... | 182,903,618 | 167,676,936 | -13.79 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 16,549,712 | 16,500,302 | -0.29 |
| Haiti..... | 12,624,472 | 10,162,290 | -19.50 |
| North American Republics..... | 424,712,689 | 378,241,531 | -10.94 |
| Argentina..... | 147,268,301 | 150,122,189 | +1.93 |
| Bolivia ¹ | 5,407,555 | 4,543,712 | -15.97 |
| Brazil..... | 83,444,143 | 111,072,480 | +33.10 |
| Chile..... | 46,405,821 | 41,669,713 | -10.20 |
| Colombia..... | 47,120,035 | 49,503,197 | +5.05 |
| Ecuador..... | 6,508,612 | 4,891,510 | -24.84 |
| Paraguay ¹ | 836,034 | 1,057,461 | +26.48 |
| Peru..... | 26,492,216 | 27,509,367 | +3.83 |
| Uruguay..... | 21,628,327 | 24,759,007 | +14.47 |
| Venezuela..... | 31,404,357 | 34,176,308 | +8.82 |
| South American Republics..... | 416,515,401 | 449,304,944 | +7.87 |
| Total Latin America..... | 841,228,090 | 827,546,475 | -1.62 |

¹ United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay, but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

NEW RAILROAD BRANCH.—A branch line from Caleufú to Arizona constructed by the Western Railroad was opened to traffic early last May. This branch line serves three stations in the territory of La Pampa and the station at Arizona in the Province of San Luis, thus opening up a rich and fertile agricultural region in addition to a section of about 60,000 hectares of land laid out in market and seed gardens.

NEW BROADCASTING STATION.—The new broadcasting station LOS, constructed by the municipality of Buenos Aires at Núñez, was opened on May 23. This station operates on a wave length of 285.70 meters.

GACETA ALGODONERA.—This interesting publication on cotton recently celebrated the third anniversary of its founding. During these three years the review has grown and increased its circulation in a very satisfactory manner. At the sesquicentennial exposition in Philadelphia last year the *Gaceta Algodonera* (Cotton Gazette) was awarded the honor prize and gold medal for its collection of beautifully bound volumes, and for its fine collection of cotton samples, numbering 1,200, all of which were grown in northern Argentina.

EXPORT VALUES.—The following table, showing exports and values for the first five months of the present year, is made from figures published by the National Statistical Department:

Exports

[Value in gold pesos]

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Livestock products: | | |
| Live animals..... | 5, 238, 372 | |
| Meat..... | 54, 150, 851 | |
| Hides..... | 31, 161, 785 | |
| Wool..... | 50, 472, 703 | |
| Milk products..... | 9, 761, 859 | |
| Livestock by-products..... | 14, 054, 870 | |
| | 164, 840, 440 | |
| Agricultural products: | | |
| Grain..... | 284, 753, 349 | |
| Flour..... | 9, 498, 827 | |
| Others..... | 2, 519, 224 | |
| | 296, 771, 400 | |
| Forestal products..... | 10, 249, 538 | |
| Others..... | 4, 846, 116 | |
| | 476, 707, 494 | |

BOLIVIA

PUBLIC WORKS FOR ORURO.—The Committee on Public Works and Sanitation of Oruro has approved the proposal of a German firm to lay a conduit for bringing drinking water from Calacala to Oruro at a cost of £21,228.

SHOE FACTORY.—The Zamora shoe factory operating in Oruro, the second largest shoe manufacturing concern in Bolivia, has been converted into a stock company called the *Fábrica Nacional de Calzado Zamora*, according to a resolution of the last regular meeting of shareholders. The capital was at the same time increased to 1,200,000 bolivianos, in shares of 100 bolivianos each. Of these shares 7,730 have already been subscribed and the remaining 4,270 shares will be placed on the market as soon as the statutes of the new company are approved by the Government.

BRAZIL

OIL IN MINAS GERAES.—The Government of the State of Minas has sent an engineer to test the oil fields recently discovered near Alfenas and in the municipality of Campos Geraes. As the distance between the two recent oil discoveries is only 48 kilometers in a straight line it is believed that they belong to the same oil-bearing stratum.

DIAMOND MINE CONCESSION.—The *Brazil Ferro Carril* for June 2, 1927, states that the firm of Bernard Baudier & Sons has obtained a 30-year concession to operate the black diamond mines of the Piranha district of Bahia. These mines are valued at \$50,000,000.

POPULATION OF BRAZIL IN 1926.—According to statistics furnished by the Statistical Bureau the population of Brazil on December 31, 1926, totaled 36,870,972, divided among the States, Territory, and Federal District as follows:

Alagóas, 1,117,045; Amazonas, 409,699; Bahia, 3,859,241; Ceará, 1,520,335; Federal District, 1,360,586; Espírito Santo, 587,451; Goyaz, 640,491; Maranhão, 1,047,206; Matto-Grosso, 312,661; Minas Geraes, 6,902,511; Pará, 1,269,344; Parahyba do Norte, 1,193,260; Paraná, 870,255; Pernambuco, 2,617,310; Piahy, 738,740; Rio de Janeiro, 1,844,304; Rio Grande do Norte, 666,903; Rio Grande do Sul, 2,683,683; Santa Catharina, 847,656; São Paulo, 5,751,822; Sergipe, 524,095; Acre Territory, 106,374.

FILM ON BRAZILIAN COAL.—A film on Brazilian coal made by order of the Minister of Communications was recently completed and shown in Rio de Janeiro. It is believed that the Brazilian coal industry might be developed into a larger and more profitable business if the means of transportation from the mines were improved. This phase of the subject is made clear in the film, which shows various railway engines, steamers, and other machines using Brazilian coal, as well as the mines and other subjects of interest.

AIR MAIL.—The Director General of the Post Office Department announced that on June 1, 1927, a regular air mail service would be instituted between Rio de Janeiro and the port cities of southern Brazil by the Condor Syndicate. The syndicate is to keep a record of the amount, classes, and weight of the mail transported as well as the postal revenue thereon.

SECOND AUTOMOBILE SHOW.—The Second Exposition of Motor Vehicles and Highways is to be held in November of this year in Rio de Janeiro under the auspices of the Automobile Club of Brazil. In a meeting of the organization committee it was decided that an area of six to eight thousand square meters would be necessary for the exposition (square meter equals 10.8 square feet).

CHILE

IMPORTANT TRANSACTION IN STEEL INDUSTRY.—An important commercial operation has recently been concluded by which the Electric Siderurgical & Industrial Co. of Valdivia, a Chilean concern, has purchased the siderurgical plant at Corral and all its dependencies, from a French company. This transaction is considered to be noteworthy in connection with the process of building up in Chile a great iron and steel industry, since the recent acquisition includes valuable supplies of iron ore from Tofo as well as the plant at Corral. The purchase price, which was 3,250,000 pesos, covered sites, wharves, railways, furnaces and equipment, buildings, workshops, rolling mills, electric power station of 2,100 horsepower, houses for employees, large stocks of materials and general stores, warehouses, Government forest and land concessions, and a contract for the supply of 100,000 tons per annum of Tofo iron ore, which the Bethlehem-Chile Iron Mines Co. will deliver placed on board in Cruz Grande. The French company retains a considerable share in the Chilean concern.

HIGHWAY BULLETIN.—Under the title of *Boletín de Caminos* the General Bureau of Highways and Bridges of the Chilean Government has begun to issue a publication for the purpose of informing the personnel in its employment of the standards which it is setting up for the improvement of public roads. The *Bulletin* will also report Chilean achievements in highway construction.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS ON NITRATE RAILROADS.—Upon request of the Government the representatives of the railways in the nitrate region agreed on freight reductions which went into effect July 1. These ranged from 15 to 18.50 per cent on nitrate, 10 to 15 per cent on petroleum, and 10 to 15 per cent on coal.

POWDERED COAL.—Experiments made at the Government railway shops near Santiago last May indicate the possibility of using the powdered coal obtained from Chilean mines to replace the petroleum

now imported as fuel for the nitrate industry at a cost of 100,000,000 pesos annually. Heat as intense as that given by petroleum was obtained from the powdered coal, which is now usually thrown into the sea as refuse.

COLOMBIA

COLOMBIAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.—According to a statement given the press of Bogotá by Mr. William Boaz, commercial attaché of the United States in Colombia, the total value of exports from Colombia to the United States during the month of April, 1927, amounted to \$7,300,000, and the exports from the United States to Colombia totaled \$4,000,000, the difference of more than three millions being in favor of Colombia.

The total importation of coffee into the United States during the same month was 126,999,000 pounds, with a value of \$23,843,000. Of these figures, 21,550,000 pounds, with a value of \$5,570,000, were imported from Colombia, a proportion of almost 20 per cent of the total.

PRIZE FOR COLOMBIAN TOBACCO.—In the International Exposition of Tobacco held in London in May, 1927, the product presented by the *Compañía Colombiana de Tabaco* was awarded second prize. Over 60 producers and manufacturers of tobacco, representing 14 countries, attended the exposition. Only two prizes were offered, the first one being awarded to an English concern.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ZOOTECHNOLOGY.—By decree signed on June 4, 1927, the National Government of Colombia created in the Department of Industry a new Bureau of Agriculture and Zootechnology. This bureau will be responsible for everything pertaining to the organization, promotion, and protection of agriculture and livestock, agronomic surveys, and the betterment of agricultural production throughout the country in general. The bureau will be under a general directorship, and will include the following sections: Agriculture, Livestock and Animal Industries, Economy and Statistics, Agricultural Education, and Meteorology. The same decree creates within the Department of Labor a bureau of publications, which will be in charge of the preparation and distribution of all the printed matter of the department and all pamphlets and literature for the teaching and dissemination of agricultural science.

THE CAMBAO HIGHWAY.—The Department of Public Works was granted an appropriation of 490,000 pesos to complete the Cambao highway uniting Bogotá with the Magdalena River. Traffic between Bogotá and Cambao will be opened early in August, the work on the last stretch of the road being now carried on with great activity.

LOANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.—See page 925.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to statistics quoted by President Jiménez in his message to Congress on May 1, 1927, the total value of Costa Rican foreign trade during 1926 was 131,152,627 colones, 75,848,719 colones representing exports and 55,303,908 colones imports. The chief articles exported were as follows:

| Article | Value in colones |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Coffee..... | 42, 495, 877 |
| Bananas..... | 25, 682, 730 |
| Cacao..... | 3, 297, 423 |
| Gold, silver, and minerals..... | 2, 082, 034 |
| Other articles..... | 2, 290, 655 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total..... | 75, 848, 719 |

INCREASE IN RAILWAY BUSINESS.—Indicative of the growing number of passengers and volume of freight being transported by the railways of Costa Rica each year are the following figures taken from the auditors' annual report of the Pacific Railway, one of the important roads in operation in that country:

| Year | Receipts | Expenditures | Net receipts |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Colones</i> | <i>Colones</i> | <i>Colones</i> |
| 1923..... | 1, 808, 244 | 1, 701, 404 | 106, 840 |
| 1924..... | 1, 755, 986 | 1, 535, 796 | 220, 190 |
| 1925..... | 2, 132, 377 | 1, 715, 108 | 417, 268 |
| 1926..... | 2, 233, 578 | 1, 781, 176 | 452, 402 |

CUBA

SUGAR CROP.—President Machado, following the suggestion of the Secretary of Agriculture, has issued a decree declaring that sugar grinding should not commence in the different mills of the Republic until January 1, 1928, thus allowing a safe interval in which to complete the sale of the last sugar crop before the new crop is available. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—On June 14 last the steamer *Coamo*, of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co., arrived in the port of Santo Domingo. With the arrival of this steamer a new and important steamship service was commenced between Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, and New York. Weekly trips will be made by the *Coamo* and her sister ship the *San Lorenzo*. These ships have a displacement of 10,400 tons, a normal speed of 15½ knots per hour, and a maximum speed of 17 knots; they carry 285 first-class passengers and 98 second class, and are luxuriously fitted, having several de luxe cabins with beds instead of bunks.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—The Government has made preliminary arrangements for the agricultural development of a large tract of land in the Province of Samaná, about 12 kilometers from the coastal town of Sabana de la Mar. The land thus designated for colonization will be allotted to both native and foreign farmers.

ECUADOR

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—Approximately 3,387,000 sucres have been appropriated by the Government, through special decrees, for public works. Of this amount 1,378,000 sucres were allotted for roads, distributed as follows: 180,000 sucres for the Ibarra-Tulcán highway; 120,000 sucres for the Quito-Guamote highway; 84,000 sucres for roads in the Province of Azuay; 60,000 sucres for the Zaruma-Loja road; 24,000 sucres for the Riobamba-Baños road; 180,000 sucres for the San Juan-Guaranda-Babahoyo highway; 192,000 sucres for the Quito-Chone highway; 60,000 sucres for the Santo Domingo-Esmeraldas highway; and 440,000 sucres for general improvements on the roads throughout the Republic. The appropriation for railroads was 1,842,000 sucres in all, distributed in the following manner: 120,000 for El Oro Railroad; 60,000 for the Ambato-Curaray Railroad; 162,000 sucres for the Bahía-Chone Railroad; 1,100,000 sucres for the Puerto Bolívar-Loja Railroad; 500,000 sucres for the railroad to the coast; 1,000,000 sucres for the Sibamba-Cuenca Railroad; and 910,000 sucres for the Quito-Esmeraldas Railroad.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.—In the Juján district the first agricultural cooperative society has been organized among the farmers of that section.

NEW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A new construction company has been organized in Guayaquil by native capitalists. One of the first undertakings of the new company was to take part in the competition for plans for the new building for the Vicente Rocafuerte School. This edifice, which will be erected in Guayaquil, will be one of the finest structures of its kind in that city.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to statistics given by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report for the year 1926, the total value of the exports from Guatemala during 1926 was 28,968,049 quetzales and the value of imports 21,084,179 quetzales, the percentage of foreign trade with the various countries being as follows:

| <i>Percentage of imports</i> | | <i>Percentage of exports</i> | |
|------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| England..... | 12. 74 | Germany..... | 31. 65 |
| Germany..... | 12. 22 | Holland..... | 8. 78 |
| Mexico..... | 9. 29 | United States..... | 53. 87 |
| United States..... | 54. 10 | Various countries..... | 5. 70 |
| Various countries..... | 11. 65 | | |

CONTRACT WITH UNITED FRUIT CO.—On May 2, 1927, following the introduction of various amendments, the contract drawn up by the United Fruit Co. with the Government of Guatemala on November 7, 1924, was approved by Congress, being signed by President Chacón on May 4, 1927. The contract, the full text of which is printed in *El Guatemalteco* of May 9, 1927, is for a period of 25 years and provides among other things for the rental of certain lands in the Department of Izabal by the company, the establishment of a port in the Amatique Gulf, the construction of a portable wireless station at Livingston, the building of such telephone, railway, and car lines as the company may deem necessary, and exemption from all Government duties or other taxes. The Government will receive the sum of \$14,000 yearly as rental for the lands, \$12 for each mahogany or cedar tree cut down, and 1 cent for each bunch of bananas exported; it also reserves the right to grant similar concessions to other companies.

ARBOR DAY.—Arbor day was celebrated throughout Guatemala on May 29, 1927, important among the events taking place in Guatemala City being the opening of the Exposition of Native Woods of which mention was made in last month's issue.

HAITI

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—During April and May, 15 agricultural and industrial fairs were held in various parts of the Republic. The quality of the exhibits was higher this year than last and an increased interest was shown by the public, it being estimated that 10,000 persons attended these fairs. Prizes approximating 10,000 gourdes were paid to the exhibitors. The idea of these rural fairs is to create competition by bringing together and selecting the best products of different farmers, and it is hoped to have them become a permanent part of the educational system. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver.*)

HONDURAS

CANDY AND CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES.—The *Gaceta Oficial* in its issues of May 24, 25, and 28, 1927, published accounts of concessions granted to three companies to manufacture candies and confections in Honduras, in La Ceiba, San Pedro Sula, and Tegucigalpa, respectively. Each company will employ Honduran labor and teach the business to a certain number of Hondurans.

MEXICO

HELPING THE SMALL FARMERS.—In order to help the small farmers who own and cultivate communal lands President Calles has issued instructions to the effect that all agricultural products consumed by the different departments and agencies of the Federal Government shall be bought directly from the small farmers of the com-

munal cooperative groups instead of securing them from regular merchants as was customary in the past. This measure will enable the small farmers to sell practically all their crops and will also protect them from speculators and competitors.

THE COFFEE CROP IN 1926.—The *Boletín de Economía y Estadística* of the Department of Agriculture, in its issue of April 20, 1927, published the following preliminary estimate of the 1926 coffee crop:

| Zones and States | Areas | Average yield | Production |
|------------------------------|----------|---------------|------------|
| | Hectares | Kilograms | Kilograms |
| North | 3,438 | 550 | 1,892,735 |
| San Luis Potosí | 3,427 | 550 | 1,886,435 |
| Tamaulipas | 11 | 572 | 6,300 |
| Gulf | 26,681 | 493 | 13,157,760 |
| Tabasco | 1,053 | 554 | 584,050 |
| Veracruz | 25,628 | 490 | 12,573,710 |
| North Pacific: Nayarit | 512 | 702 | 359,550 |
| South Pacific | 18,296 | 473 | 8,660,684 |
| Colima | 426 | 371 | 158,250 |
| Chiapas | 13,005 | 496 | 6,457,955 |
| Guerrero | 678 | 452 | 306,524 |
| Oaxaca | 4,187 | 415 | 1,787,955 |
| Central | 6,120 | 535 | 3,278,766 |
| Hidalgo | 2,657 | 576 | 1,531,000 |
| Jalisco | 516 | 553 | 285,675 |
| Mexico | 482 | 309 | 149,352 |
| Michoacán | 559 | 710 | 387,270 |
| Morelos | 113 | 551 | 62,300 |
| Puebla | 1,793 | 475 | 853,169 |
| Total | 55,047 | 496 | 27,349,495 |

1 hectare, 2.47 acres; 1 kilogram, 2.2 pounds.

GROWTH OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.—According to a report of the Department of National Statistics, published in *El Universal*, of Mexico City, for June 1, 1927, the textile industry has shown a remarkable growth during recent years. The fact that the textile industry is in harmony with the racial aptitudes of the Mexican people is said to be responsible, in part, for the development of that branch of industry. The following figures give an idea of its progress:

| Year | 1921 | 1925 |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Number of factories | 121 | 130 |
| Looms | 28,409 | 30,800 |
| Spindles | 770,945 | 831,524 |
| Cotton consumed | kilos. 39,924,235 | 40,996,834 |
| Sales | pesos. 93,341,985 | 108,395,604 |
| Number of workers | 38,227 | 43,199 |

NICARAGUA

AGRICULTURAL CONCESSION.—The Government has granted to a concessionary the right to purchase 20,000 hectares of agricultural land on the Atlantic coast, on which land the concessionary is to be

permitted to construct a railway of the same gauge as the Pacific Railway of Nicaragua, and roads similar to Government roads. He may also construct private telegraph, telephone, and wireless systems, which in time of need are to be placed at the disposal of the Government.

CIGAR FACTORY.—The Government and an individual have signed a 10-year contract for the establishment by the latter of a cigar and cigarette factory in Managua, with branches elsewhere, for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes from Nicaraguan tobacco. Machinery for an output of not less than 60,000 cigarettes daily may be imported free of duty, as well as paper for wrappers, foil, and boxes. The concessionary is permitted to establish tobacco plantations to the amount of 25 manzanas of special tobacco annually in the Departments of Masaya, Rivas, Carazo, or Granada but may not sell the tobacco therefrom unless previously turned into a finished product in his factory.

PANAMA

INCREASE IN EXPORTATION DURING JUNE.—According to the following statistics given by the press, there was a striking increase in exports through the port of Colón during the first two weeks of June as compared to the total exports of the month of May:

| Products | May 1-31 | Value | June 1-15 | Value |
|------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Bananas (bunches)..... | 203, 918 | <i>Balboas</i> 122, 657 | 139, 885 | <i>Balboas</i> 92, 077 |
| Coconuts | 259, 500 | 10, 808 | 437, 932 | 11, 016 |
| Other products (pounds)..... | 2, 028 | 1, 823 | 696 | 2, 351 |

PARAGUAY

NATIONAL MOTION-PICTURE FILM.—According to the press, arrangements are being made with representatives of an Argentine motion-picture company to formulate plans for filming various phases of Paraguayan life. Divided into 12 parts, the picture will depict general aspects of Paraguay from the standpoint of history, topography, flora, fauna, and communications; a general view of Asunción; commercial and industrial life in Asunción; national industries; the work and influence of the Bureau of Agriculture; activities of the Agricultural Bank; colonization; rural life; public instruction, and the work of the Department of War and Navy.

NEW TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.—Information has been recently received that three new ships are being placed in service by the Montevideo (Uruguay)-Corumbá (Brazil) steamship line. Stops for passengers and freight will be made at Asunción and Puerto Murthinho. The course is up the Río de la Plata, Paraná and Paraguay Rivers.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SERVICE.—By an executive decree of May 12, 1927, automatic telephone service was adopted for use in Paraguay.

PERU

NEW HIGHWAY.—The last 15 kilometers of the highway between Lima and Huacho were finished last May, thus completing this important new automobile road, which offers many advantages toward the development of commerce and agriculture in that section. The drive over the new road, which passes through the mountains, takes about six hours.

LUBRICATING OILS.—One of the large oil companies operating in Peru has announced that its refinery at Talara is now manufacturing all classes of lubricating oils for automobiles and other industrial uses.

GUANO INDUSTRY.—During the year ended March 31, 1927, the Peruvian Guano Co., a semiofficial entity exploiting the guano islands off the coast of Peru for the account of the National Government, extracted 75,458 tons of this fertilizer.

WIRELESS STATION AT YURIMAGUAS.—On May 24, 1927, a wireless telegraphic station was opened for public service in the town of Yurimaguas.

NEW WHARF AT QUILCA.—The Government has approved a contract for the construction of a wharf costing 10,000 Peruvian pounds at Quilca. The contracting company is granted the privilege of exploiting the wharf for a period of 25 years, commencing from the date on which the wharf is opened to public service. The time allowed for building this wharf is two years.

AGRICULTURAL BANK.—See page 926.

SALVADOR

EXPORTATION OF COFFEE FROM SALVADOREAN PORTS.—The following figures on coffee exports during April, 1927, were given the press of Salvador by the Ministry of Finance, figures indicating number of bags of 120 pounds:

| Destination | Ports | | | Total |
|--------------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------|
| | Acajutla | La Libertad | La Unión | |
| Germany..... | 15,457 | 6,403 | 2,859 | 24,719 |
| Belgium..... | 476 | 100 | 875 | 1,451 |
| Chile..... | 1,465 | 40 | ----- | 1,505 |
| Cuba..... | 471 | 475 | 50 | 996 |
| Denmark..... | 850 | 150 | 700 | 1,700 |
| Spain..... | 1,470 | 150 | 476 | 2,096 |
| United States..... | 1,155 | 2,298 | 2,997 | 6,450 |
| Finland..... | 700 | ----- | 150 | 850 |
| France..... | 430 | 300 | 1,943 | 2,673 |
| Great Britain..... | 920 | 405 | 43 | 1,368 |
| Holland..... | 7,743 | 1,059 | 1,634 | 10,436 |
| Italy..... | 5,625 | 1,225 | 2,309 | 9,159 |
| Norway..... | 750 | ----- | 3,100 | 3,850 |
| Sweden..... | 8,300 | 2,250 | 2,050 | 12,600 |
| Total..... | 45,812 | 14,855 | 19,186 | 79,853 |

URUGUAY

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS AND OIL-PRODUCING SEEDS.—According to a report of the Bureau of Agriculture, 690,317 hectares of land in Uruguay were under cultivation in cereals and oil-producing seeds during 1926–27. This represents an increase of 39,844 hectares over the average amount under cultivation during the past five years. Various crops and their production were as follows:

| Crop | Hectares under cultivation ¹ | Crop, in tons | Crop | Hectares under cultivation ¹ | Crop, in tons |
|---------------|---|---------------|------------------|---|---------------|
| Wheat..... | 399,562 | 278,520 | Barley..... | 2,037 | 1,524 |
| Corn..... | 176,331 | 84,633 | Canary seed..... | 672 | 386 |
| Flaxseed..... | 79,869 | 50,028 | Rye..... | 126 | 41 |
| Oats..... | 40,720 | 20,834 | | | |

¹ Hectare equals 2.47 acres.

QUARTERLY FOREIGN TRADE REPORT.—During the first quarter of 1927 the total value of Uruguayan imports estimated from custom-house receipts was 18,822,943 pesos, compared to 17,451,626 pesos in 1926 and 15,674,924 pesos in 1925. The exports, which were computed from the actual sale prices obtained from averages of monthly sales of each article, were 32,875,576 pesos in comparison to 35,795,735 pesos in 1926 and 32,105,616 pesos in 1925.

PORT ACTIVITY.—Significant of the vast amount of commerce carried on through the port of Montevideo and of its importance to Uruguay are the following data published in the report of the Port Administration for 1926:

During that year 1,360,167 metric tons of imports, 479,328 tons of exports, and 2,287 tons of goods in transit were handled through the port. Steamships entering the harbor numbered 3,322 and sailboats 602, making a total of 3,924, with a combined tonnage of 10,424,900. Outgoing vessels of both kinds totaled 3,911, with a tonnage of 10,389,294. Besides articles of import and export, these boats brought 111,707 passengers, 18,824 being from foreign ports and 92,883 from river ports, and carried 99,443 from the country.

PUBLICATION OF COMMERCE REPORTS.—On May 3, 1927, a decree was passed providing for the regular printing of quarterly reports on the foreign trade of Uruguay and specifying that—

All data must be complete, giving such details as names of commodities composing up to 90 per cent of the total, the total value of all trade, countries of destination and origin, a detailed study of fruit shipment, reports of individual customhouses, comparative tables of increase or decrease in movement of principal articles of export or import, and statement of duties paid on each commodity.

VENEZUELA

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.—In addition to 8 gratuitous concessions of public lands totaling 4,397 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) made to laborers in accordance with law, it is reported that during

1926 a total of 40 resolutions of sale and 42 titles were issued through the National Ministry of Promotion covering 47,322 hectares of such lands.

COMPLETION OF NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—On June 4, 1927, it was announced that work on the telegraph line from Monte Carmelo to Bobures, a distance of 62 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile), had been completed. This new line replaces an old line over which communication had been unsatisfactory.

ANNUAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH REPORT.—According to the annual report of the Director General of Federal Telephones and Telegraphs for the year 1926, 90 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile) of lines were constructed during the year, 225 kilometers of line cleared, 167 kilometers moved to road and highway, and 18 kilometers repaired. The total receipts representing telegraph charges were 835,251 bolivars, while the wireless charges amounted to 498,126 bolivars, thus making an increase of 319,893 bolivars over the revenues of the fiscal year 1924–25.

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON CULTURE.—It was stated in *El Universal*, Caracas, of June 5, 1927, that great quantities of cottonseed had been distributed to the farmers throughout the State of San Fernando with the purpose of introducing cotton culture there.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTATION.—Interesting experiments with the terrestrial-celestial electromagnet, a French invention claimed to increase the growth and productivity of plant life by the employment of natural electricity, are reported to have been initiated at the Agricultural Experiment Stations at Maracay and at Las Delicias under the direction of Señor Maldonado, editor of *La Hacienda*, an agricultural magazine.

ARBOR DAY.—In accordance with a decree of May 5, 1927, May 22, 1927, was set aside for the celebration of Arbor Day throughout Venezuela.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

CHILE

GENERAL CUSTOMS BOARD.—The General Customs Board, created by the new customs law (decree No. 305 of May 14, 1927), on the recommendation of the Kemmerer Commission, was duly constituted in Santiago on June 2, 1927, with the following members: Señor Pablo Ramírez, Minister of the Treasury, and Señores Domingo

Tocornal Matte and Carlos Dávila, representatives of the Government; Señor Gordon Garvin, representative of the business interests; Señor Francisco Encina, representative of agriculturists and manufacturers; and Mr. J. J. Lennon, representative of mining interests. In the sphere of the board are the issuance of the regulations governing the collection of customs duties and the organization of the service, including the determination of the salary scale. It was decided to fix the office of the board in Santiago, leaving that of the superintendency of customs in Valparaíso.

ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL COMPTROLLERSHIP.—Mr. Thomas R. Lill, a financial expert from the United States, arrived in Santiago last June under Government contract for two years, during which time he will organize the general comptrollership of the Republic, created by a recent law. Mr. Lill also organized the comptrollerships of Colombia, Cuba, and other countries.

PUBLIC DEBT.—It was stated by President Ibáñez, then Vice President, in his message at the opening of Congress on May 21, that Chile's foreign debt on December 31, 1926, amounted to £26,606,772 and \$64,492,355.44, or 1,596,335,647 pesos. The internal debt amounted to 173,705,555 pesos and Government bonds outstanding to 929,854,024 pesos.

COLOMBIA

LOANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.—The Government has authorized the Department of Antioquia to contract a loan of 12,000,000 pesos to be used exclusively in the construction of the Medellín highway to the sea. The loan was contracted with the American concerns International Acceptance Bank (Inc.), and Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, at 7 per cent annual interest, with an initial discount of 7.95, amortization to take place within 30 years. The first emission will amount to 4,000,000 pesos and the total emission will be 12,350,000 pesos. The Departamental Assembly of Santander authorized that Department to contract a loan of 10,000,000 pesos for the construction of a system of roads in Santander. This system includes the main highway from Barrancabermeja to San Vicente and its two branches—one to Bucamaranga and Málaga with ramifications to Pamplona, Guaca, and San Andrés, and the other to Zapatoea, San Gil, Socorro, Charalá and Virolin. Work will also be undertaken on the road from Bucamaranga to Rionegro and Táchira, in order to connect Bucamaranga with the railroad line from Puerto Wilches.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING 1926.—The total receipts of the Costa Rican Government during 1926 were announced to have been 27,417,349 colones, while the expenditures

were 22,611,450 colones. The balance of 4,805,899 colones was used to reduce the national debt, to pay municipal debts to the amount of 1,000,000 colones, and to satisfy claims against the Government. The budget for 1926 had estimated the receipts at 24,962,933 colones and the expenditures at 23,735,782 colones.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The total receipts of the Government for the year 1926 were 11,555,352 quetzales, while the expenditures were 11,715,949 quetzales, leaving thus a deficit which, with the deduction of 25,090 quetzales, a sum covered by a special fund, amounts to 135,506 quetzales.

BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES.—Expenditures for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, as approved by Congress and the President on May 16 and 20, 1927, respectively, are as follows:

| <i>Authorized expenditures for 1927-28</i> | Amount (quetzales) |
|--|-----------------------|
| Department of the Interior..... | 2, 004, 655 |
| Treasury Department..... | 2, 800, 004 |
| War Department..... | 1, 436, 599 |
| Department of Promotion..... | 1, 495, 809 |
| Department of Public Education..... | 1, 682, 425 |
| Department of Agriculture..... | 1, 279, 009 |
| Department of Foreign Relations..... | 332, 601 |
| Total..... | 11, 031, 102 |

PANAMA

LOAN FOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Following its authorization by the National Assembly, a loan of 500,000 balboas was recently floated in New York by the city of Panama. Of the total amount, 40,000 balboas will be used to cancel the unpaid balance of a previous loan made that city by the National City Bank, and the remainder to effect various improvements in the capital.

PERU

AGRICULTURAL BANK.—By virtue of law No. 5745 an agricultural stock company has been organized under the name of Agricultural Credit Bank of Peru. The company was created for a period of 50 years, which may, however, be extended by vote of the general board of stockholders. The home office of the company will be located in Lima, and agencies and branches may be established in other cities of the Republic as well as abroad. The capital of the Agricultural Credit Bank of Peru is placed at 750,000 Peruvian pounds, divided into 75,000 shares of 10 Peruvian pounds each, of which one-third will be subscribed by the Government, one-third by the banks, and the remainder by the public. The bank will carry on credit operations beneficial to farmers.

VENEZUELA

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF THE TREASURY.—In his annual report for the year 1926 the Minister of the Treasury, Dr. Melchor Centeno Graü, stated that the total Government receipts for the year had been 172,444,968 bolivars, or an increase of 25,171,213 bolivars over those for 1925. Silver coinage during the year amounted to 7,000,000 bolivars.

BUDGET FOR 1927-28.—The national budget for the year beginning July 1, 1927, as adopted by Congress on June 18, 1927, is as follows:

| <i>Receipts</i> | | Bolivars |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| Receipts, all sources..... | ----- | 112, 000, 000 |
| <i>Expenditures</i> | | |
| Department of the Interior..... | ----- | 18, 284, 847 |
| Department of Foreign Relations..... | ----- | 4, 021, 684 |
| Treasury Department..... | ----- | 19, 220, 449 |
| War and Navy Departments..... | ----- | 16, 749, 778 |
| Department of Promotion..... | ----- | 9, 100, 684 |
| Department of Public Works..... | ----- | 36, 000, 000 |
| Department of Public Instruction..... | ----- | 6, 967, 123 |
| Additional items..... | ----- | 1, 103, 435 |

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.—Indicative of the growing interest manifested by the people of Caracas in savings accounts are figures quoted from data given by the savings department of the Bank of Caracas showing the total amount of savings deposits held by that bank at present to be over 3,000,000 bolivars, while in 1920 the savings deposits of the same bank were about 1,000,000 bolivars.



ARGENTINA

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS.—On May 4 the Chief Executive signed a decree creating a bureau of aeronautics as a division of the army, which will be under the direction of an army officer of high rank, with the title of director general of aeronautics. The above-mentioned bureau will act as advisory board for the Minister of War in all questions relating to aviation and will have charge of matters pertaining thereto. The organization of the bureau will be as follows: Administration section, military aviation schools, military aviation, administration of aerotechnics, aeronautic stores, administration of civil aeronautics, and division of mobilization.

BRAZIL

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY TRADE CONFERENCE.—The Deputies of the Brazilian Congress who compose the Brazilian delegation to the International Parliamentary Trade Conference to be held in Rio de Janeiro this September met last May to discuss plans for their participation in the conference. In the previous congresses held in Rome in 1925 and in London in 1926 the Brazilian delegation consisted of 10 Senators and Deputies, but for the coming congress the delegation will be increased to 25 Deputies and 11 Senators. Señor Otto Prazeres is permanent secretary of the conference.

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION.—On May 30, 1927, the committee on social legislation of the Chamber of Deputies was established to review legislation proposed for social betterment. The following were appointed members by Senhor Rego Barcos, president of the Chamber: Senhores Augusto de Lima, Aarão Reis, Flavio da Silveira, Bento de Miranda, Marcondes Filho, Clementino do Monte, Agamemnon de Magalhães, Afranio Peixoto, Paes de Oliveira, Pereira de Carvalho and Pereira de Rezende.

COSTA RICA

ANTINARCOTIC DECREE.—By virtue of a presidential decree of March 15, 1927, and in modification of a previous regulation, the importation, exportation, and transit of opium through Costa Rica for use in smoking according to the definition of the International Opium Convention is prohibited. Importation of raw and pharmaceutically prepared opium, cocaine, hasheesh and their derivatives or any other substance producing like effects, may be made only by pharmacies legally authorized and licensed by the Undersecretary of Hygiene and Public Health and the School of Pharmacy, provided their use is strictly medical, and then only in restricted quantities. Unlimited sale of said articles within the country may be made to pharmacies and similar establishments also duly authorized, to physicians, surgeons, dentists, and veterinaries for their professional use or at their prescription, their exportation being prohibited. The full text of the decree was printed in *La Gaceta* of March 27, 1927.

HONDURAS

LAW ON PARDONS AND COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.—The *Gaceta Oficial* for May 7, 1927, publishes the law on pardons and commutation of sentence regulating the powers granted the Executive under the provisions of section 10, article 113, of the Constitution.

MEXICO

DIVISION AND RESTITUTION OF LANDS AND WATERS.—In the *Diario Oficial* for April 27 of the current year is published the law regulating

the application of article 27 of the Federal Constitution of 1917, regarding the division and restitution of lands and waters. This law, divided into 196 articles and 2 transitory articles, grouped into 14 chapters, determines the persons who have a right to communal lands; defines the agrarian authorities, their functions and powers; classifies the lands subject to the provisions of the law, and those that are exempt; and establishes the proceedings for provisional and definitive division and restitution of lands. All previous laws, decrees, and regulations on this matter are abrogated by this law, with some exceptions, therein specified. This law, signed April 23, 1927, became effective on the date of its publication.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.—By executive decree of May 6, 1927, beginning June 10, 1927, the time in the Republic was unified, by replacing the hour of meridian 105° W. of Greenwich by that of meridian 90° W. of Greenwich, with the exception of the northern district of Lower California, where the hour of meridian 105° W. of Greenwich will be adopted. Among other advantages, this measure has the well-known feature of giving the public an opportunity of enjoying an extra hour of daylight, inasmuch as the commercial establishments, business offices, factories, etc., will cease their activities 60 minutes earlier.

NICARAGUA

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL OFFENDERS.—On May 5, 1927, the Government issued a decree granting amnesty to all prisoners charged with political offenses since October 25, 1925, up to the date of the decree, and ordaining the liberation of such persons from the prisons.

DELEGATION TO INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.—The delegation representing the National Congress of Nicaragua at the Interparliamentary Conference to be held in Paris in the latter part of August, 1927, is composed of the following Senators: Don J. Leopoldo Salazar, Don J. Demetrio Cuadra, and Don Santiago Callejas.

REGULATION OF VENEREAL PROPHYLAXIS.—The Government has issued regulations governing venereal prophylaxis and prostitution, the regulations being published in the *Gaceta Oficial* for April 28, 29, and 30, 1927.

PARAGUAY

REGULATIONS FOR RADIO BROADCASTING.—On April 26, 1927, President Ayala issued regulations for the construction and operation of radio stations. The following is a summary of some of the more important provisions of the law, the full text of which was published in the *Diario Oficial* of April 27, 1927:

No station shall be constructed or operated without a license, licenses to be renewed the first of each year. Only news of general interest, lectures, concerts, theatrical performances, or other cultural programs shall be broadcast; political, religious, commercial, and other propaganda shall not predominate.

Wave lengths varying from 200 to 600 meters will be assigned to the various stations, this assignment to be subject to change by the Government when circumstances so demand; the maximum current used shall not be so great that it will affect the broadcasting of other authorized stations. Broadcasting hours shall also be determined on issuance of the permit. All persons employed in broadcasting shall possess certificates attesting their ability, and operators of experimental stations shall be licensed professionals. All stations shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the Minister of the Interior and the General Postal and Telegraph Bureau, respectively, while experimental and amateur stations may be closed at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTIONS.—On April 13, 1927, the principal convention adopted at the Second Pan American Postal Congress, held in Mexico City in October, 1926, and the parcel post and postal money order agreements adopted at this same congress were approved by the President of the Republic after having been previously ratified by Congress. (*Gaceta Oficial*, June 1, 1927.)

GUATEMALA-HONDURAS-SALVADOR

CONVENTION BETWEEN SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, AND HONDURAS.—After a series of conferences held in San Salvador at the invitation of Salvador, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador, acting as representatives of their respective Governments, signed the 25th of May, 1927, a convention in which the three Republics agree, as a necessity of their foreign policy based on the principles of Central American solidarity, not to act singly nor separately in the examination and solution of problems affecting the general interests of Central America, before a previous exchange of ideas, either by means of diplomatic notes or personal conferences among the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the contracting States. For this purpose the convention considers as circumstances affecting the general interests of Central America the recognition of a new Government in accordance with the existing treaties; the declaration of war; the controversies which may arise with regard to questions already considered in the provisions of the international treaties in force; and the celebration, by one of the contracting nations, of any agreement, convention, or treaty with any non-Central American nation on matters which might affect

Central American nationality. The convention calls for a regular annual meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three contracting Republics. The first meeting will be held in Guatemala next December.

The Presidents of Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala approved the convention on June 4, and their executive orders, together with the official text of the convention, were published in the *Diario Oficial* of Salvador, the *Gaceta* of Honduras, and the *Guatemalteco* of Guatemala on the 4th, 6th, and 8th of June, 1927, respectively.

HONDURAS-SALVADOR

ADDITIONS TO ARTICLE 7 OF TREATY OF 1918.—The *Diario Oficial* of Salvador, in its issue of May 20, 1927, published the approval by the National Legislative Assembly of the presidential order of March 4, 1927, which approved the convention on additions to article 7 of the treaty of free commerce, between Salvador and Honduras, of February 28, 1918. The convention was signed at Tegucigalpa by the representatives of both Governments, on February 12, 1926, its object being to promote the development of means of communication along the border between the two countries.

MEXICO

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE UNIFICATION OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.—By decree of April 29, 1927, published on May 31, 1927, President Calles promulgated the international convention on the unification of the metric system, signed in Sèvres, France, in October, 1921. This convention was ratified by the Mexican Senate in December, 1926. (*Diario Oficial*, May 31, 1927.)

PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTIONS.—Promulgation of the postal conventions on postal money orders and parcel post, signed in the Second Pan American Postal Congress, was made by executive decree of March 18, 1927, published in the *Diario Oficial* of April 29, 1927.

PANAMA

RATIFICATION OF POSTAL CONVENTIONS.—On May 17, 1927, the principal convention and postal rate agreement signed by the delegate of Panama at the Second Pan American Postal Convention assembled in Mexico City in October, 1926, was ratified by an executive decree, the full text of which is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of the same date.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

SAUBERAN FOUNDATION.—Señor J. B. Sauberan has given the University of Buenos Aires the sum of 100,000 Argentine pesos, the proceeds of which are to be used to maintain annual scholarships for graduates of the university who wish to pursue advanced studies at the University of Paris.

UNLIMITED UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT.—The university council of the University of Buenos Aires has repealed the regulation restricting the enrollment of students in the schools of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, of which notice was given in the April, 1927, BULLETIN.

SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORY.—This congress, which convened in July, on April 19 last presented to the American Academy of History a report of its labors. Resolutions were passed on improving methods of teaching national history in the primary and secondary grades and also on more adequate methods of teaching provincial history and geography. It was further resolved that the Academy of History should organize the third congress to convene in the year 1929, in whatever place the academy may deem fit.

MUNICIPAL KINDERGARTENS.—On April 30 the first municipal kindergarten was opened in Buenos Aires. One hundred and fifty children will be instructed at this kindergarten, using the Montessori system under the direction of Señora Matilde Flairoto de Ciampi, a specialist in this method. Plans have already been made and funds appropriated for establishing other municipal kindergartens.

BOLIVIA

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT.—A protective measure for teachers who have given many years to the exercise of their profession was embodied in a decree, published last May, which states that retired teachers who taught more than one class and who have given over 20 years of continuous or intermittent service shall receive the salaries corresponding to each class during the entire year, including vacations. Teachers having less service to their credit shall receive a somewhat less amount, proportionally. The supreme decree of April 25, 1923, which abolished extra salaries for professors is maintained in effect. (It should be explained that teachers are often appointed in special subjects for one or more classes.)

BRAZIL

SCHOOL CENSUS OF FEDERAL DISTRICT.—Preliminary figures for the Rio de Janeiro school census show that there are 141,123 children of school age in the Federal District, of whom 63.7 per cent attend school.

LECTURE COURSES.—On June 7, 1927, a course of eight lectures on geology as bearing on petroleum was begun by a member of the Geological and Mineralogical Service under the auspices of the Brazilian Education Association in Rio de Janeiro. Other lectures on history and various subjects are given by this association. Another lecture course on historical subjects has been instituted in the navy library by Admiral Gago Coutinho.

TEACHERS' CONGRESS.—A teachers' congress recently met in Bello Horizonte to consider the adoption of uniform textbooks for the schools of the State of Minas Geraes.

FIRST BRAZILIAN CONGRESS OF COMMERCIAL STUDENTS.—Under the honorary presidency of the Minister of Agriculture the First Brazilian Congress of Commercial Students was opened on June 2, 1927, in the Commercial College of Rio de Janeiro. It closed on June 8, after discussing the purposes of commercial training, standards to be required for a diploma in such courses, and other related matters.

SCHOOL NOTES.—The Brazilian Education Association has organized a course of instruction by radio, and scientific, literary, and artistic subjects of study will be offered. The division of technical and higher education has inaugurated an interesting course of lectures.

CHILE

REGISTRATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The Government Bureau of Primary Education reports for last April the highest registration and average attendance so far recorded for Chilean primary schools, i. e., a registration of 429,114 pupils and an average attendance of 344,527.

SPELLING OF ROYAL ACADEMY ADOPTED.—The Government educational authorities have prescribed that the spelling of the Royal Spanish Academy of Letters shall hereafter be the standard in all Chilean schools. It will be recalled that a simplified spelling has also been in use in Chile.

COLOMBIA

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF COLOMBIAN HISTORY.—The National Academy of Colombian History celebrated on the 11th of May, 1927, its twenty-fifth anniversary. The Government of Colombia, as a token of appreciation for the invaluable services rendered by this institution during a quarter of a century, presented the academy with a new building in Bogotá and

15,000 pesos for the library and furnishings for the new premises. The National Academy of Colombian History is an institution that does honor to Colombia and to America as a whole. Since its creation the academy has carried on an intelligent and productive work of education and culture. During the 25 years of its existence the academy has published 87 volumes, filled with important and valuable studies on Colombian history, including prehistoric times, the colony, and the period of the struggle for independence. Its constant and praiseworthy labor has won for the academy the respect and esteem of all similar institutions in America and Europe.

HEALTH EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS.—A presidential decree signed June 7, 1927, has established a complete course on individual, social, and public health, along the lines of a scientific plan submitted by the National Board of Health, to be given in the elementary, high, and normal schools. The course is divided into five years of two semesters each.

In the rural and night schools for workers, in addition to the regular instruction, the children will be given educational pamphlets on health for use in their homes.

COSTA RICA

SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS.—By a recent decree reorganizing the national schools for adult education, the students will be divided into two classes, one for illiterates and the other for literates. The former group will receive, in the first period each evening, instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The second group will also receive during the first period instruction in mathematics and language. During the second and third periods joint classes will be given for both groups, the instruction being in such subjects as drawing, sewing, manual arts, music, and English. All instruction given will be of a practical nature with a direct application to the daily life of the laborers.

CUBA

STUDY OF THE CONSTITUTION PROMOTED.—The Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts has arranged to have 10,000 copies of the Constitution of the Republic printed for free distribution among teachers and pupils of the different elementary schools, in order to disseminate among the youth of the country a clear understanding of constitutional rights and civic obligations. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.—In the preliminary budget for the Department of Public Instruction, prepared by the committee in charge, allotments have been made for the establishment of two commercial schools, one to be annexed to the University of Habana and the other to function as an independent commercial high school.

ENROLLMENT IN HABANA UNIVERSITY.—During the school year 1925–26 the following number of students were registered at the University of Habana: School of law, 42 men and 46 women; school of medicine and pharmacy, 2,328 men and 179 women; school of science and letters, 775 men and 278 women, making a total enrollment of 3,145 men and 503 women. During that same period graduates from the university numbered 432 men and 75 women; of these 153 men and 5 women graduated from the school of law; 240 men and 50 women from the school of medicine and pharmacy, and 39 men and 20 women from the school of science and letters. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

CUBAN PROFESSOR VISITS MEXICO.—At the invitation of the Secretary of Education and of the University of Mexico, Dr. Juan J. Remos, professor of literature in the Provincial Institute of Habana, visited Mexico City recently to deliver a course of lectures on Cuban literature in that city. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.—The decree of December 13, 1926, mentioned in the March issue of the BULLETIN, has been superseded by a new decree of March 2, 1927, providing for the organization of an elementary commercial school in each of the following cities: Habana, Santa Clara, and Santiago. The same decree provides for the establishment of a higher school of commerce at the National University.

GUATEMALA

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The following interesting figures showing the progress of public education in Guatemala were taken from the report of the Secretary of Education for the year 1926, which was published in *El Guatemalteco* of May 16, 1927:

Total enrollment and attendance in all schools

| Schools | Enrollment | Attendance |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| Primary..... | 103,859 | 80,997 |
| Teachers' training..... | 83 | 63 |
| Normal..... | 850 | 757 |
| Secondary..... | 745 | 616 |
| Special..... | 1,463 | 1,097 |
| Colleges..... | 588 | 588 |
| Total..... | 107,588 | 84,118 |

Total enrollment and attendance in primary schools 1922–1926

| Year | Enrollment | Attendance |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1922..... | 82,997 | 64,725 |
| 1923..... | 89,484 | 80,566 |
| 1924..... | 92,911 | 80,819 |
| 1925..... | 105,314 | 77,838 |
| 1926..... | 103,859 | 80,997 |

ORGANIZATION OF BOY SCOUTS.—According to official information preliminary arrangements have been made for the organization of boy scout troops in the schools of Guatemala City.

HAITI

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.—Interest in agricultural and industrial training is showing a decided increase; in many schools the enrollment is larger than can be cared for under present conditions. During the month of May last the total enrollment in all the schools of the agricultural service reached almost 4,000.

Thirty-four farm schools were in operation during May, employing 49 teachers. The enrollment for these schools was reported as 2,815, which gives an average of 82 pupils per school.

At the Gonaives industrial school night classes have been organized to be held three times a week from 6.30 to 8.30 o'clock. Instruction is given in English and commercial subjects. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver.*)

HONDURAS

PRISON SCHOOL.—The prisoners in Nacaome are to have a school, thanks to the efforts of Judge Enrique H. Rodríguez, who has enlisted the aid of the press in securing materials necessary for a school for adult illiterates. The press voices the hope that this will be the beginning of schools in all Honduran prisons.

ARGENTINE BOOKS FOR UNIVERSITY.—The Central University of Tegucigalpa has received a donation of works of Argentine authors, which are a valuable contribution to the university library.

MEXICO

SECOND NATIONAL CONTEST OF ORATORY.—The final competition of the Second National Contest of Oratory took place in Mexico City, on June 12, last. Nine students, representing the States of Puebla, Jalisco, Michoacán, Sinaloa, Hidalgo, Colima, Mexico, and Oaxaca and the Federal District, competed for the coveted title of champion orator. The first prize was awarded Señor Arturo García Formentí, of Mexico City, who will represent Mexico in the Second International Contest of Oratory, to be held in Washington, D. C., October 14, 1927. It is expected that for the third contest next year, every one of the 28 States will send a representative to compete for the national title of champion orator, thus adding more interest to this event, which has become very popular.

ARMY OFFICERS TO SERVE AS TEACHERS.—A considerable number of army officers have been given the necessary training to serve as teachers in army schools, where the enlisted men are to be taught

reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic. Following a strict policy of economy and budget reduction, the War Department is gradually replacing civilian teachers by army officers, and it is expected that within six months the entire personnel of the army schools will be composed of military officers. The results achieved in these schools are highly satisfactory, and the percentage of illiteracy among the troops has been greatly reduced.

UNIVERSITY NOTE.—Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president of the University of Oklahoma, has been officially invited by the National University of Mexico to deliver a series of lectures on agricultural problems and rural communities.

PANAMA

SCHOOL FOR INDIGENES IN COLÓN.—The creation of a school for indigenes in Colón was officially authorized by an executive decree of May 4, 1927, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of the same date. This school will be under the able direction of Señora Elisa de Guarrido, assisted by two other graduate teachers.

PARAGUAY

GIFTS TO ARGENTINE SCHOOL IN ASUNCIÓN.—On April 23, 1927, in the presence of Doctor Olivera, Argentine diplomatic representative in Asunción, the formal presentation of a gift of school furniture and supplies valued at 3,800 Argentine pesos was made the Republic of Argentina school in that city by the National Council of Buenos Aires.

AVIATION SCHOOL OPENED.—On May 28, 1927, before a distinguished audience, including members of the diplomatic corps, the army, navy, and other departments of the Government, the aviation school was formally opened with an enrollment of 10 student pilots and 5 mechanics. Instruction will be in charge of the French Military Mission.

PERU

SPORTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN MARCOS.—Among the improvements undertaken for the University of San Marcos, in Lima, is the construction of an athletic field surrounded by large stands for the public. There will also be bathing facilities constructed in connection with the field. This university, it will be remembered, is the oldest in the New World, having been founded in 1551.

SALVADOR

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The Report of the National Department of School Supervision and Administration for 1926 states that 849 schools were in session during that year, with a total of 1,555 teachers, an enrollment of 51,933 students, and an average attendance

of 35,063. There were 75 private schools and 61 municipal; and 7 kindergartens, distributed in the following manner: 4 at the national capital, 1 at Sonsonate, 1 at San Vicente, and another at San Miguel.

AUTONOMY OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.—On July 1, 1927, the National University of Salvador began to function on a new basis of autonomy, in accordance with the reforms made in the report submitted by the commission appointed to revise the statutes of that institution. The university is constituted as a public institution *de jure*, and will be formed by the union, in the federative form, of the schools of jurisprudence and social sciences; medicine; chemistry and pharmacy; and engineering. As annexes, and under its direction, the following institutes are placed: Preparatory school, school of diplomacy and consular service, school of government attorneys, and school of dentistry. The new statutes received the approval of the Government of Salvador by executive order of May 23, 1927.

URUGUAY

INAUGURATION OF ARGENTINA SCHOOL.—On May 25, 1927, before a distinguished company composed of educators, diplomats, delegates of the Argentine National Council of Education, and many others, girls' school No. 1 of Montevideo was rededicated and named in honor of Argentina.

GIFT OF BOLIVIAN BOOKS.—With the idea of creating a nucleus around which a Bolivian section in the national library at Montevideo might be formed, the Bolivian Government recently presented that library with a number of important literary and scientific works.

VENEZUELA

SCHOOL NOTES.—According to the report of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1926, primary education made great progress during that year, one of the most noteworthy accomplishments being the creation of 200 one-teacher Government schools and 30 graded schools having three teachers each. The school enrollment has increased 25 per cent over the figure for the year 1925.

“As regards secondary education,” the report continues, “experience has shown the desirability of shortening the course to four years of study, and the present curriculum can without boasting be called one of the most progressive. Owing to the excellent discipline maintained, secondary instruction has been made very effective.”

On September 17, 1926, the Department of Public Instruction of France issued a decree to the effect that the high-school diploma conferred by the Venezuelan Government shall be considered equivalent to the French “Bachillerat.” The Venezuelan Government reciprocated by acknowledging the equivalence of the French secondary school diploma to the Venezuelan.

Progress has also been made in the normal schools, owing to the greater care taken in the awarding of scholarships, which is now done directly by the Department of Public Instruction. University studies have also benefited by the general program of reorganization, especially by the introduction of compulsory class attendance.

The Government is considering a project for the erection of new school buildings as soon as circumstances will permit.

An institute of tropical medicine has been added to the equipment of the Central University.

School registration in the various types of schools was as follows in the month of December, 1926: Government primary schools, 63,747, and average attendance 45,847; 341 private schools, 15,302; 236 municipal schools, 10,473; 253 State schools, 9,726; special schools, 1,618, and average attendance 1,024; secondary schools, 588, and attendance, 446; higher schools, 716, and average attendance 506.



CUBA

CUBAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.—On May 22 a group of workers representing different industries met in Habana with the purpose of organizing the Cuban Federation of Labor, which was duly constituted. It was pointed out at this meeting that the efforts of this federation are not, and never would be, directed toward promoting political doctrines tending to destroy the present social system, but toward improving the economic and social conditions of workers, thus helping to develop industrial activities. Furthermore, the federation assumes the duty of helping members in the event of enforced idleness, incapacity for work, or illness, when such cases do not come under the provisions of the labor accident law, giving this assistance not in a spirit of charity but of brotherly duty and cooperation.

The Cuban Federation of Labor has been duly affiliated with the Pan American Federation of Labor.

MEXICO

NATIONAL MIXED COMMISSION OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.—A national mixed commission was established recently in accordance with the provisions of article 91 of the collective convention of textile manufacturers and workers, held in Mexico City last year. This

article provides for the creation of three boards—factory mixed commission, district mixed commission, and national mixed commission. The latter will deal with all those conflicts which the two lower commissions have not been able to settle, and will always endeavor to reach a decision by means of conciliation. If this is not possible, the national mixed commission will decide upon the question by arbitration, after both parties agree to accept and obey the final decision.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.—The central boards of conciliation and arbitration submitted to the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor the following report on industrial conflicts during 1926. This report was published in the *Boletín Comercial* of the department on May 6, 1927:

| Causes of conflict | Number of cases | Number of workers involved | | | Settlements | | | Amount | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|----------|----------------------|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Men | Women | Children | Favoring the workers | Favoring the employers | Pending | In dispute | Awarded |
| Industrial accidents..... | 237 | 362 | 38 | ----- | 209 | 4 | 24 | <i>Pesos</i> 109,626.66 | <i>Pesos</i> 106,247.70 |
| Violation of labor contracts..... | 197 | 5,593 | 122 | ----- | 159 | 17 | 21 | 28,906.36 | 15,236.30 |
| Reduction of wages..... | 72 | 337 | 308 | ----- | 70 | 2 | ----- | 393.50 | 5,332.45 |
| Withholding of wages..... | 1,583 | 3,148 | 728 | 8 | 1,501 | 13 | 69 | 458,711.65 | 310,649.72 |
| Unjustified dismissal..... | 3,215 | 6,145 | 1,331 | 20 | 3,011 | 133 | 71 | 118,277.94 | 203,618.16 |
| Increase of wages denied..... | 51 | 1,155 | 281 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 1 | 179.56 | 7,666.54 |
| Violation of legal working hours..... | 30 | 259 | 61 | 10 | 30 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2,847.30 |
| Poor administration..... | 28 | 82 | 12 | ----- | 27 | ----- | 1 | 90.00 | 468.00 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 249 | 7,218 | 381 | 14 | 215 | 24 | 10 | 3,559.00 | 130,263.17 |
| Total..... | 5,662 | 24,299 | 3,262 | 53 | 5,270 | 195 | 197 | 719,744.67 | 782,329.34 |



ARGENTINA

CENSUS OF CHILDREN.—At the suggestion of Dr. Pedro Rueda, specialist in children's diseases, founder and director of the institution *Casa del Niño*, in Rosario, a census was taken of children under two years of age in that city. The figures, which have recently been published, show a mortality of 151 per thousand. One feature of this census which speaks favorably for the mothers of Rosario is that from birth to three months 100 per cent of infants are nursed

by their mothers and from three to six months 90 per cent are so fed.

LEPER COLONY.—The advisory committee on regional asylums and hospitals has prepared plans, in accordance with a decree of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, for the establishment of a leper colony on the island of Cerrito, located at the confluence of the Alto Paraná and Paraguay Rivers. The island of Cerrito was designated as the site of the leper colony by a decree of December, 1926. According to the plans, the buildings for this colony will be of simple structure and provided with all sanitary equipment. There will be 37 buildings in all, accommodating 600 patients. The pavilion for the bedridden will be one story high and have 30 beds.

ARGENTINE LEAGUE OF SOCIAL PROPHYLAXIS.—At a recent meeting of the administrative board of this organization it was agreed to ask charity and welfare associations, clubs, libraries, and similar organizations to cooperate with the league in a popular campaign of health education by organizing lectures, arranging motion-picture exhibits dealing with the subject of social evils, distributing pamphlets and leaflets, and helping in other ways to teach the people measures to combat these evils.

ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL PENITENTIARY.—On May 22 the national penitentiary of Buenos Aires celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. In the year 1905 a school was organized in the penitentiary for the prisoners; this school, which has 14 classrooms, functions every day during 11 months of the year. Attendance is obligatory for all prisoners, and instruction is given in four grades. The year that this school was opened an institute of criminology was also established in connection with the penitentiary, where a careful study is made of penal systems, jail reforms, sociology, and psychology.

BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN MENTAL HYGIENE LEAGUE.—A recent issue of the *Jornal do Brasil* of Rio de Janeiro contains an interesting account of the discussion at a meeting of the tenth study section of the Brazilian Mental Hygiene League, especially on the question of requiring health certificates from persons about to be married. Dr. Ernani Lopes, who brought up the question, desires to have the subject considered by the entire league, with a view to submitting to Congress a bill making such certificates compulsory. Doctor Lopes stressed the advantages to be obtained by still closer cooperation between psychiatrists and mental hygienists on the one hand and clinics on the other, suggesting also that an expert in metabolism should be

employed to make studies in hospitals for the insane, and that prostitutes should be examined to determine the percentage of mental deficiency among them.

At the conclusion of the meeting Prof. Oscar de Souza was elected president of the section, Prof. Eduardo Rabello vice president, and Dr. Renato Kehl secretary.

RED CROSS NURSE DAY.—Red Cross Nurse Day was celebrated in Rio de Janeiro last June in conjunction with the distribution of diplomas to the new nurses enrolled in the Brazilian Red Cross and with the opening of the new general medical and surgical dispensary of that organization.

CHILE

FOREIGN ADVISERS IN SOCIAL WELFARE.—Dr. Karl Mumelter and Dr. Hans Vogelsang, Austrian experts in social welfare, have arrived in Chile to advise the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, and Labor on workers' insurance and social welfare subjects in general. After a careful study of existing legislation and conditions they will suggest further beneficial legislation.

MOTION-PICTURE CENSORSHIP.—Some time ago the city of Santiago, with the agreement of motion-picture theater owners, established a censorship of films, which there has been no difficulty in maintaining. It has been the practice to approve some films for adults but not for minors under 15 years of age. In spite of this, however, numerous parents continued to allow their children to frequent showings of films banned by the censor for minors, children sometimes attending alone and sometimes with their parents. The mayor of Santiago, with the cooperation of the theater owners, has now issued instructions that children under 15 are not to be allowed to be present at pictures disapproved for them by the censor. A police officer will be stationed at the theater door to secure compliance with this order.

WOMEN'S EXPOSITION.—The National Society of Women Teachers is preparing to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the decrees issued by Don Aníbal Pinto and Don Miguel Luis Amunátegui validating examinations taken by women and marking the beginning of Government activities to promote the practical education of women by holding in Santiago next October an exposition of women's work in education, industry, agriculture, commerce, and management. The committee in charge has met with a ready response from women in many fields. President Ibáñez of Chile, in expressing his hearty commendation of the idea of the exposition in question, stated that he ardently desired to give the Chilean woman an adequate preparation for the home and for work in cooperation for the common welfare, where she should hold an important place.

CHILEAN ATHLETES WIN INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.—The Marathon in which Chilean, Argentine, and Uruguayan athletes competed in Santiago last April was a decisive triumph for the first-named team. Plaza, the notable Chilean runner who won the 5,000-meter race (meter equals 3.28 feet), has been for years one of the famous distance runners of the world. It is thought that his recent triumph will help materially in winning full Government support for a comprehensive program of physical education in the schools and recreation fields of Chile.

Since 1910 these international competitions have been held, the victory going now to one nation, now to another.

COLOMBIA

COMMISSION TO VISIT THE LEPER COLONY OF HAWAII.—A commission of two medical men is being sent to Hawaii by the Colombian Government to make a study of the leper colony maintained there by the United States Government. This commission will study both the scientific and the administrative methods used in Hawaii, the former including the organization of work, research investigations, treatments, systems of disinfection and results achieved; and the latter, the organization of colonies, regulations regarding isolation in accordance with the stage of the disease, nonleper residents, accountancy and control of expenditures; occupations permitted the inmates; circulation of money in the colony; and general supervision of such establishments in all their different departments. Upon the completion of this investigation the commission will submit a report, together with a comparison of the methods used in Hawaii and those in use in Colombia, making suggestions as to the reforms that should be introduced in the latter, from both the scientific and administrative points of view. The contract between the two investigators and the director general of the leper establishments of Colombia, together with the memorandum for expenditures, was approved by the Colombian Government and published in the *Diario Oficial*, of Colombia, on May 31, 1927.

COSTA RICA

EXPENDITURE FOR ANTIMALARIA CAMPAIGN.—According to the *Diario de Costa Rica* of May 20, 1927, President Jiménez has authorized the inclusion of a sum of 100,000 colones in the budget of 1928 as an initial appropriation for an antimalaria campaign.

CHILD CARE AND TRAINING.—An interesting as well as valuable course in child care and training has been organized in the girls' academy in San José, the classes being taught by Dr. Peña Chavarría.

CUBA

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The organizing committee of the Seventh National Medical Congress, at a meeting last May in Habana, approved the regulations for the exhibition of native medical products which, in connection with the medical congress, will open in Habana on December 11 of the present year for a period of 10 days or more. This exhibition will be divided into two sections, independent of each other, one covering scientific subjects and the other industrial. The former will deal with eugenics, child welfare, and sanitary and curative measures, while in the industrial section various surgical instruments will be shown, with sanitary equipment, chemical products, specially prepared foods and other products of medical value. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DOMINICAN RED CROSS.—The National Dominican Red Cross, founded on April 23, 1927, in Santo Domingo, in accordance with the Geneva treaty, has joined the League of Red Cross Societies and adopted its peace-time plan. The society had its origin in a resolution passed by the Dominican Congress a year ago last May. Meetings to organize followed at the call of Gen. Horacio Vásquez, President of the Republic, these meetings being attended by some of the most prominent people living in the capital city. The governing board is composed of the following members: President, Dr. Salvador B. Gautier, professor of medicine in the University of Santo Domingo; vice president, Dr. Ramón Báez Solar; second vice president, Señora María Teresa de Michelena, one of the first organizers of the society, and daughter of a former Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic to the United States, Don José del C. Ariza; treasurer, Señor Francisco A. Herrera, who is also treasurer of the Republic; secretary, Señor Juan Tomás Mejía, a member of the National Council of Education.

General Vásquez, as President of the Republic, has been made the honorary president of the society, which he has done so much toward starting. Taking a leading part in its direction are the general's distinguished wife, Doña Trina Moya de Vásquez, who is a poetess of renown in Spanish-speaking countries, and Doña Carmen G. de Peynado, wife of Dr. Francisco J. Peynado, former Dominican Minister in Washington, along with other social and civic leaders. The society is energetically forming branches throughout the Republic. (*The Red Cross Courier*, July 1, 1927.)

ECUADOR

SCHOOL LUNCHES.—An innovation in the Quito schools, which shows an increasing activity in favor of child welfare, was the recent opening of a school lunch service for the pupils of the Brazil School in Quito.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS FOR IBARRA.—The municipality of Ibarra has been authorized by the Government to spend up to 10,000 sucres for sanitation works in that city.

HAITI

OBLIGATORY VACCINATION AGAINST TYPHOID.—Obligatory vaccination against typhoid was introduced last May in all public schools. Through the cooperation of the Secretary of Public Instruction the inoculation of the school children was accomplished without difficulty. This work will be continued until the entire school population of Port au Prince has been inoculated. It is interesting to note how popular vaccination against typhoid fever has become; during the month of May, when it was first introduced, 4,071 persons completed their vaccination, more than half of this number being school children. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver.*)

HONDURAS

CONSTRUCTION OF TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.—The *Gaceta Oficial* for May 2, 1927, publishes a Government decree establishing a tax on liquors, wine, beer, and mineral waters the proceeds of which are to be used for the construction and maintenance of a tuberculosis sanitarium.

MEXICO

SCHOOL FARM FOR THE BLIND.—The Department of Agriculture has donated 75 acres of land in San Jacinto, near Mexico City, to the workshop for the blind, recently started, with the purpose of establishing a school farm where the blind may learn agriculture, poultry raising, sericulture, etc. The farm will be equipped with modern implements for the raising and care of domestic animals and for operating other related industries. At present only 12 residents will be given training and instruction at the farm. It is expected that they will be the first of a group of blind teachers, who will be sent to teach in similar establishments all over the Republic, after having been duly trained and prepared at the school farm. This is part of an intensive campaign in behalf of the blind being carried on in Mexico under the direction of the Department of Education, in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Charities, the Department of Health, and other agencies of the Government. The recent visit to Mexico of Señor Antonio Las Heras Hervás, the well-known blind philan-

thropist who is making a tour of different countries on this continent to promote the welfare of the blind, gave a considerable impulse to this commendable enterprise in Mexico.

NICARAGUA

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH APPOINTED.—On April 7, 1927, the President appointed Dr. Emilio Pallais Director General of Public Health of the Republic.

REGULATIONS ON VENEREAL PROPHYLAXIS.—See page 929.

PARAGUAY

CLASSES IN NURSING AND FIRST AID.—Classes in nursing and first aid have been successfully organized in the Gimnasio Paraguayo of Asunción by the women's section of that institution.

HOSPITAL PLANNED.—In its session of May 26, 1927, the Women's National Charity League passed a resolution providing for the construction of a tuberculosis hospital which will be erected in cooperation with the Government at a place which the latter shall choose.

VISIT OF FRENCH SPECIALIST.—On April 29, 1927, Dr. Emilio Brumpt, professor of parasitology in the medical school of the University of Paris, arrived in Asunción from Uruguay, accompanied by Professor Langtèron, a bacteriologist, also of the University of Paris, and Doctor Tallicce, a Uruguayan physician. During Doctor Brumpt's brief visit he delivered various lectures on subjects of special interest in the field on parasitology.

MEDICAL STUDY ABROAD.—It was stated in the *Diario Oficial* for April 7, 1927, that Dr. Domingo Sanjurjo, a member of the National Hospital staff, had been commissioned to pursue a course in Malariology at the Institute of Hygiene in Paris.

PERU

ANTIVENEREAL LEAGUE.—The by-laws of the Antivenereal League, created by a decree of September 10, 1926, state that this league was organized for the purpose of studying the problem of social diseases and all subjects relating thereto, and of collaborating with the Health Department in a campaign against these diseases, in accordance with the suggestions made by the First National Antivenereal Conference. The league is composed of the following divisions: The honorary committee, the consulting board, the central executive committee, and the departmental and provincial committees. The duties of the consulting board are to review and approve the general plan for an antivenereal campaign prepared by the executive committee in accordance with the suggestions made by the First Antivenereal Conference, and to preside over the national conferences on venereal

diseases to be organized every two years. The league will affiliate with similar organizations abroad.

ASYLUM FOR BLIND CHILDREN.—By virtue of decree No. 5824 the Government has carried out the law which provides that a subsidy of 500 Peruvian pounds shall be allotted in the general budget of expenditures during the next four years for the asylum for blind children in Lima.

URUGUAY

INAUGURATION OF INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CHILD WELFARE INSTITUTE.—By auspicious design the inauguration of the International American Child Welfare Institute took place in Montevideo on June 9, 1927, during the sessions of the International Infant Mortality Conference. (See following note.) Created by an act of the Uruguayan National Administrative Council on July 24, 1924, as a direct result of action taken during the Second Pan American Congress of the Child which met in Montevideo in 1919, and the succeeding Third Pan American Congress of the Child in Rio de Janeiro and approved by the Fourth Congress at Santiago, the institute will be an autonomous organization supported by annual quotas from the member nations. With its seat in Montevideo it will function as a center of study, consultation, and distribution of knowledge, being divided into four major commissions, namely, Organizations and Institutions, Laws and Regulations, Statistics and Results, and Publications. The following acted as representatives of the several countries at the installations. Drs. Barros Barreto, Brazil; Luis Calvo Mackenna, Chile; Julio A. Bauzá, Cuba; Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, Argentina; Víctor Escardó Anaya, Ecuador; Carlos E. Paz Soldán, Peru; Mr. Ulysses Grant Smith, United States; Dr. Luis Morquio, Uruguay, and Dr. Gabriel Picón Febres, jr., Venezuela.

CONFERENCE ON INFANT MORTALITY.—Sessions of the Conference on Infant Mortality, the first conference ever held in South America under the auspices of the League of Nations, were opened in Montevideo on June 7, 1927. In attendance were such international experts as Dr. Ludvic Rajchman, medical director of the section of hygiene of the League of Nations; Dr. Theobaldo Madsen, director of the Danish Serotherapeutic Institute; Doctor Saiki, medical director of the Nutrition Institute in Tokio; Señor Julián Nogueira, member of the league secretariat; and Drs. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, Argentina; Barros Barreto, Brazil; Luis Calvo Mackenna, Chile; León Velasco Blanco, Bolivia; Luis Morquio, Uruguay; and Andrés Gubetich, Paraguay. The program included reports by delegates on the general prevailing status of infant mortality in their respective countries, visits to the hospital and child welfare institutions of Montevideo, and various lectures relative to the subject. Convinced that an investigation would be necessary in order to define exactly the medical

and social causes of infant mortality before any adequate constructive work might be done, the conference resolved that—

A complete report of infant deaths in chosen districts of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay be made; that the results of a preliminary investigation in Bolivia and Paraguay should be presented at the next conference meeting sometime during the first half of 1928; that the data be handled by the same personnel in charge of a similar investigation in Europe; and that as in Europe the various countries be asked to cooperate as much as possible in the work, and the League of Nations be asked to lend financial assistance.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.—In accordance with a recent proposal to establish maternity hospitals in the interior, the National Council of Public Welfare in its session of June 15, 1927, approved the construction of maternity and children's hospitals in the cities of Rocha and Trinidad and authorized the expenditure of 55,000 pesos for this purpose.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

NEW VERSION OF NATIONAL ANTHEM.—The Chief Executive has signed a decree accepting as the only official version of the national anthem the revised score prepared by the composers José André, Carlos López Buchardo, and Floro M. Ugarte, appointed two years ago as a committee to do this work. On all official occasions, both at home and abroad, where the national anthem is played the new version shall be used beginning July 9, 1927.

Although no exact data exist on the subject, it is generally supposed that the national anthem in use from the year 1813 to 1860 was the one originally composed by Blas Parera, which served as a basis for the new one. In 1860 Juan P. Esnaola, an Argentine composer of note, arranged a score which was accepted as official and used up to the present time.

BOLIVIA

NEW BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The public library of La Paz received a short time ago a gift of 118 volumes from Buenos Aires sent by the Protective Committee of Public Libraries of that city. This group of books includes works of both Argentine and foreign authors.

CHILE

CHILEAN REPRESENTATION IN THE SIXTH PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE.—The press reports that the Chilean delegation to the Sixth International Conference of American States, often called the

Sixth Pan American Conference, will consist of the following distinguished members of international repute: Señor Emilio Bello Codesido, president; Señor Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, ambassador of Chile in Washington; Señor Guillermo Subercaseaux; and Dr. Alejandro Álvarez. The Conference meets in Habana in January, 1928.

CUBA

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC.—On May 20, 1927, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the independence of Cuba was celebrated with elaborate and appropriate ceremonies. At a cabinet meeting held on this occasion it was determined to issue a new stamp of 25 cents denomination to commemorate this anniversary. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

MOTHER'S DAY PROPOSED.—A bill has been presented to Congress proposing the celebration of Mother's Day throughout the Republic on the second Sunday of each year. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DELEGATES TO IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—The Chief Executive has appointed Col. Enrique Quiñones as Cuban representative to the Ibero-American Exposition to be held in Seville, from October, 1928, to July, 1929, and Señor Julián Martínez Castells, technical director of the Cuban pavilion to be erected on the exposition grounds. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT VÁSQUEZ HONORED.—The National Academy of History and Geography of Mexico has conferred the title of honorary academician on President Horacio Vásquez and the right to wear the gold medal of the academy.

ECUADOR

QUITO ROTARY CLUB.—Last May the Rotary Club of Quito was formally organized in that city with 24 members representing various professions, social activities, and business organizations. The board of directors of the club was constituted as follows: President, Dr. Humberto Albornóz; vice president, Señor Miguel A. Albornoz; secretary, Dr. Eduardo Salazar; treasurer, Señor Fernando Pérez Pallares; and counselor, Dr. Manuel Benigno Cueva.

NEW BUILDINGS.—A fine addition to the group of public buildings in the Ecuadorean capital was made when, on May 24 last, the new Palace of Communications was inaugurated in Quito. An impressive ceremony was held on this occasion. The Minister of Public Instruction, in making the opening address, commented on the advantages of having beautiful and adequate quarters for the postal and telegraph services of the Republic.

GUATEMALA

NEW CABINET AND DESIGNATES.—The new Cabinet of President Chacón as announced in the *Diario de Centro-America*, Guatemala City, of May 31, 1927, is as follows: Secretary of Foreign Relations, Dr. Luis Toledo Herrarte; Secretary of State, Lic. Alberto Paz y Paz; Secretary of the Treasury, Don R. Felipe Solares; Secretary of War, General Miguel Larrave; Secretary of Public Education, Lic. J. Antonio Villacorta; Secretary of Promotion, Lic. Adalberto Aguilar Fuentes; Secretary of Agriculture, Lic. Mariano López Pacheco.

Gen. Miguel Larrave and Gen. Mauro de León were elected, respectively, First and Second Designates to the Presidency for the year 1927–28 by the Legislative Assembly on April 29, 1927.

HONDURAS

STREET NAMED FOR LIBERATOR.—In March, 1927, Congress approved the renaming of Calle de Comercio of Tegucigalpa for Simón Bolívar as a representative of the Ibero-American race and as defender of the liberty of the confederation of Spanish-speaking nations of America.

PARAGUAY

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY.—The one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of national independence was celebrated by Paraguay on May 14 and 15, 1927. May 13 was set aside as children's day, and the celebrations continued throughout the following week, diplomatic and other representatives of the various countries in Asunción heartily participating.

GUARANÍ DICTIONARY.—According to recent information a Salesian father, Padre Justo Botottignoli, has concluded work on a Spanish-Guaraní and Guaraní-Spanish dictionary. This work is said to contain all known Guaraní words, some 3,000 in all. The Guaraní Indians are the indigenes of Paraguay.

PERU

WATER SUPPLY FOR CUZCO.—On May 30 the waterworks recently completed for providing the city of Cuzco with drinking water were formally inaugurated. The water is brought from Ccorcor, 20 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) distant, to the Piccho reservoir at Cuzco. These reservoirs are built of reinforced concrete and have a capacity of 360,000,000 liters (quarts).

VENEZUELA

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO BOLÍVAR.—Information has been received that the official inauguration of the Parisian boulevard recently named *l' Avenue Simón Bolívar* in honor of that great patriot, took place on May 7, 1927.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JULY 15, 1927

| Subject | Date | Author |
|--|-----------------|---|
| ARGENTINA | | |
| Annual report on commerce and industries for the year 1926..... | 1927 Apr. 18 | Harvey S. Gerry, vice consul at Buenos Aires. |
| Condition of Buenos Aires banks, including branches in Argentina, at close of business on Apr. 30, 1927. | June 13 | Dana C. Sycks, consul in charge at Buenos Aires. |
| BOLIVIA | | |
| Automobile roads completed and to be constructed..... | May 24 | Legation. |
| New service over the Bolivian railway and the Atocha-Villazon line. | May 26 | Do. |
| BRAZIL | | |
| The sugar industry of Espirito Santo..... | May 1 | John W. Brunk, vice consul at Victoria. |
| Road building in the State of Bahia..... | May 2 | Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia. |
| Annual report of the fire and marine insurance company of Bahia. | May 9 | Do. |
| Budget of the State of Rio Grande do Norte, 1927..... | ..do. | Archer Woodford, vice consul at Pernambuco. |
| Annual message of the Governor of Espirito Santo..... | May 14 | John W. Brunk. |
| Population (school age) of Rio de Janeiro..... | May 17 | Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Coal production during 1926..... | ..do. | Do. |
| Brief survey of conditions and construction activities in State of Rio Grande do Sul. | May 28 | Fred E. Hublein, consul at Porto Alegre. |
| Bahia paper market..... | May 29 | Howard Donovan. |
| Bahia coffee exports during April, 1927..... | May 30 | Do. |
| Imports at Bahia during March, 1927..... | May 31 | Do. |
| Amazon Valley rubber market for May, 1927..... | June 4 | John B. Minter, consul at Para. |
| Brazilian railroads in 1926..... | June 9 | Rudolf Cabn, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Private construction in Rio de Janeiro during the year 1926..... | June 17 | Do. |
| Review of commerce and industries at Bahia for 1926..... | June 15 | Howard Donovan. |
| Coffee agreement, conference held May 23 to 29, 1927, at Sao Paulo. | June 20 | C. R. Cameron. |
| CHILE | | |
| Annual review of commerce and industries for the year 1926..... | May 16 | C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso. |
| Soap market in south-central Chile..... | May 24 | Camden L. McLain, consul at Concepcion. |
| Wheat production and flour milling in the Concepcion consular district. | June 1 | Do. |
| Bill for regulation of the nitrate industry..... | June 7 | C. F. Deichman. |
| COLOMBIA | | |
| Exports of crude petroleum from Cartagena, during May, 1927.. | June 2 | Edward B. Rand, vice consul in charge, Cartagena. |
| Proposed Barranquilla-Cartagena railway..... | June 10 | Do. |
| COSTA RICA | | |
| Annual statistics for the Republic of Costa Rica..... | June 24 | Legation. |
| New wireless station opened at Puerto Jiménez, Gulf of Dulce.. | ..do. | Do. |
| Vital statistics and condition of living..... | June 28 | Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul in charge, San Jose. |
| CUBA | | |
| Highway construction in Province of Matanzas, in 1926..... | June 2 | Augustus Ostertag, consul at Matanzas. |
| Sugar production in Santiago de Cuba consular district for 1926-27 | June 4 | Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba. |
| Review of commerce and industries for May, 1927..... | June 9 | Edward Caffery, consul in charge at Habana. |
| Annual report of Cienfuegos consular district for 1926..... | June 30 | Lucien N. Sullivan, consul at Cienfuegos. |
| Review of commerce and industries for Matanzas, quarter ended June 30, 1927. | ..do. | Augustus Ostertag. |

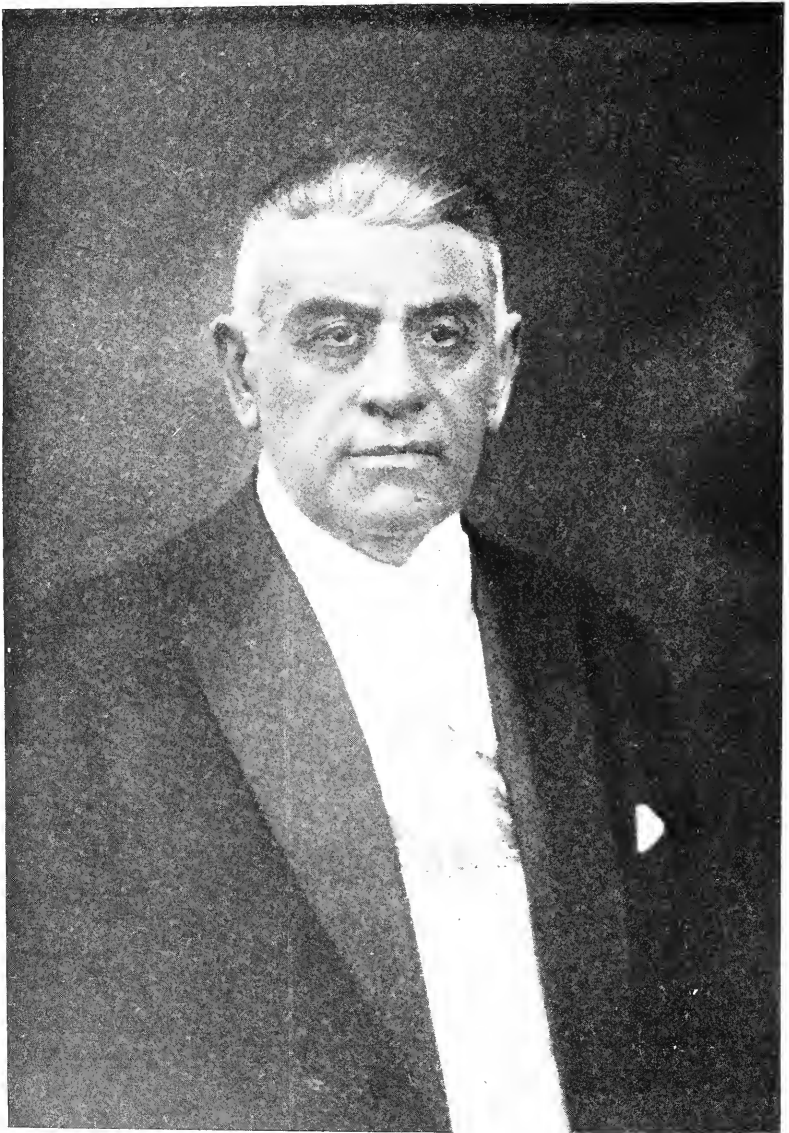
Reports received to July 15, 1927—Continued

| Subject | Date | Author |
|--|----------------|---|
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | |
| Trade currents in the Dominican Republic; trade balances from 1905 to 1926. | 1927 May 16 | James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo. |
| Dominican Government revenues for May, 1927..... | June 16 | Do. |
| Sugar production, Dec. 26 to June 1, 1927..... | June 1 | Do. |
| ECUADOR | | |
| New post-office building in Quito, opened May 23, 1927..... | June 15 | Legation. |
| GUATEMALA | | |
| The leather market in Guatemala..... | May 12 | G. Otis Ogden, vice consul at Guatemala City. |
| Report on commerce and industries for May, 1927..... | June 9 | B. B. Bliss, vice consul in charge, Guatemala City. |
| HAITI | | |
| Vital statistics and living conditions in Port au Prince..... | May 20 | Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince. |
| Economic and commercial summary for May, 1927..... | June 29 | Do. |
| HONDURAS | | |
| New import and export tariff for Honduras, effective Aug. 1, 1927. | May 10 | Legation. |
| Review of commerce and industries for April, 1927..... | May 15 | Geo. P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa. |
| Report on the trade-marks and patents registered in Honduras during fiscal year 1925-26. | June 4 | Do. |
| Vital statistics and living conditions, Puerto Castilla..... | June 10 | Winfield H. Scott, vice consul at Puerto Castilla. |
| Vital statistics and living conditions in the district of La Ceiba..... | June 16 | Nelson R. Park, consul at La Ceiba. |
| NICARAGUA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries for year, 1926..... | May 10 | Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto. |
| Imports of sugar, and review for western Nicaragua..... | June 2 | Do. |
| PANAMA | | |
| Report on commerce and industries for May, 1927..... | June 11 | H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City. |
| PERU | | |
| Review of commerce and general conditions for April and May, 1927. | May 31 | Geo. A. Makinson, consul at Callao-Lima. |
| SALVADOR | | |
| Report on commerce and industries of Salvador for May, 1927.... | June 1 | W. J. Cafferty, consul at San Salvador. |
| Vital statistics and living conditions in Salvador..... | June 15 | Do. |
| VENEZUELA | | |
| The coffee crop and market for Puerto Cabello district..... | June 28 | George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello. |



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|------|
| The New President of Uruguay..... | 953 |
| Pan American Conference of Jurists..... | 955 |
| Hunting Experiences in Zacatecas..... | 964 |
| By A. D. Sproat. | |
| Triumph of Noted Chilean Soprano..... | 971 |
| A Chilean Goya..... | 975 |
| Feeding Rio de Janeiro..... | 978 |
| Argentina's Increasingly Notable Development in the Field of Manu- factures (<i>Photographs</i>)..... | 990 |
| Hydroelectric Development in Mexico..... | 1010 |
| By Peter R. Gadd, Pacific Coast Engineering Construction Expert. | |
| Education of the Blind in Argentina..... | 1015 |
| Guide to Colonial Monuments in Santo Domingo..... | 1017 |
| First Annual Pacific Foreign Trade and Travel Exposition..... | 1021 |
| Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce..... | 1023 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Repub- lic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Para- guay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Economic and Financial Affairs..... | 1035 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Colombia—Costa Rica—Ecuador—Paraguay. | |
| Legislation..... | 1038 |
| Cuba—Mexico—Nicaragua—Salvador. | |
| International Treaties..... | 1039 |
| Cuba—Dominican Republic—Dominican Republic—Haiti—Panama. | |
| Public Instruction and Education..... | 1040 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Costa Rica—Guatemala—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua— Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Uruguay. | |
| Labor..... | 1047 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Ecuador—Panama—Peru—Salvador. | |
| Social Progress..... | 1049 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Guate- mala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Paraguay—Peru—Venezuela. | |
| General Notes..... | 1055 |
| Bolivia—Colombia—Cuba—Ecuador—Peru. | |
| Subject Matter of Consular Reports..... | 1057 |



Courtesy of José Richling.

DR. JUAN CAMPÍSTEGUY, PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY

Inaugurated March 1, 1927, for a term of four years



VOL. LXI

OCTOBER, 1927

No. 10

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY

IN the presidential elections held in Uruguay in November, 1926, Dr. Juan Campísteguy, candidate of the Partido Colorado, was successful, being inaugurated March 1 of the present year for the term 1927-1931.

The new President of the Republic was born in Montevideo in 1859, the son of Don Martín Campísteguy and Doña María Osolis de Campísteguy, both of Basque extraction. The President's father, who had first settled in Buenos Aires, decided to leave that city when Rosas assumed the dictatorship and settle in Montevideo. There he enlisted in the Foreign Legion in 1846, participating in the capture of Paysandú, in which battle he was seriously wounded.

It was no doubt from his father that Doctor Campísteguy inherited the military spirit which he later displayed so successfully in certain civil struggles. At the age of 15, after completing his elementary studies in a private school, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Third Regiment of Chasseurs, in which he was later promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. In 1877 he abandoned the military career to enter the University of Montevideo, from which he was graduated four years later with the degree of bachelor of science and letters. During his university course he was one of the founders of several scientific and social clubs, among them the university club and the gun and gymnasium club of Montevideo. In 1883, while still a student in the law school, he was appointed professor of history, philosophy, mathematics, and geography in the university named, a position he retained until 1886 when he was graduated with honors, still further increased by his brilliant thesis "Brief considerations on nationality and citizenship."

At the end of the revolution of 1886, during which he served as captain of the First Battalion of the Army, Doctor Campísteguy with Dr. José Batlle y Ordóñez established the well-known daily, *El Día*, in whose columns he has consistently proclaimed the principles of his party. A decade or more later he became president of the board of directors of the Electric Power Co.

During a long and meritorious parliamentary career he has always been distinguished by his gift of oratory and ability as a statesman of a high order. On several occasions he was elected Deputy to the National Assembly and, later, Senator, having served also as President of the Senate. In 1891 he rendered distinguished service as an influential member of the finance commission through his plans for the currency system. In 1897 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, a cabinet post which he held a second time under President Cuestas. In 1898 Doctor Campísteguy was appointed commander of the Third Battalion of the National Guard and, in 1899, member of the Council of State.

Upon his return from a protracted European trip, Doctor Campísteguy was appointed Minister of the Interior by President Batlle y Ordóñez. In the elections of 1916 he was nominated by his party for the presidency of the General Constitutional Assembly, and in 1920 was elected member of the General Council of Administration.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, in presenting its respectful greetings and felicitations to the new Chief Executive, expresses the sincere wish that during his term of office Uruguay may continue to advance in those paths of orderly peace, progress, and culture in which it has made such notable progress for so many years.



PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF JURISTS ∴ ∴

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, APRIL 17-MAY 21

THE Pan American Conference of Jurists, which took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, April 17 to May 21, 1927, in conformity with a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States which met in Santiago, Chile, in 1922, is regarded generally as from some points of view the most significant of Pan American or other international gatherings ever held.

The unusual interest attached to this conference is due both to the outstanding importance of the themes listed in its agenda, the peculiar opportuneness of their discussion at the present time, the frank and amicable thoroughness which marked the discussions throughout, and the practical value of the resolutions adopted, all of which was so ably set forth by Dr. James Brown Scott, the head of the United States delegation, in his masterly résumé in the September issue of this publication.

No account of this conference would be complete without some mention, however brief, of the gracious, generous, and joyous hospitality extended by the Brazilian Government and people to the delegates and other distinguished guests who, as members or observers, participated in this great international meeting. Latin American hospitality is proverbial for its spontaneous open-handedness, but the Brazilian brand, in harmony with the lavish exuberance of its tropical soil and genial atmosphere, has seldom been equaled and never excelled.

The official program for the entertainment of the delegates included a succession of brilliant receptions, lunches, dinners, gala performances, including a special series of horse races and other sporting events, in addition to a number of carefully planned sight-seeing excursions in which the delegates and the ladies of their party were taken to the most notable points of interest in the vicinity of a capital which for sheer beauty and picturesque detail holds the blue ribbon among the capitals of the world.

Among the foregoing, special mention must be made of the brilliant reception, followed by a grand ball, given by the president of the conference and Senhora Epitacio de Pessoa, which was attended by the entire diplomatic corps, highest Government officials and political personages, and the cream of Rio de Janeiro society; the banquet

given by the Ambassador of Mexico and Señora de Ortiz Rubio at the Mexican Embassy, at which the Secretary of State of Brazil and Senhora de Mangabeira presided; the splendid luncheon by the Minister of Justice and the Interior, who was also host, later, in a short excursion by sea in which the delegates were afforded a superb glimpse of the harbor and the Lloyd-Brasileiro plant; that most picturesque excursion by electric train to the top of "O Corcovado" and the sumptuous lunch *al fresco* at the halfway station given by the prefect of the Federal District of Brazil; the gala day at the Jockey Club by the members thereof; and the regal banquet given by the Secretary of State of Brazil in the Itamaraty Palace.

In addition to these official attentions there was a constant series of receptions, lunches, teas, and dinners given by the resident American ambassadors and ministers in honor of their respective national delegations, as well as those given by noted jurists and other leaders in the social life of the Brazilian capital.

It being impossible, for reasons of space, to reproduce here in their entirety the numerous eloquent and otherwise notable speeches made by the delegates during the conference, choice has been limited to the address of welcome in the inaugural session by his excellency, Dr. Octavio Mangabeira, Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil; that of Dr. Victor Maurtua, minister plenipotentiary and delegate from Peru, on behalf of the delegates, in response; and the closing address in the last session by Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, president of the congress and former President of Brazil, the complete text of each of which follows in the order named.

ADDRESS OF SENHOR OCTAVIO MANGABEIRA

GENTLEMEN: In the name of the Brazilian Government to whom it is a source of great pleasure that Rio de Janeiro has again been chosen as the seat of the Pan American Conference of Jurists, it is my privilege to greet you who, representing the spirit of America seek, apart from the rest of the world, as it were, to achieve a glorious ideal which aims to discover, in the rules of right converted into law among the nations, the foundations for fraternity among the peoples of the earth.

It is, indeed, a happy thought and a blessed inspiration to which we are indebted for the good fortune of coming together again to-day. From the north, from the center, and from the south; from the Atlantic and from the Pacific; crossing the Andes and the Plata the three Americas have come together and here joined hands. What an occasion for grateful emotions! What a luminous spectacle is this, and yet how simple! The countries of America are here united through the highest expression of their juridical culture, without privilege and without distinction, on the same footing of equality, both great and small, to substitute for their own frontiers a legality which protects them as if they were but one single people. In no better way could we align ourselves with the old continent of Europe from which we have all sprung.

It is not possible for you to effect at one single stroke an entire codification of international law, nor would it be reasonable for me to request you to do so, in view of the nature of the problems which arise in the hypothesis, both in the

dominion of public law and in the dominion of private law. And yet I entertain no doubt that with the valuable elements contained in the project which you have in hand, and with others which may arise in the course of your sessions, each one of you will have contributed both efficaciously and practically to the erection of a noble monument built, it is true, on American soil, but raised nevertheless to the civilization of all mankind.

Masters of law, statesmen, that which you have undertaken you will perform with a wisdom which shall be commensurate with your great responsibilities. Your Governments expect you to do justice; and to do justice is the true aim of your endeavors.

But whatever be the outcome, the simple fact of the meeting which we are about to hold is sufficient in itself to mark an enduring and beautiful page in our international life. It is not only our degree of culture which is being manifested here. It is the purity of the atmosphere in this region of the globe. Law is not only the dry text in which it is recorded; it is also, and perhaps chiefly, a feeling which has been engendered. Above the letter of the resolutions, above the institutes, and above whatever formulas may be elaborated, that which you proclaim, that which this assembly itself will express from the moment it is installed, is that a juridical conscience rules this continent and that this conscience will impel the respective Governments—will appeal to the people themselves—and will never in any conceivable case seek through force that which it is only permissible to seek in the field of law.

The nations of America which fraternize in this conclave of jurists are at the same time registering their oath of allegiance to the era of peace and justice which, in the service of humanity, shall flourish in the New World.

Gentlemen, I bid you welcome for all that you represent, welcome for your illustrious personalities, for the sister nations who have sent you, and for the dignity of the mission which you are about to fulfill. It is a source of deep pleasure for the Brazilian Nation to receive your visit, and it is her hope that at the conclusion of your sessions she may be the first to interpret the just measure of your merits.

And now, in the name of the President of the United States of Brazil, I have the honor to call to order the second meeting of the Pan American Conference of Jurists.

ADDRESS OF DR. VICTOR MAURTUA

YOUR EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

We have heard your eloquent and cordial words with feelings of the deepest pleasure. In speaking to us in such a captivating and fraternal manner, you have shown yourself a worthy representative of the culture and courtesy of this country. You have correctly interpreted the sentiments of Brazil when you referred with enthusiasm to your hope that our labors may be fruitful in rich results.

We are well aware, Mr. Minister, that this is the Brazil of all time. Its history is one of uninterrupted progress and an illustration in practice of juridical thought. Its independence, more than a revolution, was a sort of juridical corollary which, without violence, transformed the institutions then in force. And, laying aside as unnecessary any other proof, I will say that this moment and this fact—our presence here as technicians by order of the Governments of America to work in the elaboration of external law, its evolution and progress—is properly speaking an expression of the juridical sentiment of your country.

I remember well, as if it were but yesterday, the initiative of the Brazilian delegate to the First Pan American Conference held in Mexico. I recall the figure of that venerable statesman, José Hygino, handsome, tall, slender, with the serene gravity of a sage, with the tranquil eye of a good and just man, as he arose in the

historic hall of Juarez Palace and, like one inspired, gave expression to his fears and hopes with respect to the juridical organization of America. I believe that was without doubt the conference of greatest value in the history of Pan America. From it arose the movement the most recent phase in whose evolution has given us the good fortune of coming to this beautiful country, whose greatness we salute in your person, Mr. Minister, offering you the homage of our affection as Americans, and of our admiration as students of the science of law.

Gentlemen, it has not been an easy task to formulate the definition of our work of "codification." Cognizant of the obstacles which in recent times have attended every attempt toward its condensation and realization, we are able to estimate its difficulty. The first concrete formula I find is that of Caracas, 1883. Nine nations there assembled in conference clearly established the necessity of agreement on various matters of public law, particularly on the "unification" of private international law. At a later date, attention was directed to codes of international law. Bentham with his proposal to the President of the United States planted this idea and invested it with his prestige. This proposal was succeeded by similar projects in Europe and America, the most important with which we are acquainted being those of Lieber, Bluntschli, Dudley Field, Fiori, and, among us, of Pessoa, Lafayette, and Bustamante. Everything considered, the work at Lima and Montevideo on private international law is of this character. An attempt was also made to organize a commission of American and European jurists, and this attempt was strong in the First Pan American Conference. Previous to this time, belief was mainly in the desirability of an artistic construction of all branches of law in the regulation of peace and war, a construction which was to include all the relations between States. In this irregular fashion, expression was given to the vague and scattered thought originating in the struggle for independence.

During the juridical development of ancient law no code appears. Production must be active and free. The code crystallizes when it ceases to be dynamic, because all relations have become saturated by the controlling norms. This explains why the Roman codification appears at a propitious moment.

Codes, in modern law, have their origin in the heat of great political upheavals which, carefully observed, are seen to be the superficial exponents of profound transformations in the juridical conscience. The Napoleonic Code expands and contracts in the field of practicability in a manner suggestive of the extension and contraction of the power which imposed it on European law. In modern times, codes imperfectly express in an organic body of law spontaneous juridic and popular production. But this is the formal aspect of the subject only. It is necessary to know what is dealt with, what is the real material which is to serve as the basis of a system of international legislation, whether in the form of codes, or in the form of conventions, or in partial compilations.

We in America must consider two classes of law as codifiable matter, namely, public law and private law. American private law is a fact which juridical sociology has established with perfect clarity. The legislation of the conquering European nations encountered a more or less developed juridical life in this continent. Indigenous law and imported law conflicted, as they always will, when a living and ruling entity must struggle against that which strives to usurp and destroy it. Spirit is ever the greatest force in life, whether we call it custom—the form of existence which is the natural and unconscious (later conscious) response to the vital course and rhythm of life—or whether we call it law, which is the voluntary form, abstracted by meditation and deepened and reduced to a system. From the struggle during three centuries between these two kinds of law there arose a series of institutions and norms which are neither wholly Anglo-Saxon law nor entirely Spanish or Portuguese law but, instead, a

mixed law possessing unmistakable features. They constitute American private law.

In the international coordination of American private law the problems are of intense continental interest. Almost everywhere in America private legislation is derived from the same sources and is informed by the same spirit. The difference noticeable at certain points lies in the norms of international private law. We now seek an American policy in this transcendental matter. We are not interested in the rules of international private law in inter-American relations, because our countries, still in the period of formation, are not exporters of men but of merchandise. Our policy might well be that of seeking the rules which favor the assimilation of European demographic elements. I do not intend to state these rules. But while we must start from the basis of a divergence of opinion, we are agreed that the policy of the international law we seek should be directed toward greater internal cohesion and strength in all the republics.

Emigrating nations and exporting nations are necessarily compelled to follow different systems. These two systems are perfectly political; the first being one of expansion, of influence and exterior protection, the second should be one of unification and interior protection. It should be observed, however, that there are different types of exporting nations—those which export men, those which export service and merchandise, those which export gold, and those which export culture. The economical conditions, which are the complements each of the other, will naturally determine the mutual understandings and agreements. These reciprocal currents are set in motion only with the greatest difficulty, and it is from the operation of the resulting exchanges that we reach conclusions as to the problems of nationality, as to the status of the children of foreigners, and the most adequate personal laws. In these problems there is not nor will there ever be any question of rivalry, neither of conflict in internal legislation, because no country can achieve any advantage which will give its system a dominating position. The only possible advantage would consist in the adoption by all the republics of a rule or norm which shall be beneficial to all in the solution of legal conflicts. This done, all other questions may then be legislated upon with the greatest ease. This has been amply demonstrated by our most eminent masters of international law in numerous studies and publications, among which may be mentioned those of Professors Bustamante, Rodrigo Octavio, Varela, and Baez.

In the formation of public international law, we must also follow a clearly defined and sincere political trend. There is no need to hesitate over the use of the term "political." All life is political. Law without politics would lack both practical reason and finality. Any scientific speculation without political trend in the field of international matters is but a sterile play of words. Ruy Barbosa, at The Hague, in what was perhaps the greatest oratorical triumph of his marvelous career, when defining in Ciceronian periods the relations between international law and politics exclaimed: "There is nothing more eminently political than sovereignty, and there is nothing more courageously political than the attempt to outline its boundaries. Do we wish to eschew politics? If so, we seek to satisfy ourselves with mere words and not with realities. Politics is the atmosphere of States. Politics is the region of international law. Whence and from what does international law emanate if not from politics? How shall we, therefore, exile politics from an assembly of freemen who have met to stamp a conventional form on the laws of nations? We have nothing to do either with the internal affairs of States or their international affairs, nor with the quarrels which divide nations, the litigations which spring from national pride, ambition, honor, neither with questions of influence, equilibrium, or predominance. Ours is the politics of truth. Never has politics been considered a

science, never has politics been studied as history, never has politics been studied as a moral law. As soon as we begin to make international domestic laws for the nations, we are at once compelled to take into consideration the susceptibility, necessity, and utility of each product, in the face of tradition, the existing state of public feeling, the degree of interest which animates the people and rules the government. And what is all this but politics?"

Now, gentlemen, there are several political directions possible in the regulation of American public international law. I shall not attempt here to do more than expound the doctrines of each. American public international law may in a certain sense be interpreted as a series of problems or juridical situations peculiar to the American Continent. It may be said that this series is derived from conditions related to geographical proximity, to history, language, religion, and similarity of democratic institutions. In the opinion of some, this series, nevertheless, might not present a sufficiently respectable body of constantly growing relations to constitute a specific law; moreover, the geographic and sociological conditions might not be sufficient to justify that law, since history records the case of nations, or groups of nations, which, inhabiting the same region and having the same origin, the same language and the same gods, have yet never reached a conception of juridical unity. Hence some other specific element must be adduced to explain our American public international law, one which invests it with greater spirituality and which permits it a loftier flight.

There is another doctrine which might be called the Bolivarian doctrine, because the great liberator, Bolívar, felt and defined it. According to this doctrine, American international law derives from superior concepts which imply a "unity of soul." And what happens in the formation of States happens also in the development of international regional life. Nations are made not by geography or language, nor by religion or interest; they are made by the law of life as expressed in events. They are molded by an interior force which, imparting to them its spirit and features, imposes their destiny. The different groups of nations, the various international regions, found their origins in facts. Europe throughout its tremendous struggles constitutes an organic whole. America constitutes another. This does not mean that the world is to be divided materially, nor that certain groups are to be opposed to others. What is meant is a phenomenon of morphology: Forms of life which each sees for himself with greater clearness than by any explanation. In the conception of a "unity of soul" in this continent, a conception which was the result of the supreme upheaval of the emancipating revolutions, revived by the recent shock of the World War, would be found the outline of an ample policy of American legislation, including the possibilities for a series of organizations and norms leading to a reciprocal security, a necessary interdependence and an intensely active cooperation. A policy, in short, looking toward the gradual organization of this continent within the limits permitted by the consciousness of unity. Here is a policy, firm, clear, energetic, courageous, capable of vitalizing an eminently constructive legislation. Here is the policy which Bolívar promulgated in the imposing periods which stamped him as a source of ideas.

But this is not the only policy. Negative opinions with respect to American international law are possible, in accordance with which the only thing to be done is to adapt universal law to the peculiar conditions of this continent—thereby removing America as a specific factor in the world's human community, Thus no continental unity would be recognized; legislative action would be directed toward the regulation of restricted material and more or less common interests. No coordination of American members capable of subjecting them to special norms of transcendental character would be possible among the free and sovereign nations. In short, the American "atomic" doctrine would be placed in opposition to the doctrine of unity.

I am not playing with words. I simply enumerate concepts drawn from life which, in one sense or another, must serve as the basis for any serious constructive work in American international legislation. There is no opportunity to work on abstractions. We must not interpose books between things and the concepts of things. Our studies of international regulation must rest on the real necessities of the region which has been apportioned us on the globe, on the feeling and aspirations of those who inhabit it, on the destinies to which our marked idealism leads in this New World with its wealth of promise for the civilization of the future. In the heart of all ideas, underneath all American aspirations, lies one supreme thought, one supreme desire, which is and must be the very essence of our future law. It is not solidarity, for social solidarity is something which in itself has neither moral nor juridical character; it supposes or acquires significance, or it is submitted to that great basis of all human dwelling together—justice. Here is what our law must translate in a practical form, for the vitality of American law can flourish only in the full and effective reign of justice. The decrepitude and decay of nations is revealed in the very first symptom of bifurcation between what is legal and what is just. Just law is youthful law, full of sincerity and vigor. But just law does not live in formulas; like the perfume of flowers it springs from life itself to scatter itself everywhere, penetrating and permeating everything, and creating an atmosphere of love and brotherhood among our republics. Such, Mr. Minister, is the spirit which animates us, and we have come to this American paradise in fulfillment not only of our duty as experts, but as honest men and sincere Americans.

I reiterate, Mr. Minister, in the name of my colleagues, the expression of our deep appreciation of the generous hospitality of Brazil.

ADDRESS OF DR. EPITACIO PESSOA ON ACCEPTING THE PRESIDENCY
OF THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AMERICAN
JURISTS TO WHICH HE WAS ELECTED BY THE DELEGATES

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen: I regret very much that the state of my health prevents me from expressing as fully as I should like to do my appreciation of the great distinction which you have conferred upon me. I will say, however, that Brazil is sincerely grateful to the illustrious representatives of friendly nations here assembled for the high tribute they have rendered her in the person of this humble delegate.

Personally, I esteem it an incomparable honor to preside once more over an International Commission of American Jurists.

As one whose spirit was formed in an atmosphere of law, I always take part with faith and enthusiasm in every undertaking which seeks to create a rule of justice, whether among individuals or among States. Among such undertakings there is none which in exceptional moral and political significance surpasses the codification of international law—an ancient aspiration which has constantly and unceasingly preoccupied the peoples of America. A dream perhaps, but a dream in which, ever since the famous Congress of Panama convened at the call of the farseeing Bolivar, is cradled all the positive, liberal, and humanitarian idealism of America.

Gentlemen, it would be a truism for me to speak of the importance, of the advantages, from whatever aspect they are viewed, resulting from the codification of international law. It is a subject which no longer gives rise to divergencies, either among publicists or among governments. It is, on the contrary, a subject in which, by common consent, the inconveniences usually pointed out—insignificant in comparison with the many benefits to be derived—may easily be removed by a gradual, progressive, and periodically revised systematization of the principal practices now in use.

As a positive element of codification we have, scattered throughout the treaty conventions in the traditions of civilized peoples, that wealth of precepts and rules which, from the beginnings of their independence, the American States have invariably observed in their international relations. To collect these rules and precepts into one single body through a few distinct agreements, would be to lay the corner stone of the majestic monument to be erected, and to these agreements others will be added, before long, in obedience to the noblest of impulses: On the one hand the natural desire to realize an ideal which has germinated, grown, flourished, and fructified in the warmth of the just aspirations of this continent toward peace and liberty and, on the other, the relative facility of the task, in view of the considerable amount of common practices already existing, the affinities of all kinds which bind together the nations of America, and the absence of historical and economical antagonism to weaken reciprocal confidence or hinder the movement of approximation among them. This unrest, this disquiet, this anxious yearning for tranquillity, peace, and cooperation, to-day pervades, more than ever before, the whole earth unsettled by reason of the terrible sufferings of the last war.

Gentlemen, a multiplicity of causes, among which may be mentioned the general disturbance produced by a cataclysm which, lasting nearly five years, has no precedent in the history of the human race, prevented the subcommissions appointed in our first meeting in 1912 from completing the task intrusted to them. Due, however, to the efforts of some of these subcommissions, valuable elements of codification were collected and classified, and to these, as well as to the project of code presented by Brazil, are now added the valuable contribution of the American Institute of International Law and that of our eminent colleagues, Alejandro Alvarez and Sánchez Bustamante.

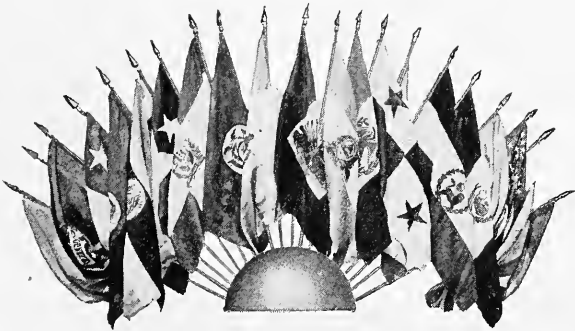
The international committee of American jurists is thus now in possession of abundant sources of information which, as the expression of the opinions of various governments of this continent, will contribute efficaciously to further the fulfillment of their mission. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Commission of International Law will now be able, I will not say to complete the task, for work of this nature and magnitude is not brought to completion in so limited a space of time, but in any case to give the work a great impetus, an impetus sufficient to bear witness before the world to the practicability of the great commitment and, at the same time, to the constancy with which the American nations are carrying it through.

This, gentlemen, is my sincere wish, as it is the wish of every friend of peace. To convert this wish into a brilliant reality, the obscure delegate whom your generosity has raised to this chair, sure of your confidence, strengthened by your support, will indeed be happy to collaborate in the most efficacious manner in this great and glorious work which I hope before long to see extended, like a blessed canopy of solidarity, alliance, and peace, above the entire American Continent.

OFFICIAL LIST OF DELEGATES

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Argentina..... | Señor don Leopoldo Melo, Señor don Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Señor don Luis A. Podestá Costa, Señor don Carlos R. Alcorta. |
| Bolivia..... | Señor don Ricardo Jaymes Freire, Señor don José M. Cuadros, Señor don Constantino Carrion, secretario. |
| Brazil..... | Senator Epitacio Pessoa, president of the conference; Senhor Dr. Rodrigo Octavio de Laangard Menezes. |
| Chile..... | Señor Dr. Alejandro Alvarez; secretary, Señor don Leoncio Larrain (Chilean ambassador). |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Colombia..... | Señor don Laureano Garcia Ortiz, Jesus Maria Yepes; secretary, Señor don Eduardo Guzman Esponda. |
| Costa Rica..... | Señor don Luis Anderson Morua; secretary, Señor don Mariano Anderson. |
| Cuba..... | Señor don Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, Señor don Cesar Salaya; secretaries, Señor don Pedro Martinez Fraga, Señor don Vicente Valdez Rodriguez. |
| Dominican Republic..... | Señor don Manuel de Jesus Froncoso de la Concha. |
| Ecuador..... | Señor don Rafael H. Elizalde. |
| Haiti..... | Monsieur Abel Nicolas Leger. |
| Mexico..... | Señor don Fernando Gonzalez Roa, Señor don Julio Garcia; secretary, Señor don Joaquín Ramos Roa. |
| Panama..... | Señor don Horacio Alfaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama. |
| Paraguay..... | Señor don Higino Arbo. |
| Peru..... | Señor don Victor Maurtua (minister plenipotentiary). |
| United States..... | Hon. James Brown Scott and Hon. Jesse Reeves; secretary, Hon. Henry Monroe Campbell, jr. |
| Uruguay..... | Señor don Julio Bastos, Señor don Pedro Varela; secretary, Señor don Teofilo Pinero Chaim. |
| Venezuela..... | Señor don Alejandro Urbaneja and Señor don Celestino Ferreira. |



HUNTING EXPERIENCES IN ZACATECAS¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

By A. D. SPROAT

FRESNILLO in the State of Zacatécas, Mexico, is a mining town of about 15,000 inhabitants including probably 100 foreigners; the foreigners are chiefly Americans and British. It is situated some 750 miles south of El Paso, Tex., at an altitude of 7,300 feet, in a more or less rolling country, wide and fairly level valleys and some hills, with mountain ranges in the distance to the west.

Small lakes and ponds afford good duck and some goose shooting during the fall and winter. There is fair deer hunting and, in places, considerable numbers of wild turkey.

A strip of country, 30 to 50 miles wide from east to west, is agricultural and grazing land, on which no deer or turkeys are found. This north-south strip of land separates the mule deer country from the country where whitetail deer and turkeys abound. Near Fresnillo there are no mule deer at all to the west in the mountainous country, and no whitetail nor turkeys in the rolling thorn brush-covered country to the east across the strip of grazing and agricultural land.

Within 15 to 20 miles northeast of Fresnillo the country becomes covered with thorn bushes of many kinds and, within a few miles more, mule deer are found; though they are more plentiful in country about 50 miles from the town.

There are no trees of any size in this mule deer country, the largest and practically only tree being the mesquite. The country, however, is thickly covered with shrubs, largely thorn bushes, such as Chaparro Prieto, Gatauna, many kinds of Nopales, Ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*), Cardenches (*Opuntia imbricata*), numbers of Biznagas (*Echinocacti*); such spineless shrubs as Gobernadora (*Covillea tridentata*), Engordacabra (*Salvia ballotaeflora*), Salvia Real; and scattered "Palmas" (*yucca*).

Here the mule deer grow large, weighing 200 pounds. In November before the rutting season begins they are fat and in fine condition. The deer are very fond of the Engordacabra and the Salvia real and also eat the tunas (fruit of the nopales or prickly pear), especially of the duraznillo family, and of the Cardenches. When the large clusters of bell-shaped cream colored flowers of the "palmas" begin

¹"American Forests and Forest Life," Washington, D. C., August, 1927.



Courtesy of "American Forests and Forest Life," Washington, D. C.

IN THE MULE DEER COUNTRY, STATE OF ZACATECAS, MEXICO

Upper: The hunters' camp by a waterhole. Tent, camp fire, and red touring car all in plain sight of the game they had come to hunt. Lower: A camp among the Mezquites. The hunter has brought in a good buck. Note the curved, forked tips of the antlers

to bloom, they eat these also. The smaller "palmas" are used by the deer in the early fall to rub the velvet off their antlers.

As one has to move about in this open country, the deer almost always see the hunter first. Practically the only way, therefore, to hunt these deer before the rutting season—and during the rutting

season the meat of the bucks is very strong—is to look for fresh tracks and follow them very carefully, now and then making wide detours about cattle, horses, or burros. These animals are very wild and if approached within 200 yards, are apt to run, and frighten the deer.

Naturally it is useless to follow tracks going with the wind unless the breeze is almost imperceptible and then only by making detour after detour in the hope of finally getting beyond the deer and approaching him by walking into the breeze.

In tracking deer after 10 o'clock in the morning, one must be very careful, especially on approaching anything in the way of shade, as it is sometimes possible to distinguish the curved forked tips of the antlers among the small branches of some bush or to see them move slightly now and then. The writer has shot two bucks in this way, one of them without being able to see the buck at all, the first shot luckily breaking his neck and killing him instantly.

In this thorny country there are many coyotes, some bobcats, and quite a few mountain lions, all of which probably destroy many young deer. One December the writer shot at two young deer, about a year and a half old, killing one outright and breaking one shoulder of the other. It was in rather thick brush and the deer were probably 50 yards away. Immediately a coyote jumped out and followed the wounded deer, pulling it down within another 40 or 50 yards, its fangs tightly fastened in the throat of the deer. An explosive bullet quickly finished the coyote.

Most wild animals have a very keen sense of sight in that they will see immediately almost the slightest motion at a considerable distance, but, apparently, pay no attention to the most unusual sights if there is no movement. One day, while hunting mule deer in this country, the writer and a Mexican boy saw, at probably 250 yards, a bobcat perched in the top of a short "palma" moving his head round and round like an owl apparently watching for some prey. We decided to see how close we could get, though we were practically in the open, there being only bushes about waist high. Every time the bobcat turned its head in the other direction, we ran without stopping a few steps toward it, stopping perfectly still as it turned in our direction. In this manner we came within a few feet of it although it looked directly at us with every turn of its head. Finally we got so close that the Mexican boy picked up a stone weighing probably a pound and struck the cat fairly, knocking it to the ground. With that, the mother cat, till now unseen by us and probably asleep, jumped from a lower branch to the ground and we realized that the first cat was not full grown.

In this country in the dry season the water holes are miles apart and, judging from the ground on which tracks are found, the deer must go weeks without drinking water, getting considerable moisture from the juicy tunas or nopales. When there is little grass for the

cattle, the ranchers send men out into the nopal thickets to hack off the branches (pencas) of the nopales with long knives (machetes), like corn knives, and singe the thorns (espinas) off by holding the branch on a sharp stick over a fire. The deer are not frightened by these men, who do not carry arms, and are frequently seen early in the morning feeding on the singed nopales.

The whitetail deer is much smaller here than the mule deer, and is very quick in getting away up or down the rocky mountains where the big rocks are covered by enough tall grass to make the footing dangerous. They are called "Venado Saltón," or jumping deer. The mountainous country of the whitetail is covered with short-leaf yellow pine and some long-leaf, piñon, several kinds of small oak, and,



Courtesy of "American Forests and Forest Life," Washington, D. C.

A MOUNTAIN MEADOW

This country is frequented by whitetail deer and turkey

in places, much juniper (called "cedro"), madroño, and, on the hillsides, large patches of manzanilla (manzanita). The black bear is particularly fond of the juniper and manzanilla berries and the wild turkeys eat quantities of both the flowers and berries of the manzanilla.

Springs are frequent in the mountains and, judging from the tracks, the white tail deer usually drink every night or early morning. As the air eddies much in the mountains, and in the winter or hunting season the leaves and brush are dry, one most frequently startles the deer, which may run a short distance, stand and look back; if it keeps going, it must then be looked for very slowly and carefully either by trailing, which is difficult, or by making a circle ahead. Now and

then, however, one sees deer standing in the shade, lying down, or feeding and then one may approach very close if making no movement whatever while the deer is looking.

Last April just before the deer shed their antlers, the writer, while hunting turkeys and, at the moment, having two Mexican guides with him, came upon three bucks feeding on short green grass, having

their heads hidden in the tall dry grass. We saw the deer before they saw us and we remained motionless, standing in open country, a mountain meadow, in grass about knee-high and only here and there a small tree. One or another of the bucks lifted his head up quickly every few seconds and glanced around and resumed feeding in our direction, though we were in plain sight and the least movement on our part would have caused them to leave at top speed.

The breeze was at right angles from us to the deer. By the time the two smaller ones had worked straight toward us to within about 40 yards, the big fellow had worked up even with us but to one side, and caught our scent. Instantly up went his head and tail and he dashed off past the other

two, not stopping until out of sight. The remarkable thing to me was that this had so little effect on the other two. They instantly threw up their heads and tails and watched number one until he was out of sight, at the same time glancing quickly about in all directions, but otherwise remaining motionless. As soon as number one had disappeared, they began slowly and noiselessly stepping off, lifting their feet high, tails up, and making not the slightest sound. After they had taken a dozen steps or so, I said to the Mexican boys "Vámonos" and we started. Of course the deer left the vicinity.

On this same trip—a turkey hunt—we were sitting around the camp fire the first evening out, in a rather open meadow, when



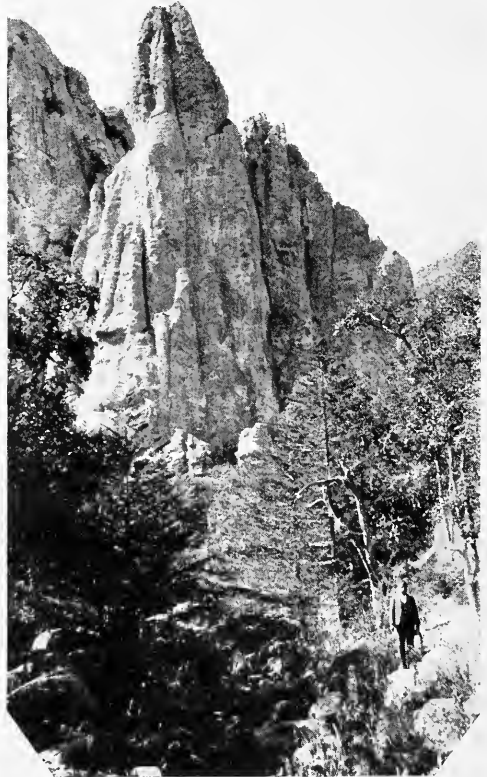
Courtesy of "American Forests and Forest Life."

A BIG GOBBLER BAGGED IN AN EARLY MORNING HUNT

we saw three bucks, all full-grown ones, come out of the timber and cross the meadow toward us. We had a fire, a tent up, and our car—a red sport model touring car—all in plain sight, yet, as we made no movement, these three bucks passed by us at a distance of about 50 yards, browsing here and there off the bushes, without paying any attention to us, whereas a word, a movement on our part, or a breath of air from our direction, would have sent them flying.

Another time I came suddenly on two does lying down. They were about 20 steps away when one jumped up and dashed off. The other jumped to her feet at the same time, but I was instantly standing motionless though in plain sight. She stood there a few moments and then started carefully trotting off in the direction the first had taken.

Though it has no sense of smell, the wild turkey has the keenest of eyesight and, undoubtedly, many turkeys see the still hunter while he never sees them. They leave the vicinity without making any sound whatever. The wild turkey, too, will pay no attention to the appearance of the hunter unless or until he makes some movement. Twice have I had wild turkeys feed practically through camp—unfortunately when I was away and only the cook was in camp to enjoy the spectacle. Camp things were lying about in plain sight, a fire going in each instance, and the cook lying there watching them at only a few yards' distance. I once shot a big gobbler across an open mountain pasture, by running a few steps forward every time he lowered his head to feed and stopping instantly the moment he started to raise his head. He looked at me as I drew near, but, seeing no movement, went on feeding.



Courtesy of "American Forests and Forest Life."

THE MORE RUGGED COUNTRY OF THE
BLACK BEAR

Another time I stood perfectly still and without cover while a gobbler fed right up within gunshot. Yet, if a turkey sees the hunter moving, it is almost hopeless to follow him; he can and will cover much ground quickly and silently.

The gobblers and hens both are fat in April when the calling season begins, but, by the middle of May, when this season is about over, the gobblers are thin. During this time they have been very busy, have eaten little, and have lived largely off their "breast sponge," a mass of fat which forms on their breast before the calling begins, and serves to bridge the emergency.

The eyesight of the good Mexican mountain guide is remarkable. A number of times I have had my guide point out a standing deer to



Courtesy of "American Forests and Forest Life," Washington, D. C.

A PROFITABLE DAY'S HUNTING

A good "bag" of wild turkey and white tail deer

me which I have been unable to distinguish until it moved. One example will suffice:

One morning three of us Americans and two Mexican guides drove in the car from our camp to a gentle slope between two higher parts of the mountain, whence we could see across a wide, gently sloping canyon. We stopped the car in a rather open space and, as we were not yet near the point where we expected to hunt, the doors of the cars were slammed on getting out. Immediately one of the guides said "There are two deer feeding over there." On his pointing out the exact spot from a certain prominent object, none of us Americans could see the deer until we got out the binoculars. Even after that it was just possible for us to see the deer with the naked eye; and the deer had not seen nor heard us.

TRIUMPH OF NOTED CHILEAN SOPRANO ∴

SOFÍA DEL CAMPO, the noted Chilean soprano, whose artistic triumphs have won her a high place in the galaxy of young American artists, has recently arrived in the United States.

After a concert tour of South America and Europe, the well-deserved fame of this distinguished artist has spread abroad in this country. She now has engagements to sing in the chief cities of the United States, following her brilliant success not long ago in Carnegie Hall. And at no distant date the Pan American Union will have the honor of presenting this far-famed singer to the most select social circles of Washington, when she appears in the second concert of the winter season, to be given in the beautiful building of the Pan American Union on December 20 of this year. The BULLETIN therefore is pleased to adorn its pages with the portrait of the beautiful Chilean vocalist and, at the same time, to note a few of the interesting facts in her career:

Sofía del Campo was born in Santiago, Chile, of one of the most distinguished families in that country, her paternal grandmother having been the Marquesa de la Peña Blanca, a descendant of Guzmán el Bueno, that famous Castilian captain. From early childhood Sofía evidenced exceptional musical aptitude, an aptitude handed down from mother and grandmother, who were both skilled musicians, playing several instruments. She began her study of piano and singing in the National Conservatory of Music in Santiago, where she soon became one of the most promising students. When at the conclusion of her course at the age of 16 she sang before a jury of professors and other musicians, the impression she created was such that the Chilean Government immediately offered to send her to Germany for further study.

Unfortunately, however, her family, faithful to aristocratic traditions and conventions, would not allow this promising young artist to leave her country in search of a professional career. Nevertheless, she continued her lessons, and from time to time sang before large audiences in various theaters, appearing only in performances for charitable purposes.

Some time had passed when it happened that the Bracale Opera Co. found itself in Valparaiso without a prima donna, since María Barrientos, the famous Spanish artist, had suddenly been obliged



SOFÍA DEL CAMPO

Noted soprano of Chile, who has scored many triumphs in her concert tours of South America and Europe, and who recently made her first appearance in the United States in New York

to go away, thus leaving the company with no one to sing the soprano rôles in several of the advertised operas, including *Lucia di Lammermoor* and *Rigoletto*.

Bracale, the impresario, having heard that there was a young Chilean society woman who had a most beautiful coloratura soprano voice—exactly the type of which he stood in need—finally prevailed upon her, after much pleading and urging, to sing in the operas announced. Her immediate success and the unprecedented warmth of the published criticism finally decided the artistic career of Sofia del Campo.

These triumphs opened the way to appearances under Bracale in many other operas and to a contract with the Municipal Theater in Santiago where, under the direction of Maestro Padovani, she sang in *Hamlet*, *La Traviata*, *The Barber of Seville*, and other favorites. Meantime her renown began to spread. She traveled throughout Chile and, later, Argentina, giving as many as 10 concerts in every important city of the latter country. In Buenos Aires she sang with great success in the Odeón, one of the largest opera houses in America. This was in 1924.

Her ambitions then carried her to Rome, where she continued to perfect her style and increase her répertoire. In this æsthetic atmosphere she became mistress of *bel canto* and of the Italian style. She sang with an orchestra of 120 professionals in Rome, with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, and at various private functions of the Roman nobility. On the occasion of a great fête at Geneva she was especially invited by the delegates to the League of Nations to sing as a representative of Chile. Finally, in November, 1926, she made her début in Paris, where she was enthusiastically praised by the French press, the critics saying of her that she was the finest coloratura soprano heard in Paris in many years.

This year she came to the United States, where the Parisian reputation which had preceded her was amply confirmed at her début in Carnegie Hall, an appearance immediately followed by a contract to make records for the Victor Co. Her present plans, as already stated, include an extensive concert tour in this country, for which the BULLETIN foresees a repetition of her brilliant successes in other lands.



Courtesy of "Chile," New York.

THE GOYA PAINTING NOW IN NEW YORK

This portrait of Queen Maria Luisa recently reached the United States from Valparaiso, Chile, where it is assumed to have been taken from Spain more than a century ago

A GOYA FROM A CHIL- EAN COLLECTION ∴ ∴

ALL lovers of art are familiar with the work of Goya, the great Spanish artist of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, often acclaimed as the first of the moderns, who founded "a tradition of observation and analysis in art that is alive even now." "It is by his power of design—an original, varied, and nervous form of design—" says Ricketts, in his well-known book on the Prado, Spain's magnificent museum of art, "that Goya excels, even more than by his vivacity of workmanship and his marvellous if unequal gift of expression." Of Goya the painter Gautier said that he at times "paints with the delicacy of that delicious Gainsborough; at other times he has the solid touch of Rembrandt." Of Goya the draftsman and etcher Havelock Ellis remarks, in *The Soul of Spain*, "Some of his drawings, in their superb dash and felicity, are almost comparable to Rubens's sketches, though again, in the *Caprichos* and other etchings, their beauty and spirit, their vigor of line and expression tend often to fall into caricature." The same author says: "On the whole, with his versatile aptitudes and wide-reaching interests, Goya represents the Spanish temper and Spanish interests more comprehensively than any other Spanish painter."

Goya, the son of Aragonese peasants, became court painter of Spain, in the noble succession of Titian, Velázquez, and other famous predecessors, in spite of his rebellious spirit and impatient temper. These were, indeed, in consonance with the unrest of his times, an unrest which culminated in the French revolution. The royal patrons of Goya were the weak Carlos IV and his intriguing queen, María Luisa of Parma, whose favorite, Godoy, in reality ruled the kingdom for many years.

The Prado contains various notable portraits of this royal pair from Goya's brush, as well as a large family group. In the latter "all the individuals," says Ricketts, "stand before you with their character expressed, vivacious, or sensual, or futile, or engaging, as the case may be."

The particular portrait of the handsome, domineering Queen now under discussion was recently brought to New York from the Iriondo Collection in Valparaiso. María Luisa wears a sweeter, more gentle look, than in Goya's famous portrait of her, in a black mantilla, which hangs in the Prado. These two pictures challenge comparison



QUEEN MARIA LUISA OF SPAIN, BY GOYA

This famous portrait hangs in the Prado Museum in Madrid

because of the similarity of the pose: In both the Queen is standing, with her right side a trifle turned away from the observer, the face being seen in a three-quarters view; in both her beautifully modeled left arm hangs relaxed at her side, while in the right she holds a closed fan. The Iriondo Goya is, however, three-quarter instead of full length, and the elaborately dressed hair uncovered; the pose also approaches a very little more to full face than in the Prado portrait. The background, moreover, is of an interior, showing a draped curtain behind the table on which rest crown and scepter, instead of an outdoor setting, as in the figure in the mantilla.

Mr. Walter L. Ehrich, of the firm of Ehrich Brothers, New York, internationally known experts in old masters, writing in *Chile* for August, 1927, makes the following statement with respect to the Iriondo portrait:

For a number of years I have been hoping that some day there would be offered to us from South America a painting of fundamental artistic merit. We were agreeably surprised, therefore, to receive recently from Chile a painting by Goya, which is illustrated on page 976. This painting, representing Queen Maria Luisa, wife of Charles IV of Spain, was painted by Francisco Goya at the height of his career and must have been taken to Chile from Spain more than 100 years ago. One often hears of great masterpieces in Mexico or South America, but so far they have in nearly every case turned out to be copies or pictures painted by minor artists in the manner of the masters. No doubt during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries many priests emigrated from Spain or Italy to South America who had certain artistic talent and who, in order to satisfy the desire of their parishioners, painted pictures which had been inspired by what they had seen before emigrating. In other cases, where they were not able to paint themselves, they had copies made in Spain and sent out to the colonies, which, after the passage of years, were believed to be originals. . . . But in the case of this Goya, for the first time we can say we have seen a real work of art.

With all due respect to the foregoing, it must not be forgotten that similar statements, equally well reasoned and apparently as well supported by facts, have been emitted in the past by American and European experts of authority and repute only to be brought to naught by the discovery from time to time in the most unlikely places, of priceless examples of the work of even the most famous "Old masters." And what part of the world offers a more likely field for this sort of treasure trove than the countries of Latin America, in the decoration and enrichment of whose innumerable churches and fanes the pious spirit and wealth of the faithful during several centuries found its chief expression and delight?

FEEDING RIO DE JANEIRO¹

RIO DE JANEIRO now has a population of about one and half million people, and all these people have to be fed, some luxuriously, some less pretentiously and some of them as plainly as can be, but every one of them has to have something to eat and something to drink.

Tons and tons of food are consumed every day. Where does all this food come from, how is it obtained and distributed, and how is it kept? * * *

All the perishable food, like meat, fish, game, vegetables, fruit, eggs, and milk, are supplied only for the daily need, as none of these things keep.

There is an enormous organization behind this daily feeding of a million and a half souls with fresh food. In cold countries practically all kinds of foodstuff can be kept for days and days without deteriorating, but here we are in the tropics and nothing keeps fresh for any length of time. * * *

RIO DE JANEIRO'S MEAT SUPPLY

As everyone knows Rio's fresh meat supply consists, to all intents and purposes, practically of beef alone. Pork can be had but there is very little of it; the same thing applies to veal, and mutton hardly exists at all; everything is beef, beef and once more beef, Rio alone consuming many tons. * * *

The cattle are killed at one of the three "matadouros," or slaughterhouses in the neighborhood of Rio. These three "matadouros" are the only suppliers of fresh meat for the Rio population. Of these slaughterhouses one belongs to and is operated by the municipality itself, that is, the "matadouro" at Santa Cruz, one of the suburbs of the town on the auxiliary line of the Central Railway; the second is privately owned by a Brazilian concern and is situated in the suburb of Penha on the Leopoldina Railroad, while the third belongs to an English company, Anglo Frigorifico, situated in the State of Rio de Janeiro at the station of Mendes on the trunk line of the Central Railroad, some two and a half hours distant.

The amount of cattle these three "matadouros" kill in a day varies very little, the average being about 1,000 head, of which the municipal "matadouro" at Santa Cruz supplies about 700, the Anglo-Frigorifico at Mendes, about 250 and the one at Penha, which is the smallest, only about 50.

¹ From Brazilian American, Rio de Janeiro, June 11, 18, and July 4, 1927.

At least 80 per cent of the cattle that are killed for consumption are steers, as the Brazilian law prohibits the killing of cows in greater ratio than from 5 to 20 per cent of the total amount killed in order to protect the cattle breeding industry of the country.

The killing for the Sunday supply of meat for Rio is greatly increased; nearly double the amount of cattle are then sacrificed for the reason that no killing is done on Sundays.

When one considers that the average weight of a steer is 225 kilos, it will be seen that the daily consumption in Rio is more than half a million pounds of beef alone. Adding to these figures the weight of the other kinds of meat in the market—approximately 200 head of calves, 40 to 50 pigs and a few head of sheep—you will reach more than 600,000 pounds of fresh meat a day.

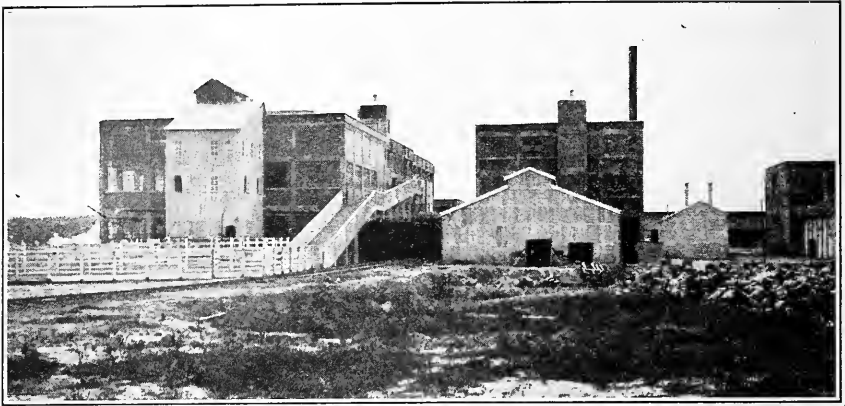
Besides this supply of absolutely fresh-killed meat, Rio receives also quite an amount of chilled and frozen meat. These chilled meats come from the big meat-packing firms in São Paulo, the Armour Co., and the Continental Products Co., and from the Anglo Frigorífico's plant at Barretos, also in the State of São Paulo. The frozen meat, chiefly mutton, comes from Rio Grande do Sul and from Argentina. This chilled and frozen meat is practically all bought by the hotels and the restaurants.

The "matadouros" have their buyers out all over the country, all the way up as far as Matto Grosso, but the chief market is in the State of Minas Geraes; and as a good No. 2 comes the State of São Paulo, and then the State of Rio de Janeiro, the latter furnishing a very small percentage of the consumption.

The buyers purchase direct from the cattle breeders and even from small farmers who can furnish only a few head, but they buy chiefly from the cattle dealers, "vaqueiros," as they are called, who travel from farm to farm buying one beast here, five there, and so on. When a "vaqueiro" has collected a decent number, say from 100 head upward, he goes into the nearest of the towns where there is a permanent "exposição de rebanho," as the cattle market is called, the three big cattle centers being the towns of Tres Corações and Palmeiras in Minas Geraes and Barretos in São Paulo. * * *

When the buyer arrives at a cattle center he generally finds several "vaqueiros" there with herds ranging from 100 head and upwards to 400 or 500. He will also find that there are competitive buyers, and it is a keen contest as to what "matadouro" is going to get the different herds.

The way the deal proceeds is generally as follows: The vendor invites the representatives of the "matadouros" to give him an offer for the whole herd, and he naturally accepts the highest. In order to allow prospective buyers to estimate the value of the herd, the seller lets the cattle pass, one by one, through a small inclosure in



ONE SOURCE OF RIO'S MEAT SUPPLY

Upper: A slaughterhouse in São Paulo. Lower: The refrigerating section of the plant

front of which the buyers are seated with their notebooks and pencils, judging the weight of each head as it passes. * * *

The first thing the cattle buyer has to do after buying a herd of cattle is to arrange with the railway authorities for transportation. If he has only a small number he hires a few cars, each car taking from 16 beasts on the narrow-gauge railroad up to 30 beasts on the broad-gauge railroad. The smallest train that can be hired consists of 10 cars. * * *

The animals are not killed immediately on their arrival at the "matadouro," as the Brazilian law prescribes that cattle to be killed for consumption must be kept at least 48 hours on pasture before killing.

While the animals are on the pasture they are given a first inspection by the veterinary maintained by the federal government at all slaughterhouses, and any beast that shows any symptoms of illness is sorted out for close examination.

After slaughtering, the meat is examined a second time by the government veterinary, who rejects anything that is not up to standard. It might be mentioned here that the meat even has to pass a third inspection by another government official after it has reached Rio and before it is given over to the distributors. As no meat that has not been killed at one of the above-mentioned "matadouros" and passed upon by these three government veterinaries is placed on sale in Rio de Janeiro, one sees that every precaution is taken in order to avoid any meat that is not first-class reaching the consumer. * * *

As soon as the railway meat vans arrive at the station in Rio de Janeiro, the carcasses are hung on hooks in a vast shed where, after the veterinary has stamped them as fit for consumption, the different butchers from the whole city of Rio arrive and pick out what they want—one, two, three, or more carcasses—which then are taken down from the hooks and weighed, paid for in cash and then moved into small sheds, where all meat destined for the same district is assembled.

As soon as the butcher has bought and paid for his meat, he sticks a big painted label onto it, bearing his name and address; then he returns and waits for the distributing agency to deliver it at his shop, sometime during the afternoon or night. * * *

RIO'S MILK SUPPLY

The consumption of milk in Rio, which is large, is constantly growing, since the number of "leiterias" spread all over town is rapidly increasing, and day and night the big milk trucks belonging to the large companies are traversing the streets in the center of town as well as in the most out-of-the-way side streets in the outskirts. * * *

Most of the Rio milk is delivered by two big companies, the Companhia Mineira de Lacticínios and the Companhia Centro Pastoril do Brazil, which work conjointly.

These two companies, which to all intents and purposes have the monopoly of the milk trade for the whole of Rio de Janeiro, including the suburbs, both produce milk on their own farms and buy it from the "leiterias" in the interior, who again buy it from the different farmers in their respective districts. When the milk from the farmer arrives at the "leiterias" it is examined and tested in the laboratories, and if found satisfactory, it is Pasteurized and then frozen and dispatched to Rio.

The milk that we drink in Rio comes from the two States of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro. * * * The suppliers have to dispatch their milk as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, and it only arrives in Rio about midnight. It is delivered to the customers the following morning, when it is more than 24 hours old. * * *

All in all, the companies receive 120,000 liters of fresh milk a day. To this add the amount of 20,000 liters, this being approximately the quantity derived from the 200 privately-owned small stables situated in the city, and one reaches the total of 140,000 liters, which is the daily milk consumption of Rio.

After the "leiterias" in the interior have sterilized the milk through Pasteurizing, it is frozen into firm blocks at a temperature ranging from 0 to 10° below zero. This is done in order to keep the milk fresh during its long journey down to Rio. The freezing process takes place after the milk has been poured into the big milk cans, all being



SHIPPING DEPARTMENT OF A DAIRY

Practically the entire amount of Rio de Janeiro's milk consumption—about 140,000 liters—is handled by two dairy establishments

then sealed by the remitter in order that no impurity should infect the milk during its journey on the railway.

As soon as the milk arrives at the Rio receiving stations, it is most rigorously examined and tested, both by the companies' own veterinaries and by government officials, and any milk that proves to be not quite up to the mark is at once rejected and the sender of that particular milk is notified.

Immediately after arrival the milk is placed in a room with a fairly elevated temperature in order to get the milk blocks melted so that the liquid milk may be poured into smaller vessels and dispatched to the different distributors in town. Before 5 o'clock in the morning

the "leiterias" have received their milk for that day. * * * About 70 per cent of the milk that arrives is bought by the "leiterias," the rest being sold direct by the companies themselves to the consumers.

A couple of years ago the companies, at the request of the municipal authorities, established 50 "entrepósitos" in different parts of the town, in order to deliver milk to the poor population of Rio as cheaply as possible. Every day about 10,000 liters are sold at these "entrepósitos" at cost price.

The rest of the milk the companies sell in the streets, from their 60 refrigerated tank cars, direct to the customers; these cars also sell fresh butter, but the sale of this last article is very small. The amount of milk sold in this way varies between 30,000 and 35,000 liters a day. The capacity of a tank car is 1,000 liters of milk.

THE FISH SUPPLY OF RIO

Every morning in the year a "Rioite" hears a monotonous voice crying out in the street, "Peixe-Camarões-Camarões-Peixe-Peixe-ei-ro" ["Fish-Shrimps-Shrimps-Fish-Fishmonger"], and if one takes the trouble to peep out of the window one will generally see a middle-aged fellow with a small round cap, stuck at a coquettish angle on his head. On his shoulders he carries a long pole from which hang suspended four or more baskets, evenly balanced from each end, looking very heavily loaded.

It is the fish vender of Rio, busily engaged in earning his living by providing fish-eating Rio with this food.

If one cares to follow him a little on his way, one will see him stop outside the gate of a house, the servant or perhaps the lady of the house herself comes out and inquires what kind of fish he has, and what the price is. After a satisfactory answer to these questions is received, and after a short argument about the price, the buyer gives her order. The fishmonger then produces a small piece of plank and a big murderous looking knife, grabs hold of a fish from somewhere deep in his baskets, and after this has been duly inspected and accepted by the buyer, he starts to trim it. The tail and the fins are cut off, the scales are scraped away, the guts are taken out and the fish is nicely sliced up in even slices ready for cooking. Sometimes the whole fish is too big for that particular house and the fishmonger then obligingly cuts off the required amount. The fish is delivered and paid for, and the fishman continues on his way, chanting his "Peixe-Camarões-Camarões-Peixe," ending with his long-drawn-out "Peixe-ei-ro," until, a few houses ahead, he is stopped by another customer, and in this way he carries on until he has sold out his supply, usually about 10 or 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

All the professional fishermen in Brazil belong to a kind of trade union which is called "Confederação Geral dos Pescadores do Brazil"

and anybody who does not belong to this union is not allowed to do any commercial fishing.

The whole union is divided up in "colonias" ruled by a directorate with a president as the executive head. The members of one "colonia" work together on cooperative lines. Boat, gear, and other necessities for carrying on their business are bought out of a common fund. The members are paid a salary for their service, while extra profit is pooled, and so on down the whole line of cooperation.

The fish supply of Rio de Janeiro is provided by the "pescador-colonias" living at different points in Guanabara Bay, and on the islands. The boats fishing outside the bay have to be heavy sea-



SPECIMENS OF BRAZILIAN FISH

The daily consumption of fish in Rio de Janeiro averages about 37 tons and comprises an enormous variety of sea food

worthy ships, with full equipment; the ocean outside can often be very rough, and it is no uncommon occurrence that the boat is away a fortnight or even three weeks on such an expedition.

The fishing is performed with trawler nets and lines. The fish caught in the bay are brought to the fish market at once; the fish caught outside are put on ice while still alive, the result being that the fish when it reaches Rio, at least eight days after it has been killed, is just as fresh as if it had been caught a couple of hours earlier.

An enormous variety of fish is furnished to fish-eating Rio. Those judged to be most palatable are the cherny namorado, linguado, bujipira, olho de boi, vermelhão, and garoupa, these being all deep-sea fish, mostly caught at a depth of from 150 to 250 meters. The cherny

can reach the enormous weight of 350 kilos; a garoupa can attain a weight of 200 to 230 kilos.

The most common of the more ordinary fish species appearing on the table in Rio is the tainha. When its spawning time arrives this fish is caught in abundance, 200,000 oftentimes reaching the fish market in a single day.

Oysters, blue shells, and a few other creatures of the same kind are plentiful. But a shellfish that is very seldom seen is the lobster, and when one should happen to come along a fancy price is obtained for it. * * *

The total weight of the average daily consumption of fresh fish in Rio is about 30 tons; to this one can add about 4 tons of sardines and 3 tons of shrimps. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the demand for fish increases markedly, and it is always a keen fight to get enough fish in stock for these days to satisfy the consumption.

The wholesale dealer at the market place arranges small lots of fish on great marble slabs and puts them up for auction among the fish hawkers, who, as soon as the market place opens at 6 o'clock a. m., fill the wholesale fish shops in no time in order to get the pick of the day.

HOW RIO DE JANEIRO GETS FRESH VEGETABLES

The greengrocers, besides handling vegetables, always carry a side line of national fruits in season, such as oranges and limes, alligator pears, pineapples, guavas, mangos, etc., not to mention bananas, of which they always have a generous supply, both ripe and green, and of the most different kinds.

Besides this the greengrocer also doubles as a vendor of poultry, especially chickens, here and there a couple of turkeys and a duck or two. * * * Naturally along with the poultry trade comes dealing in fresh eggs. * * *

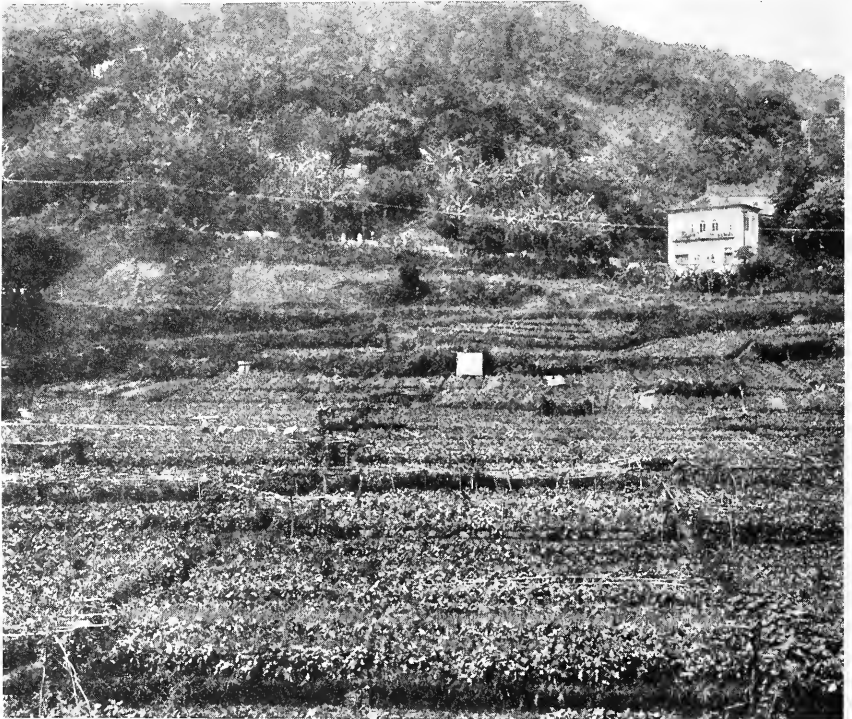
Vegetables are also sold by ambulant street vendors who carry their "shops" around with them on their backs, in the same way as the fishmongers. Their advertising call of "Quitandeiro-Quitandeiro" can be heard all over town at any time of day, though chiefly during the morning and forenoon.

Vegetables for the Rio consumer practically all pass through the hands of the big greengrocers established at the "Mercado Novo;" the few sold outside are produced in the suburbs and sold in the vicinity.

The wholesale greengrocers are divided into two different camps, those buying practically all their goods in the State of São Paulo, and those getting their supplies from the State of Rio de Janeiro. These two States are the chief furnishers of vegetables for the Rio market, the latter State delivering approximately nine times the

amount of food that come from São Paulo. Even the Federal District provides a noticeable amount of vegetables; these are grown on Ilha do Governador, situated in the bay, 40 minutes' ferry trip out, and from the Santa Cruz district on the border of the State of Rio de Janeiro.

The vegetables which São Paulo sends to the Rio market are chiefly of the higher-priced varieties, such as celery, cauliflower, lettuce,



A TRUCK GARDEN

A small vegetable farm in the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro. The Federal District and the States of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo supply practically all the fresh vegetables for the capital

beets, big tomatoes, etc.; the common vegetables like sweet potatoes, abobora (a kind of pumpkin), and chuchu, are all produced in the vicinity of town. One reason for this is that these vegetables are very cheap and rather heavy in weight. * * *

The wholesale houses generally arrange for their daily supply by contracting with some big producers in different districts of the vegetable-producing States, or through agents stationed in the producing centers, who buy the required quantity at the current price and see that it reaches its destination in good time.

The value of the vegetables daily arriving through the Rio Market is estimated to average about 100 contos [a conto, or 1,000 milreis, equals about \$120]. Of this the State of Rio de Janeiro pro-

vides about 80 per cent, the rest being more or less evenly divided between the State of São Paulo and the Distrito Federal. The chief vegetable-growing centers in the State of Rio de Janeiro are Petropolis, Theresopolis, Nova Iguassu, and towns along the Linha Auxiliar.

The retail greengrocers, both those who have shops and those who carry their whole outfit on their shoulders, do their buying in the market late in the afternoon and early in the morning. The stuff as it is bought is collected in big baskets; if these are destined for the central parts of town, they are hauled away on a kind of wheelbarrow by the buyer himself, or if they have to go to the outskirts of the town they are dispatched on the tramcars.

POULTRY AND EGGS FOR RIO

The poultry market of Rio is very well supplied. The chief item is chickens, and then follow turkeys, ducks, and guinea fowl. The poultry is chiefly sold by the "quitandeiros," or greengrocers, and by special poultry vendors, who pass through the streets accompanied by one or two mules loaded with big baskets filled with chickens of all ages, breeds, and appearances. * * *



A FRUIT VENDOR IN RIO DE JANEIRO

With the exception of the banana and *mamão*, fruit is not plentiful in Rio de Janeiro

The egg trade, like the poultry trade, is divided between the "quitandeiros" and the itinerant street vendors, the only difference being that the amount of eggs sold by the street hawkers is much smaller than that sold by the "quitandeiros." A few ordinary grocers also sell a few dozen eggs.

In contrast to the vegetables, which all pass through the market, a great deal of poultry and eggs enter Rio without doing so. The

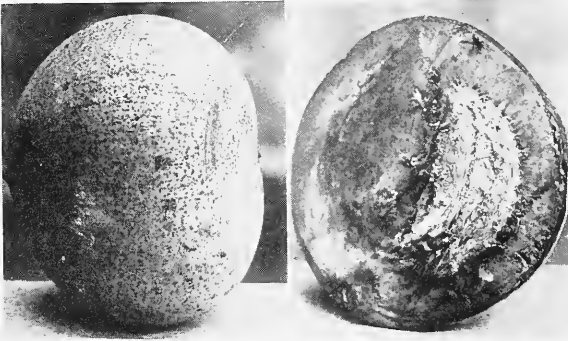
result is that there is no absolutely accurate figure for the number of chickens and eggs Rio consumes in a day; one can, however, make a fairly close estimate from which one will see that approximately 15,000 dozens of eggs, 3,000 chickens, 500 turkeys, 500 ducks, and about 300 guinea fowl are sacrificed daily to the Rio "Moloch."

The major part of these comes from the State of Rio de Janeiro; both the Linha Auxiliar and the Leopoldina Railroad bring carloads of poultry and eggs every day. Also from Minas Geraes a fair quantity arrives, about 30 per cent of the total amount. * * *

FRESH FRUIT FOR THE RIO MARKET

Most foreigners, particularly those coming from cooler countries, are disappointed in the fruit supply when they arrive in Rio de Janeiro.

One arrives with the knowledge that one is in a tropical city, the capital of the enormous country of Brazil, and one is filled with



THE MAMÃO

One of the principal fruits in the Brazilian capital, and one which is found in the market throughout the year. The illustration at the left shows the pulp of a mamão, including one of the seeds

glorious expectations of all kinds of fruit in abundance, with prices that one imagines will be so low that they will be practically negligible. But what a delusion this is! With the exception of bananas and perhaps mamão, the fruit in Rio is scarce and the prices are absurdly high.

To all intents and purposes all the national fruit that enters Rio passes through the hands of the wholesale fruiterers at the market place. These firms keep their agents posted in the different fruit districts catering to the supply of national fruit for Rio; a few of them even buy for export, this export being chiefly to Argentina and Uruguay.

The value of the national fruit that enters the Rio market was estimated by one of the biggest dealers in this line to average about 1,000 contos a week. Here, as with vegetables, the chief supplier is the State of Rio de Janeiro, then follow São Paulo, the Federal District and Rio Grande do Sul, and then Minas Geraes, whose only contribution to our fruit market is jaboticabas.

The fruit leading in quantity is the banana, followed by the mamão. These two fruits can be found in stock at the fruit vendors' the whole year round. After these come oranges, limes, and then, according to the different seasons, alligator pears, tangerines, guavas, figs, mangos, cajús, and pineapples.

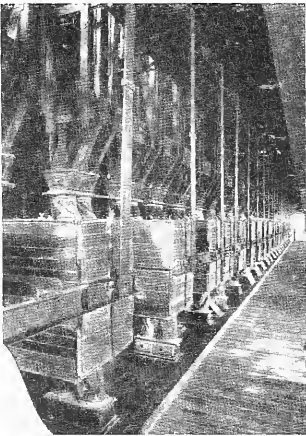
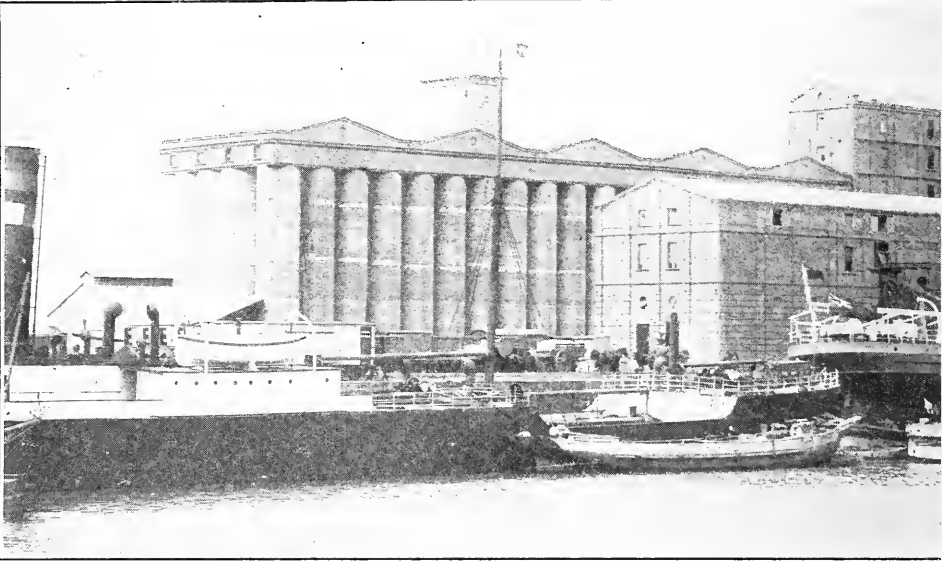
The States of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul all produce pears, apples, plums, strawberries, grapes, and grapefruit, but these native fruits are somewhat lacking in flavor compared to the same fruit grown in Europe or in the United States.

There are several firms which import in order to fill the demand for good and fine-flavored fruit, their chief centers of supply for apples, pears, and grapefruit being the United States. Grapes, figs, melons, and peaches are imported from Spain, Portugal, and Italy. Argentina sends a good deal of the imported fruit that comes on the Rio market.

Brazil ought to be more than able to provide all the fruit it can consume, and still leave a generous surplus over for export purposes. Until very lately, however, fruit growing has been a neglected number on the agricultural program. Recently there seems to be a tendency to take more care of this branch of the economic life of this great country.

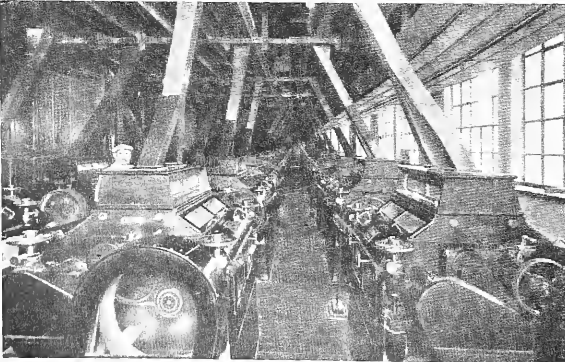


ARGENTINA'S INCREASINGLY NOTABLE DEVELOPMENT



ARGENTINA:

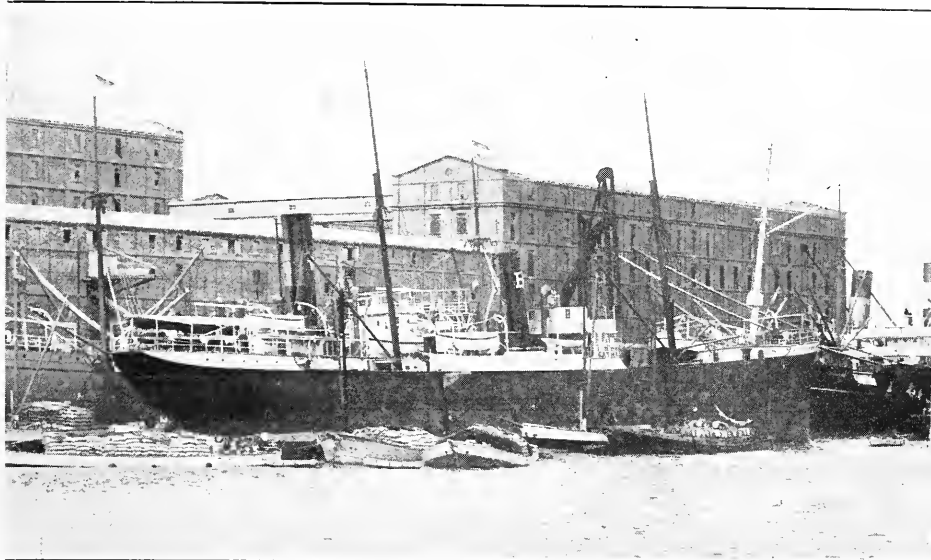
One of the two colossal fundamental industries of Argentina is exportation. The grain elevators and docks of Buenos Aires her flour mills, which are equipped with the finest and most Upper: Some of the grain-warehouses and wharves in Buenos grinding cylinders. Lower right: Chemical laboratory, where A view in the screening section. Right center: Machines



Photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires

52

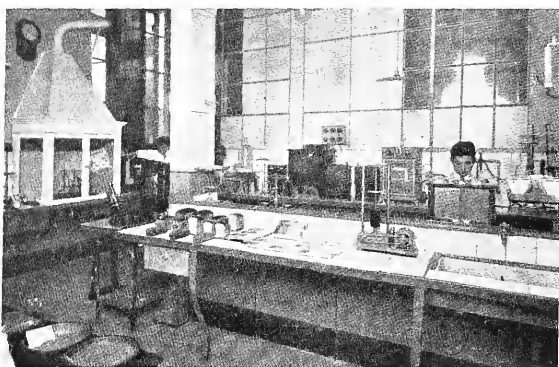
OPMENT IN THE FIELD OF MANUFACTURES



A WORLD GRANARY

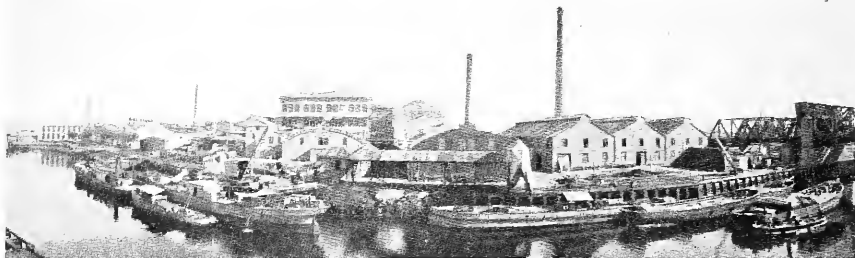
grain growing with its concomitants of milling, storage, and are second to none in the world, and the same may be said of up-to-date machinery obtainable

Aires. Lower left: Interior of a modern flour mill, showing the different grades of flours and bread are analyzed. Left center: stamping flour sacks



Photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires

ARGENTINA'S INCREASINGLY NOTABLE DEVEL-



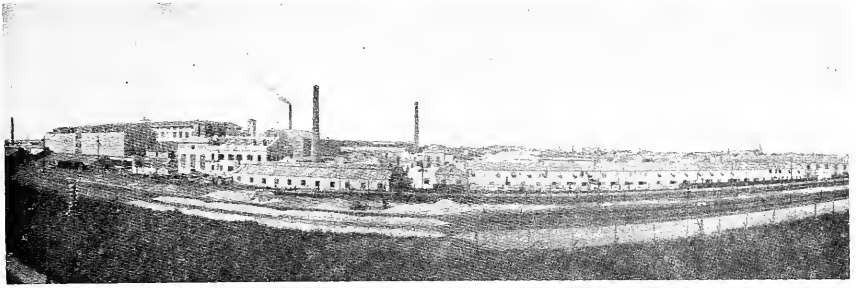
MEAT PACKING

Argentine meat, as Argentine wheat, is famous the world over; the very name "Argentina" connotes vast fields of waving grain and pampas dotted with flocks and herds. Through the miracle of modern industry, Argentine meat is to-day found on the most remote dinner tables of Europe and the countries of America.

Above: One of the great packing plants. Left: A veterinarian making sure that the meat is uncontaminated. Below: A cold-storage room.



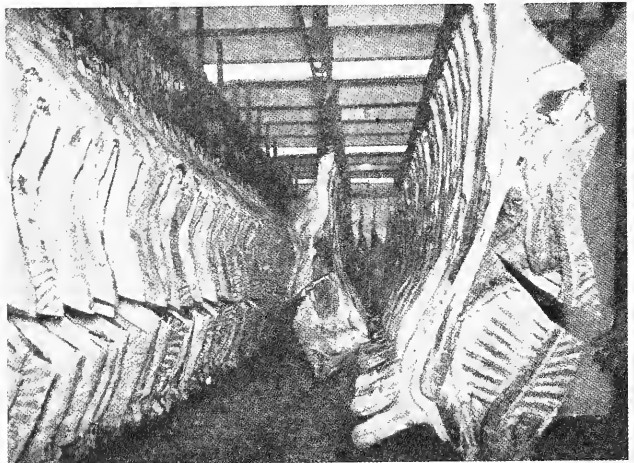
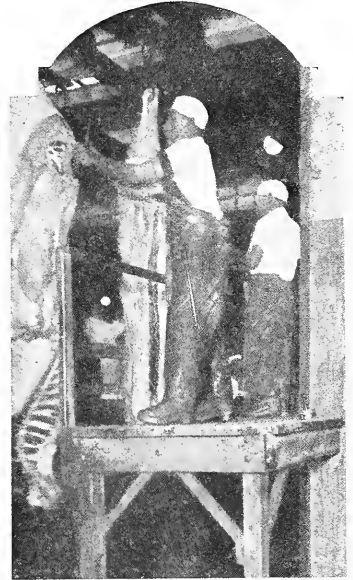
OPMENT IN THE FIELD OF MANUFACTURES



MEAT PACKING

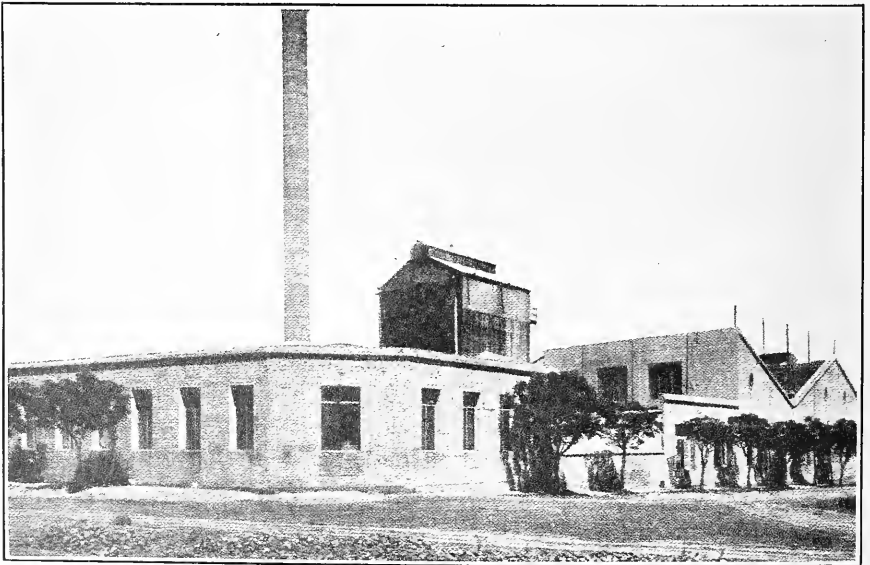
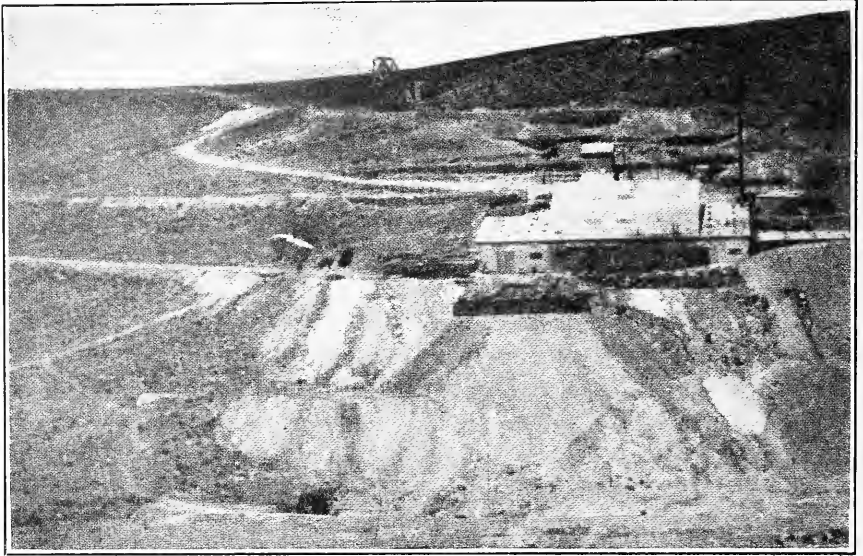
Argentine packing plants, such as the above, another view of which is shown on the opposite page, are huge establishments of many departments, including abattoirs, salting rooms, sausage-making and meat-canning sections, cold-storage rooms, and chemical and biological laboratories

Right: Quartering a beef. Below: Frozen beef awaiting shipment



23

ARGENTINA'S INCREASINGLY NOTABLE DEVEL-



Photographs courtesy of "Plus⁴Ultra," Buenos Aires

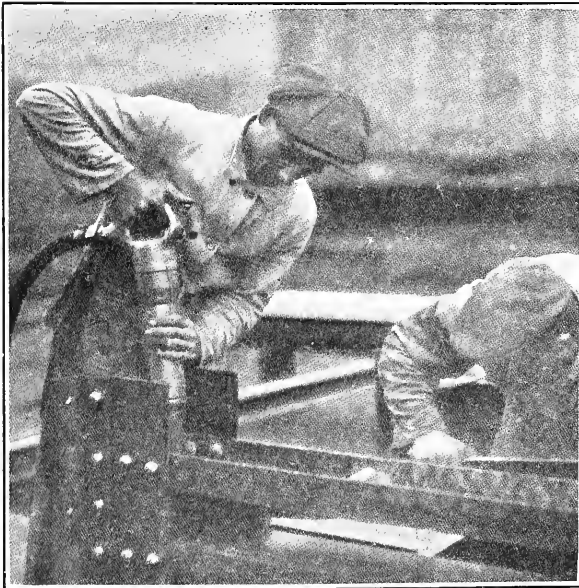
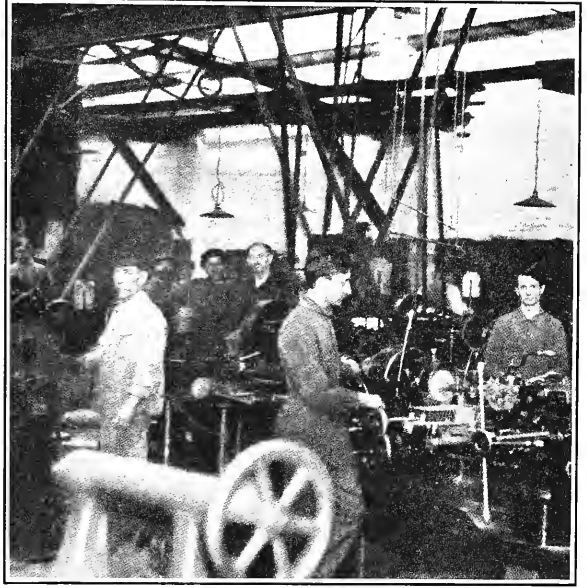
THE MINING INDUSTRY

Mining in Argentina is still in the initial stages. One of the most flourishing of these plants is the lead mines of the "Compañía Minera y Metalúrgica Sud Americana," in Jujuy, a view of which is shown in the upper engraving. In the lower is seen the metallurgical works of the same company, situated in Villa Lugano

OPMENT IN THE FIELD OF MANUFACTURES

THE CONQUEST OF STEEL

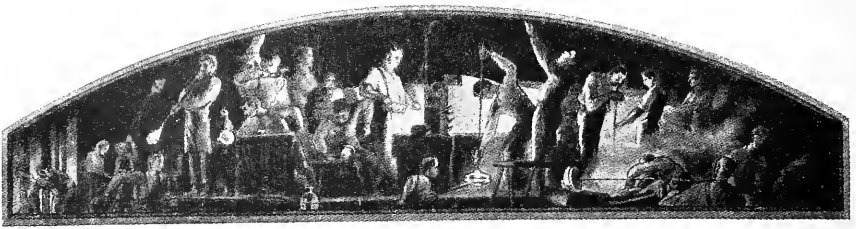
Iron and steel manufacture has made astonishing advances in Argentina, where all types of products, from the fine wire used by florists in a bride's bouquet to a steel girder for a skyscraper, from a tiny screw to the most complicated product of the foundry, are now produced.



Upper: A well-equipped metal-working shop
Lower: A pneumatic riveter for steel girders

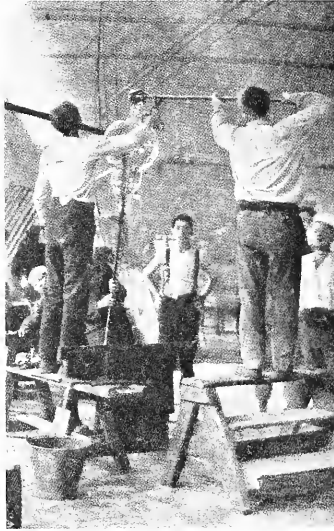
Photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires

ARGENTINA'S INCREASINGLY NOTABLE DEVEL-

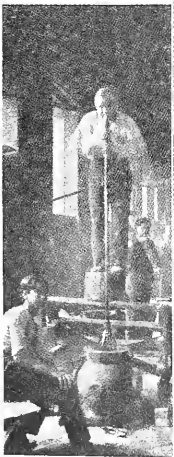


THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS

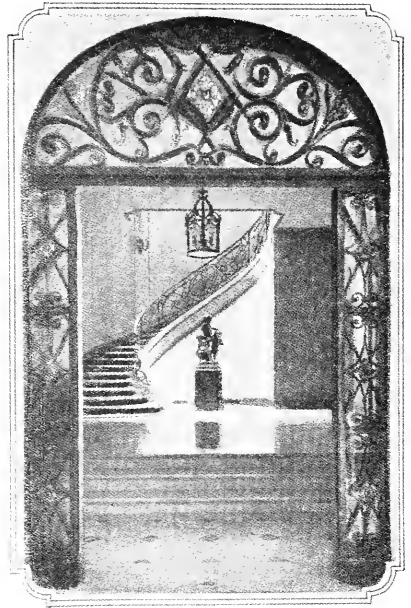
It is surprising even to the most sophisticated of Argentinos to find how often beautiful and artistic glass vases and other objects are stamped: "Made in Argentina." The progress achieved in glassmaking in this country has been simply amazing, as attested by the many beautiful specimens already treasured in the museums, on display in the finer shops and in use throughout the country



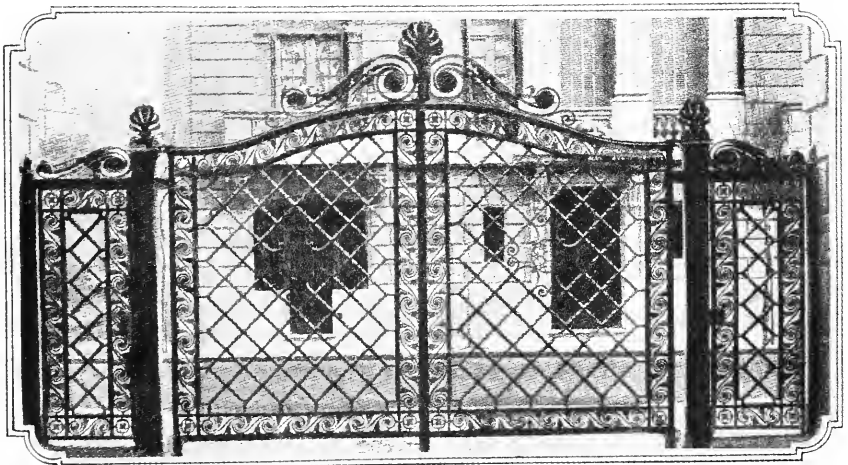
Upper: Decorative conception of glassmaking. Center: The miracle of color in a glass bubble. Lower left: The traditional glass-blower. Lower center: Workman polishing a cut-glass fruit dish. Lower right: Preparing to "blow" a bottle



All photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires



Upper: An Argentine model of an artistic balcony grill or "reja." Right: Examples of transom and side panel grillwork in doorway. Lower: Superb example of entrance gates of iron grill work of national construction

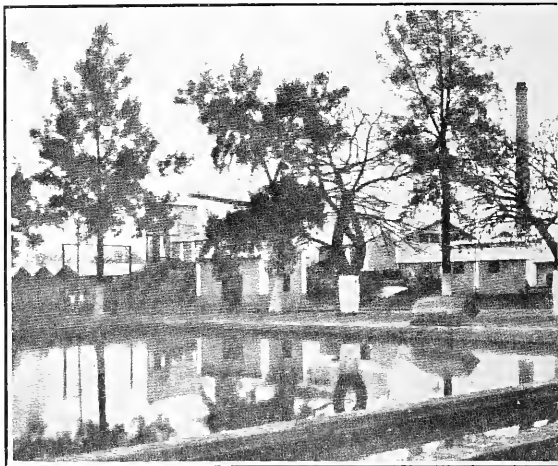
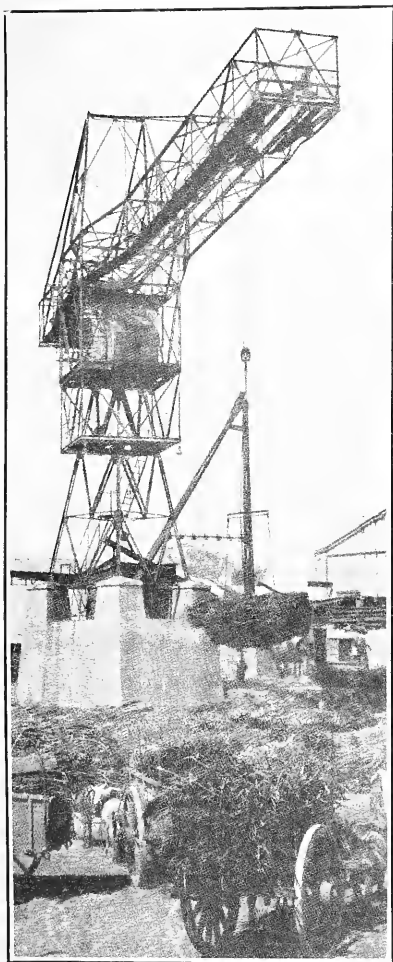


All photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires

IRON GRILL WORK

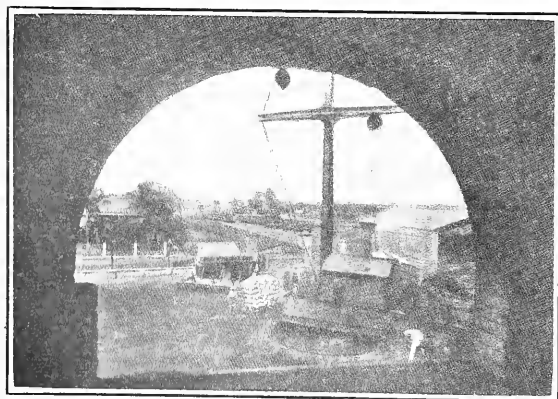
Argentina may well be proud of her national production in the field of iron grill work or "rejería," a type of work in the legitimate Hispanic American inheritance, dating back, as it does, to the time when Spain produced the priceless examples still treasured in the cathedrals and chapter houses throughout the Peninsula, which are at once the inspiration and despair of the modern artistic iron worker

ARGENTINA'S INCREASINGLY NOTABLE DEVEL-

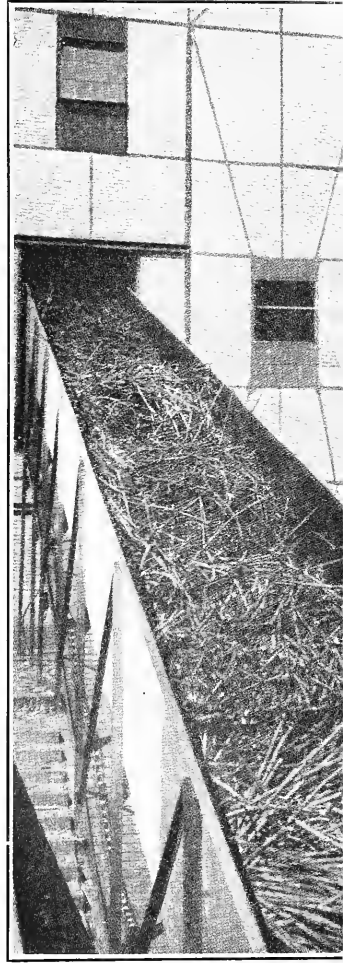
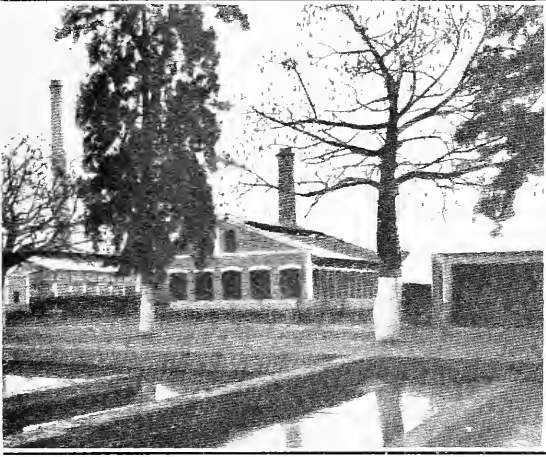


THE SUGAR INDUS

From the establishment of Argentina's sugar industry by which is fully reflected in the gigantic proportions attained splendidly equipped "centrals" of the Republic. The satisfy national demands for more than 20 years past. Upper: One of the largest and best-equipped sugar "cen unloading cane. Lower left: Some of the machinery as seen bringing cane into the mill. Lower right: A storeroom for

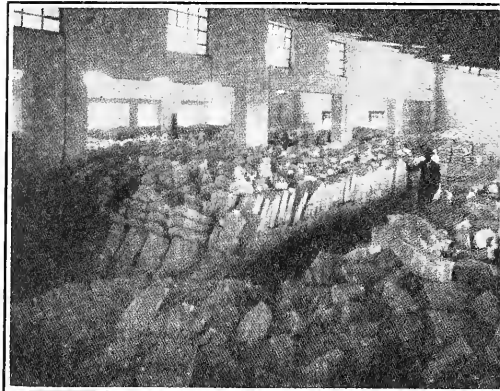


OPMENT IN THE FIELD OF MANUFACTURES



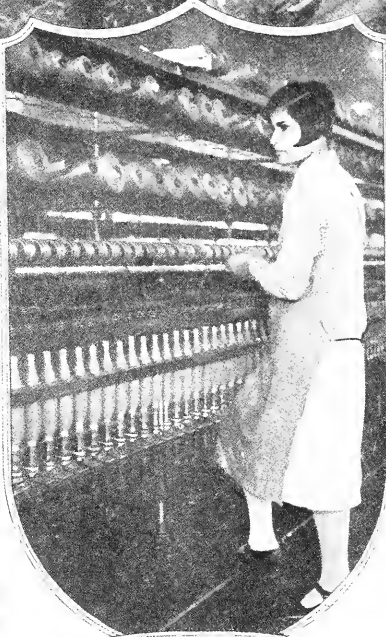
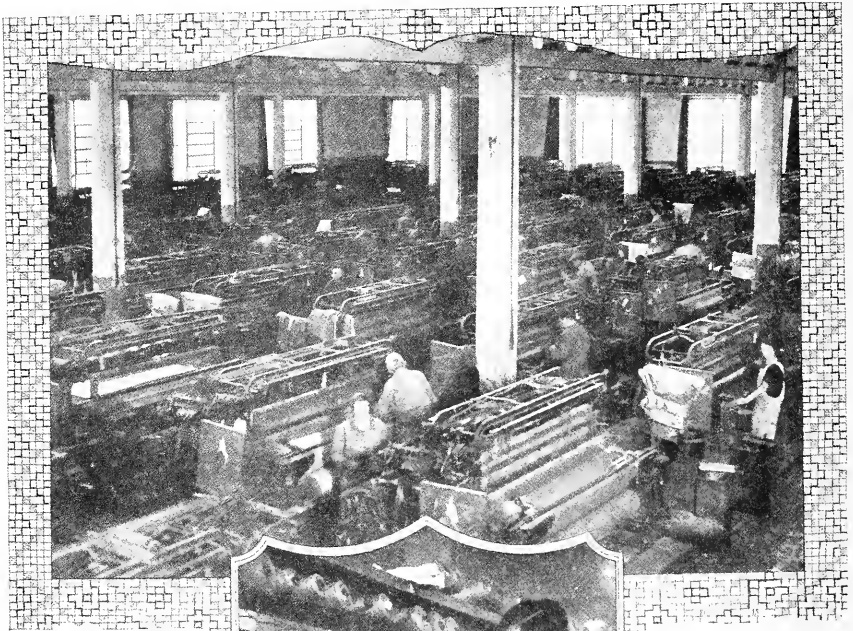
TRY IN ARGENTINA

the Jesuits in 1646 to the present year of grace is a far cry, by this industry, as represented by the 36 enormous and production of these establishments has been sufficient to amounting to 5,200,000 tons in that period
trals" in the Province of Tucumán. Left: A derrick for from the window of the "central." Right: Cog railway loaf sugar



All photographs courtesy of "Plus_Ultra," Buenos Aires

ARGENTINA'S INCREASINGLY NOTABLE DEVEL-

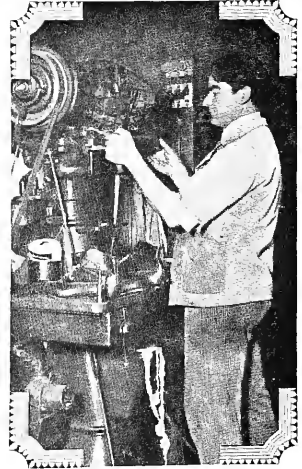
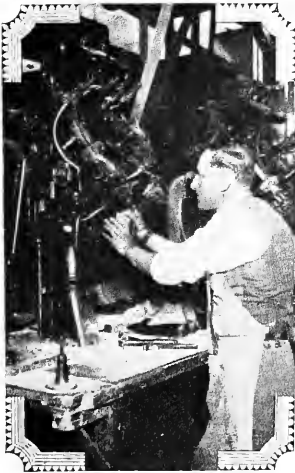


All photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Formerly all the wool from Argentina's great flocks of sheep was loaded, bale upon bale, into ocean liners for transport to the distant mills of England, Germany or the United States which, in turn, sent back the woven cloth to the Argentine consumer. This long journey is no longer necessary, for with the emergence of Argentina from the purely agricultural stage came the weaving of fine woolen goods in Buenos Aires and other cities by means of the most modern machinery. Women operatives here, as in other countries, have a large share in the textile industry

OPMENT IN THE FIELD OF MANUFACTURES



All photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires

SHOEMAKING

The rise of manufacturing in Argentina was greatly facilitated by the enormous supplies of pertinent raw materials at hand from the bounteous storehouse of Argentine agriculture. One of the industries founded on this source of national wealth is shoemaking. Its rapid rise is indicated by the fact that, while in 1910 but one shoe factory exhibited in the international exposition held in Buenos Aires, in 1924 twenty plants displayed their excellent products in the Exposition of Argentine Industry. The most modern of machinery is used in the production of fine Argentine footwear

ARGENTINA'S INCREASINGLY NOTABLE DEVEL-

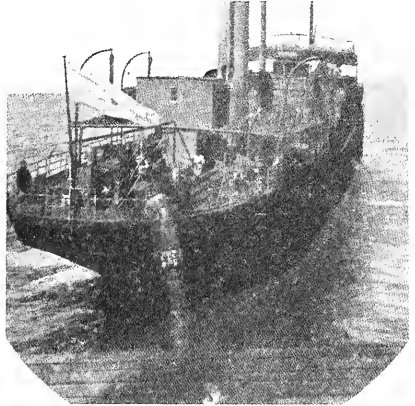
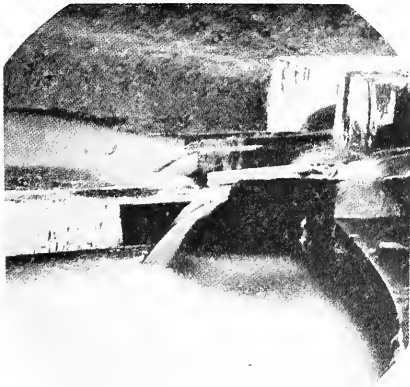


All photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires

FURNITURE MAKING

Furniture making in Argentina, extensive and modern as is the industry, continues the Spanish tradition of fine handicraft in wood, as may be seen in the upper illustration, where artisans are preparing ornamental moldings, and in the lower, which depicts the modeling of a column to be used in a piece of handsome cabinet work. At left: Machines for sandpapering and polishing. At right: A band saw and an upholstering section

DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIELD OF MANUFACTURES



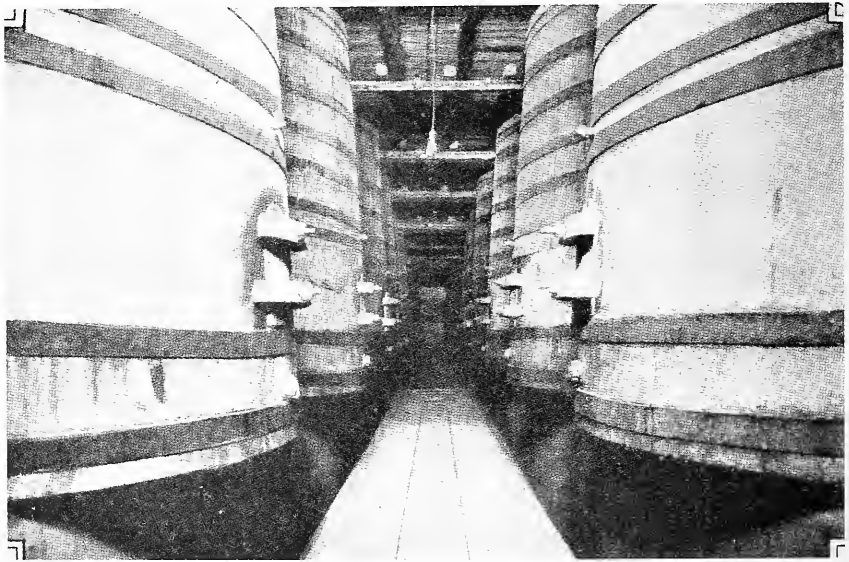
All photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires

PETROLEUM WEALTH

It was not until the closing years of the nineteenth century that the petroleum wealth of Argentina, now being exploited on a large scale, was discovered. With the discovery of the deposits in Comodoro Rivadavia this industry became one of the most important sources of national wealth, large investments of both foreign and national capital having already been made

Upper: Panorama of the producing zone in Comodoro Rivadavia with its plants and installations. Lower left: Filling a tank by two streams of petroleum. Lower right: A petroleum steamer loading

ARGENTINA'S INCREASINGLY NOTABLE DEVEL-



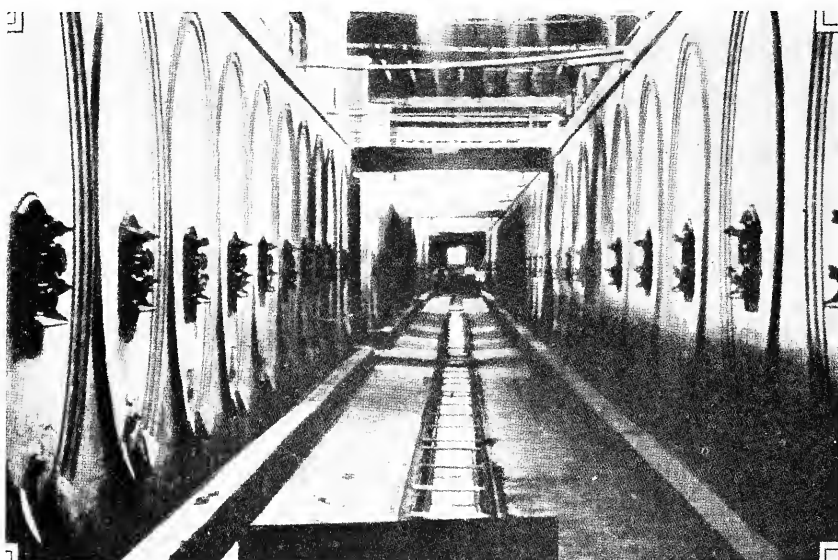
Photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires

ARGENTINA'S WINE-

Even comparatively few Argentines realize the national importance of Argentina's wine-making industry, which in gallons. And this industry had its real beginning, that is in any scientific sense, only as far back as the last third

Upper: Panorama of the National Vineyard School in Mendoza, the foremost experimental school in this field of right: A gallery of fermenting wine "must"

OPMENT IN THE FIELD OF MANUFACTURES

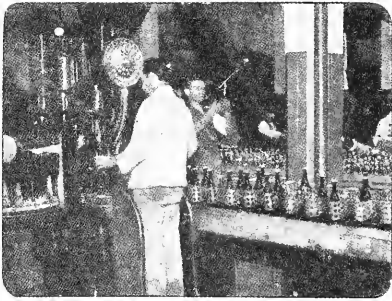
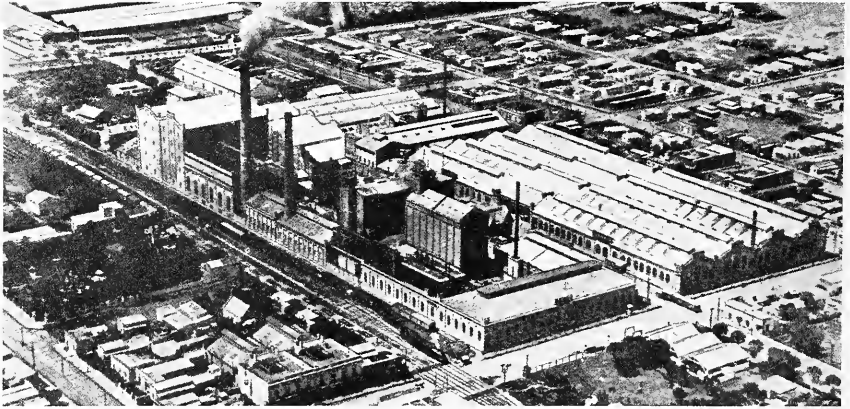


Photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires

MAKING INDUSTRY

the Province of Mendoza alone includes 100,000 hectares of vineyards and an annual production of 185,000,000 of the nineteenth century Argentine industry. Lower left: An aisle between rows of wine tuns in a noted wine vault of Mendoza. Lower

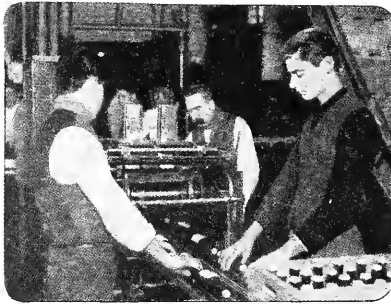
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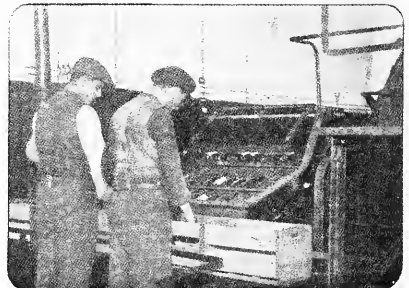
BEER AND SOFT DRINKS

Although beer has become a favorite beverage of the Argentine, and many large breweries have been built to supply the demand, fruit juices, made from the plentiful supply of indigenous fruits, and other soft drinks are also extremely popular

Upper: A view of a large modern brewery in Argentina

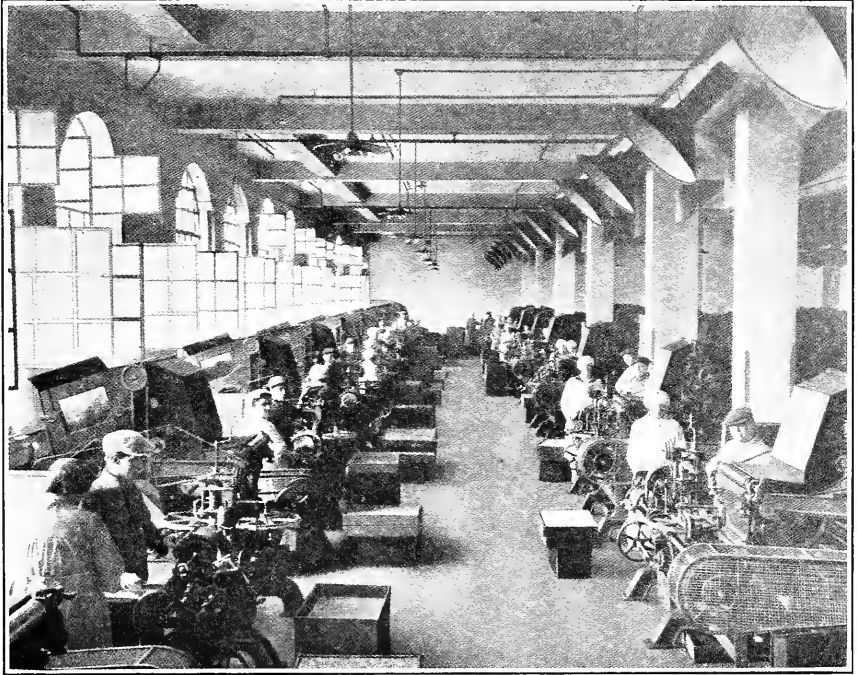


The three small cuts illustrate operations in the bottling of a non-alcoholic beverage: the bottling process; a bottle-labeling machine packing the finished product in crates for delivery to the retailer

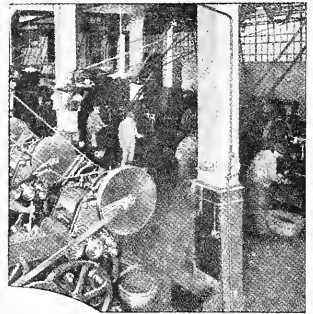


All photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires

OPMENT IN THE FIELD OF MANUFACTURES



CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING



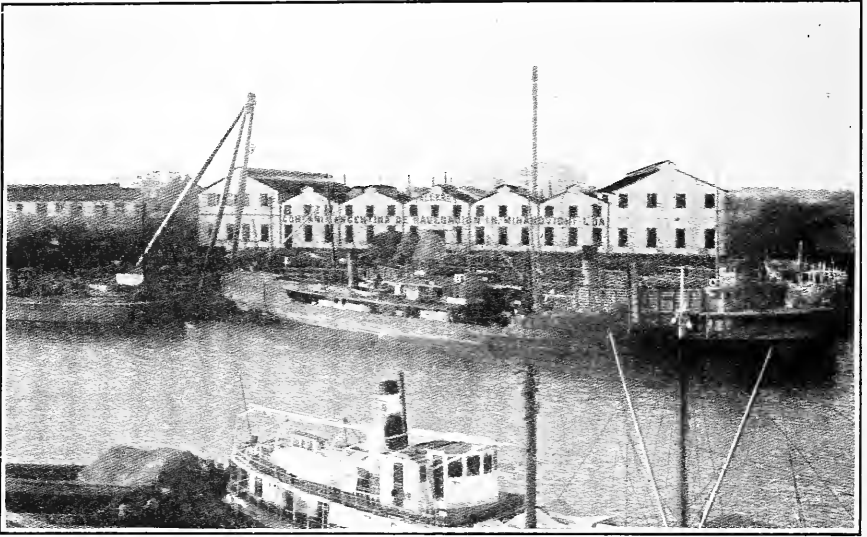
Many millions of cigarettes and cigars, in which are successfully blended both home-grown and other American tobacco with the best Cuban types, are manufactured annually in Argentina, an industry in which many women find employment



Upper: A section in a cigarette factory. Left: Section in which stamping is done. Right: Section showing tobacco cutting machinery. Lower: Section where boxes and packages are covered

All photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires,

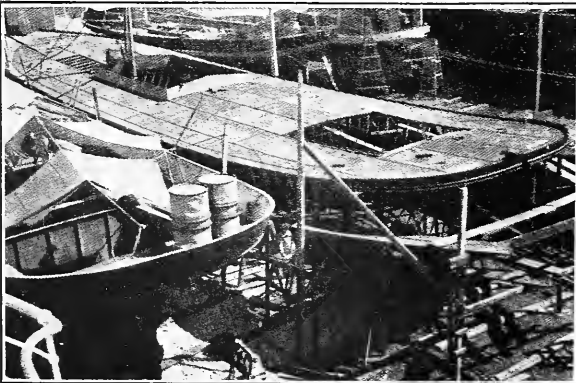
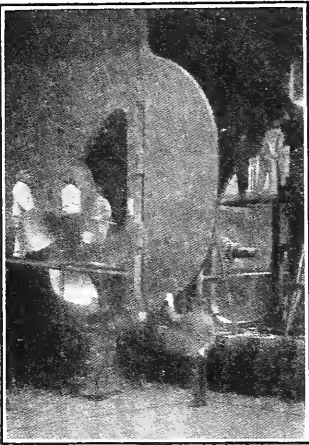
ARGENTINA'S INCREASINGLY NOTABLE DEVEL-



SHIPBUILDING IN ARGENTINA

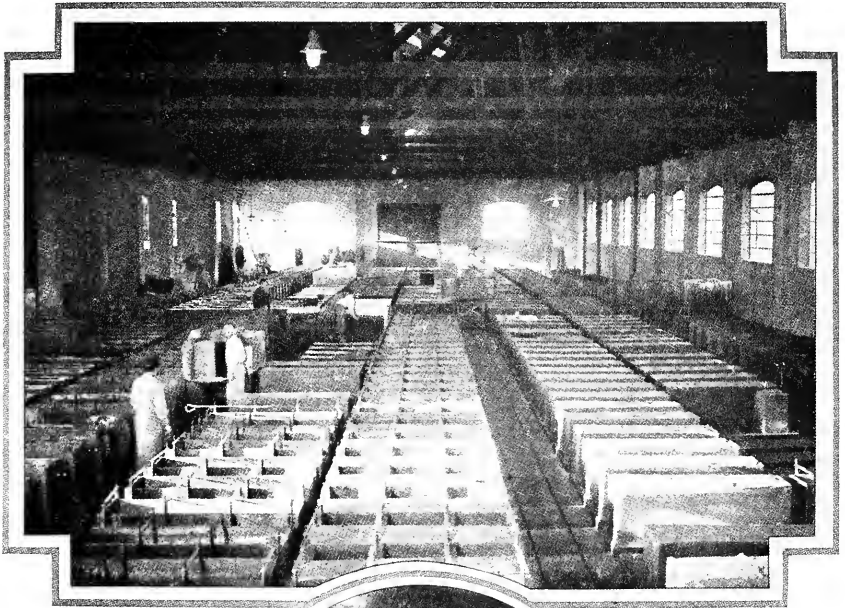
Some idea of the importance of the shipbuilding plant and fleet of vessels of the Argentine Navigation Company Nicolas Mihanovich, of Buenos Aires, may be obtained from the following 1926 figures: Total number of employees in the construction plant, 1,000; amount expended in plant during year in wages, salaries and material, \$5,110,779; distance covered by the fleet of steamers, 3,371,429 kilometers; number of passengers transported, 341,911; cargo transported, 1,255,895 tons in addition to 6,016,621 tons in tugboat service; total number comprised in crews and officers of fleet, 3,206

Upper: A section of the shipyard of the Argentine Navigation Company Nicolas Mihanovich. Left: Attaching one of the twin screws in a Buenos Aires dry dock. Below: A boat under construction

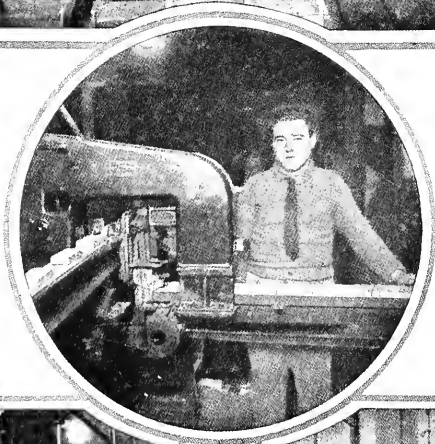


25

OPMENT IN THE FIELD OF MANUFACTURES



Upper: Section where the soap paste is dried and molded
Lower left: Showing saponification vats in a modern soap factory



Center: Stamping cakes of soap with trademark
Lower right: Cutting large molds into bars



All photographs courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires

SOAP-MAKING INDUSTRY

Soap making is at the present time one of the most flourishing of national industries in Argentina, a large number of up-to-date factories being busily engaged in competing with the many foreign brands in supplying home demands.

HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IN MEXICO¹ ∴

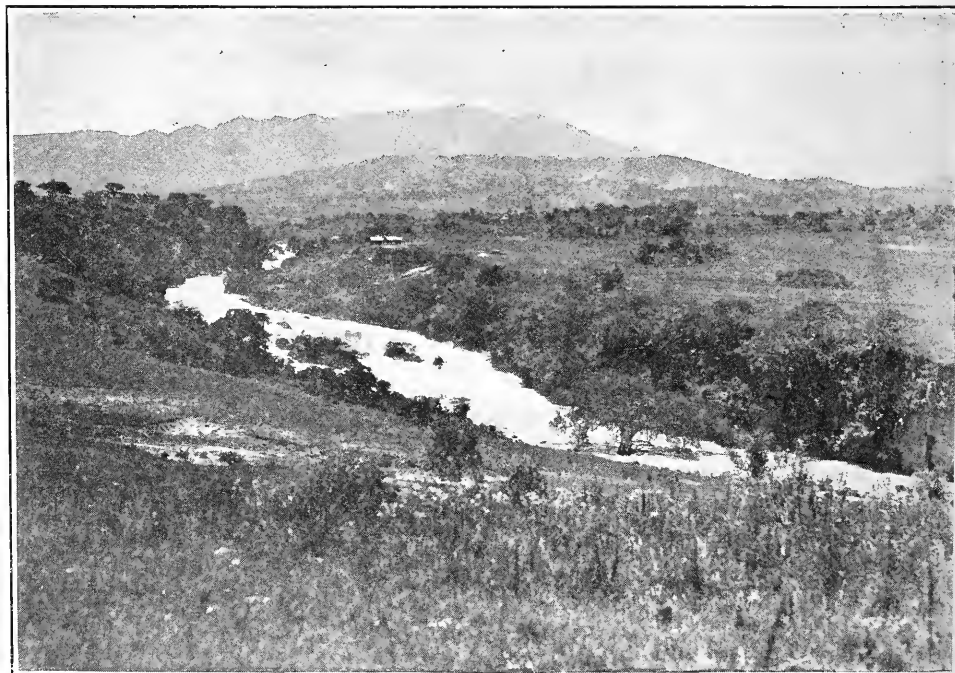
By PETER R. GADD

Pacific Coast Engineering Construction Expert

WHILE THE United States stands appalled at the destructive might wielded by floods in its largest waterway, Mexico has launched forth in a determined effort to check the ravages of its own "Mississippi," the swiftly rushing Rio Lerma. Harnessing of the raging torrent will constitute the greatest hydroelectric and irrigation enterprise ever undertaken in the neighboring Republic.

Eighteen million pesos, Mexican gold, will be expended on the project to be carried out by the Compañía Mexicana Constructora

¹ *Pan Pacific Progress*, July, 1927. Los Angeles, Calif.



Courtesy of the Cia. de Fuerza de Suroeste de Mexico

A VIEW OF

The harnessing of this river at Tepuxtepec is the greatest hydroelectric and irrigation project in Mexico. The

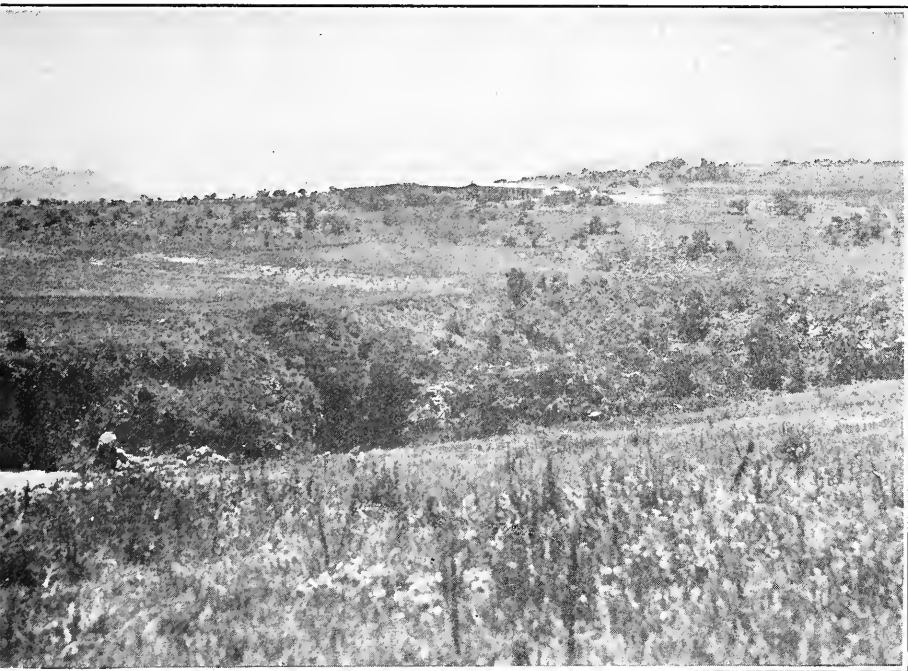
de Obras Hidroeléctricas, S. A., a subsidiary of the Cia. de Fuerza del Suroeste de México, S. A., a subsidiary in turn of the Compañía Mexicana de Luz y Fuerza, or Mexican Light & Power Co. (Ltd.).

In addition to this vast outlay, these companies, headed by world-renowned financiers, are planning the expenditure of another 10,000,000 pesos in the improvement of existing hydroelectric and steam plants owned by them, thus sounding a note of warning to the interests which are inclined to "sell Mexico short" as a result of recent internal disturbances.

The great dam upon the Rio Lerma will rise at Salto del Remolino. This site, below Tepuxtepec, Michoacan, is located some 15 kilometers from the Tepetongo station on the Mexico-Toluca-Acambaro Railroad, and practically the same distance from the town of Contepec.

At this point the Lerma is a narrow gorge, through which the waters rush at an altitude of 2,340 meters above sea level. North, east, and southeast lie the barren reaches of the Yerege Valley, from which, like the spokes of a gigantic wheel, radiate five other valleys.

When completed, the dam will impound 500,000,000 cubic meters of water, spreading over an area roughly estimated to contain 5,000



THE RIO LERMA

Principal construction camp of the Compañía de Fuerza del Suroeste de Mexico appears in the right background

hectares. The huge artificial lake thus formed will cover most of the six valleys, the most northerly of which extends into Guanajuato.

A power house containing turbines capable of developing 60,000 horsepower ultimately will be installed below this dam, from which water will be brought through a straight-line tunnel 3 kilometers in length. After passing through the turbines the water will be returned in constant volume to the bed of the Lerma to be utilized in irrigating 50,000 hectares of land in the Acambaro district, a project upon which the Federal Government is planning to spend several million pesos. Ten per cent of the total energy developed in this manner is reserved by the National Irrigation Commission.



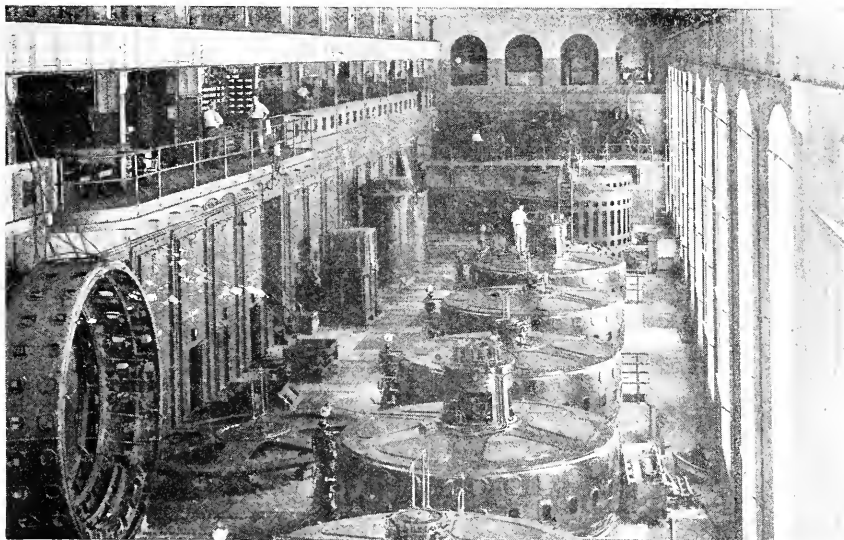
Courtesy of the Cia. de Fuerza del Suroeste de Mexico

SALTO DEL REMOLINO

The site of the great Tepuxtepec dam, behind which will be stored 500,000,000 cubic meters of water. At the left of the photograph can be seen one of the tunnels which have been excavated for the purpose of studying the subsoil

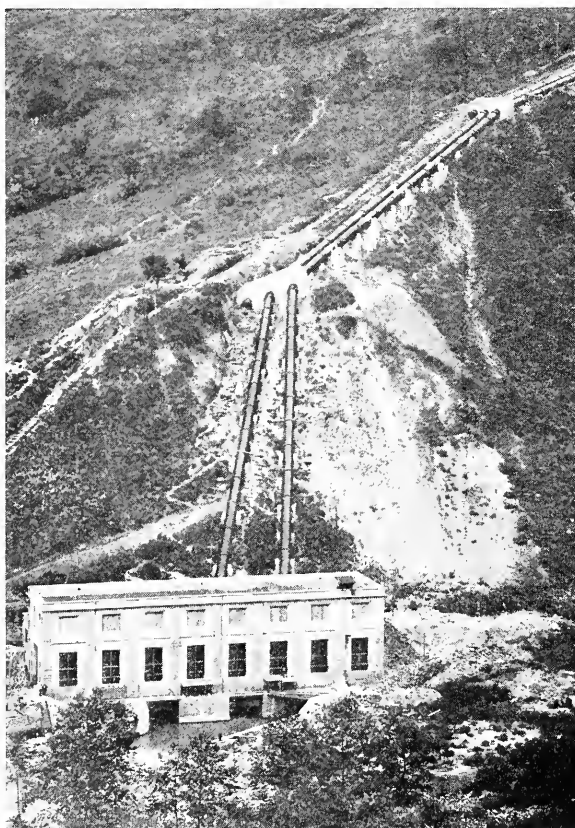
Preliminary operations are being rushed at the present time. The National Railways have completed a 13-kilometer spur from the Agua Buena station, on the Mexico-Toluca-Acambaro line to Tepuxtepec, while the power company has laid down a private railway, 3 kilometers in length, connecting the dam and power sites. A high-tension line of 25 kilometers has been constructed at a cost of \$600,000 from El Oro, the former terminus of the power company's system, to Tepuxtepec, both to supply power for the work and to transmit later the power developed to Mexico City.

Two engineers of wide fame have been called into consultation on the preliminary plans for the dam. The first is Louis C. Hill, of Quinton, Code & Hill, of Los Angeles, Calif., renowned for his work



HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS IN MEXICO

Upper: An interior view of the Necaxa power house. Lower: Tepexic generating plant and pipe lines which bring the water from the falls. This is part of the Necaxa system



on the Roosevelt Dam, in Arizona, and the Elephant Butte project, in New Mexico. The second is A. Omodeo, of Milan, Italy, as widely known in Europe as is his collaborator in the United States.

In passing, it is interesting to note the development of the Mexico Light & Power Co. and its subsidiaries. In 1903 the parent concern began the monumental task of developing the Necaxa hydroelectric project and distributing system, whose total cost involved an expense of nearly \$170,000,000.

Since that time, in the Necaxa district, the concern has constructed one of the world's most extensive systems of canals and tunnels, over 60 kilometers long, to divert the water of the Necaxa River and 25 other smaller streams between Necaxa and Zacatlan into huge reservoirs at Necaxa, Tenango, Nexapa, Los Reyes, and Laguna. These great dams have a combined storage capacity of 171,000,000 cubic meters of water.

To utilize the potential power of these units, generating plants were built at Necaxa, Texepic, Tezcapa, and two at Laguna. Other smaller plants were built or purchased at Madin, Fernandez Leal, Villada, Tililan, Cañada, and Elba. In addition, the Alameda plant near the Morelos State line was brought into the system through purchase from its former French owners, while emergency steam plants were equipped in Mexico City, San Lazaro, Nonoalco, Indianilla, and Veronica. A program of improvements now either under way or contemplated in the immediate future will require the expenditure of another 10,000,000 pesos.

Simultaneously, the Mexico Tramways Co., one of the group, has just announced a series of changes which will result, it is claimed, in the saving of millions of pesos annually to the residents of the Federal District, in which it operates.

The latter company has enlarged its urban zone to include the homes of the vast majority of those living in this area. Under an arrangement worked out by the company unlimited rides may be had within this zone at a weekly cost of \$2.50, and it has reduced, through the sale of tickets, city fare to a flat 8 centavos, which is unequalled in point of cheapness in any metropolis in the world the size of the Mexican capital.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND IN ARGENTINA¹

SEVENTEEN years ago when the National Institute for the Blind was founded, the Argentine Republic took a great step forward in true civilization. For civilization does not mean development in the physical sense only, but also the training which equips for useful labor—that is, for social contribution—those of our fellow beings who have been less favored by nature.

The work of an institution in which the dwellers live in an artificial atmosphere, not realizing that they too are part of society, is builded upon the sand. By educating the blind to be useful, self-respecting, self-supporting citizens, the Argentine Institute for the Blind builds upon the rock of national progress and social solidarity.

Until the middle of last century the blind poor of Argentina had to beg on the streets for their living, due to the fact that they received no education of any nature. In fact the only special care their misfortune elicited was the dressing and soothing lotions provided by the kindly nuns of the Santa Clara convent.

The first Argentine institution to prepare the blind for a self-supporting life came into existence in 1871 as a result of an epidemic of a certain purulent disease, contracted mainly by orphans, which caused many to lose their eyesight. Those attacked by this disease were at first cared for in the hospital for women; later the Charity Association² secured teachers for them, thus starting the first Argentine school for the blind, which from the beginning enjoyed official standing.

Somewhat later, Francisco Gatti, a blind teacher, founded two schools. The second, placed in charge of Miss San Román, whose unselfish devotion will never be forgotten, developed into the National Institute, now under the direction of the well-known educator, Mr. J. Ulises Codino, who in 1902 was sent to Europe by the Argentine Government to study the most advanced methods of teaching of the blind. Much of the progress of the institute is due to these studies of Mr. Codino, detailed reports of which were later compiled into an instructive volume.

The institute is organized according to the following plan: First, a class similar to a kindergarten; second, the elementary grades;

¹ Translated from *Riel y Fomento*, October, 1926. Buenos Aires.

² This splendid organization of women, now more than 100 years old, has charge of all hospitals for women and children. It has an annual budget running into millions of dollars.

third, a music school which compares favorably with the best academies of music; and last, a school for the teaching of crafts suitable for the blind. This course equips the students with considerable general education and either a trade or the knowledge of some practical art. They are thus better fitted for life than the average bachelor of arts, so far as immediate usefulness is concerned.

The institute pupil learns to read and write by means of the Braille alphabet, invented by the blind man whose name it bears and successfully used for some time in all the schools of Europe and the United States specializing in this kind of work. Each letter or number, as is well known, is represented by a combination of six little dots and is conveyed to the mind of the reader by means of touch.

The textbooks of the institute are set up by the students of printing. As the printing shop is equipped with the necessary machines, matrices are kept of the works to be reprinted. It is worthy of note that this shop supplies the institute annually with over 1,000 pamphlets and textbooks, as well as other printed matter.

In addition to the classrooms and shops, the institute includes several museums, a gymnasium, a music hall and gardens. Prizes have been awarded for the best plan for an adequate new building to house the institute, construction on which will soon begin.

The blind girls show marked imaginative qualities which find their expression in the writing of poetry, and many charming examples of their work might be cited.

The training given to the blind who evidence musical ability is very thorough, including solfeggio, harmony, piano, organ, violin, and violoncello. Some of the music teachers are virtuosos as in the case of De Rogatis, Piaggio, Rodríguez, and Stlattes. The music is also written according to the Braille system.

The institute entertainments often consist entirely of musical numbers and the reading of the students' literary productions, both verse and prose, which well merit the applause of their fellow pupils, the governing board and an admiring public.

One of the most profitable occupations for the blind has been found to be that of piano tuner and repairer. This trade is taught in the institute by a blind teacher and as it is not possible to have pianos of all makes in the institution, the teacher takes his pupils in turn with him to help in the work he does outside the school.

Many other manual trades in which touch plays an important part are completely mastered by the blind. In one workshop men learn to make wicker articles, brushes, brooms and dusters, and to cane chairs. In the girls' workshop weaving and other feminine occupations are taught.

Following the example of Japan, where the profession of masseur or masseuse is reserved for the blind, a great number of these professionals, who are very much in demand and well paid, are to be

found in all European countries. The Argentine Institute recently added this course to its curriculum, the classes already being attended by 12 young women and 10 young men. A blind woman is likewise a member of the teaching staff, while many of the pupils of both sexes render valuable service as assistants in the classrooms and in the workshops.

What an honor it will be for Argentina when this official institution is able to take care of all the blind in the country. According to the last census, these numbered 5,351 nationals and 1,505 foreigners. But the board on which the institute is dependent has that noble objective in view. Not only the humane motives prompting this aspiration but also the national act creating the board warrant this high emprise, and the names of those men and women of high standing who compose that board are a guaranty of complete and final success.

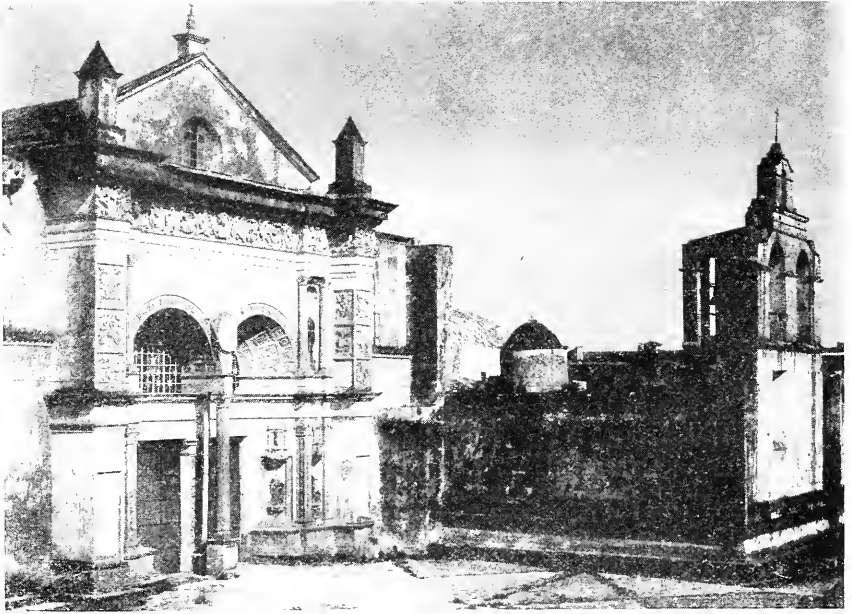
GUIDE TO COLONIAL MONUMENTS IN SANTO DOMINGO¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

“To commemorate not only the National Santiago Exposition but also Santo Domingo Province Day in that exposition, General don Horacio Vásquez, the Secretary of Promotion and Communications has authorized, with the approval of His Excellency the President of the Republic, the publication of this booklet.”

Such is the purpose, as set forth in a brief preface, of the small volume, *The City of Santo Domingo and its Colonial Monuments*, by Licenciado Federico Llaverías, corresponding member of the Academy of History of Cuba. Its actual *raison d'être*, however, lies in the desire of the Government to surround the venerable landmarks of the larger cities with something akin to the true reverence due their importance in the history of the continent. And with this purpose in mind what better pen, indeed, than the pen of don Federico Llaverías could have been chosen for the task? The present volume is as full of possibilities for the student and casual reader as for the tourist bound for the old and interesting city itself.

Unencumbered by too meticulous detail, the guidebook is simple in construction, concise, and never tiresome; its introduction is a

¹ Compiled and translated from *La Ciudad de Santo Domingo y sus Monumentos Coloniales* by Marion Keefe of the BULLETIN staff.



THE CATHEDRAL, SANTO DOMINGO

The first cathedral erected in the New World, completed in 1540, and still in use



THE HOUSE OF COLUMBUS

The most interesting ruins in the Dominican capital

carefully sketched historical study of Santo Domingo which forms a significant background against which the often unrelated monuments described are seen in their vital relation to the Dominican people.

It must be remembered that Santo Domingo is the oldest city in the new world, and that from her walls went forth all the first conquerors of the wilderness. Otherwise the monuments and ruins of that city will draw scarcely more than a passing glance or thought amid the hurried bustle of modern life. Hence in his introduction the author reminds us that Santo Domingo was founded August 4, 1496, by the Adelantado D. Bartolomé Colón, brother of the discoverer of America, the Admiral Don Cristoval Colón; that it was named by him Santo Domingo in memory of his father and because its first stone was laid on a Sunday, strangely enough, Santo Domingo Day; and that from Santo Domingo set forth the expeditions of Hernán Cortés to Mexico, Diego de Velázquez to Cuba, Juan Ponce de León to Puerto Rico, Alonso de Ojeda to the mainland, Juan de Esquivel to Jamaica, Francisco Pizarro to Peru, Vasco Núñez de Balboa to Panama, and Rodrigo de Bastida for the conquest of Santa Marta.

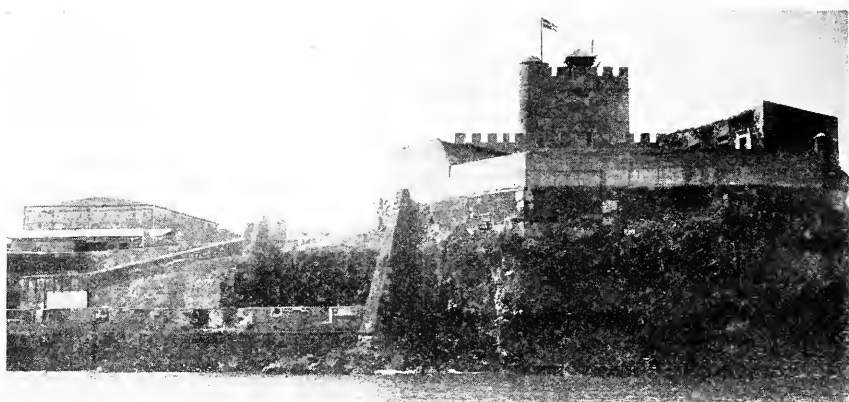
The vital historical significance of 24 monuments, 15 of which consist of churches, convents, convent hospitals, monasteries, chapels, and the cathedral; and the remainder, the courthouse, an old sundial, the Columbus Ceiba Tree, the Torre del Homenaje, the house of the Admiral, and several castles, is carefully portrayed, excellent pictures of each being given to supplement the written story and to aid the visitor in identifying them.

With the possible exception of the sundial which bears the date 1753, and the courthouse, the exact date of whose construction is unknown, the buildings belong to decades prior to the beginning of the eighteenth century, the majority dating back to the sixteenth.

Most interesting of all is the Admiral's house, built in 1510, at the order of Don Diego Colón. Although its roof has fallen in, the grim walls still seem to keep something of the personality of its original master. Then there is the church of the once Dominican convent, the seat of the first royal and pontifical university established in the new world in 1536; the cathedral, also the first to be constructed in the new world, whose strong walls resisting the many earthquakes of past centuries seem jealously to guard the sacred relics committed to their keeping; and, last of all, the historic bastion.

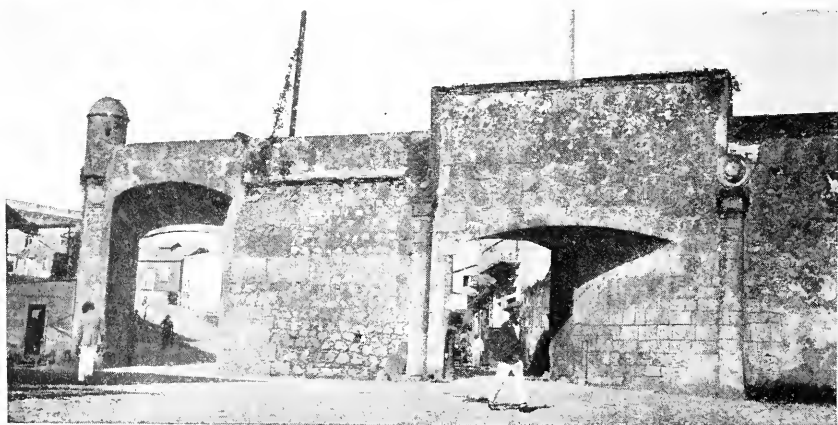
Describing in intimate fashion the reconstruction and strengthening of this bastion of San Jenaro, also known as the Twenty-seventh of February, to commemorate the successful defense of the city against the English forces of Penn and Venables in 1565, the writer concludes by saying:

"In this historic place, on the night of February 27, 1844, the first cry of independence rang out, and ever since the purest and most



COLONIAL MONUMENTS IN
SANTO DOMINGO

Upper: The citadel, viewed from the river.
Center: The old Dominican university.
Lower: Gateway in the city wall, at the
river landing



treasured feeling in the Dominican heart is a love for his country, no longer bound by any bonds but those of brotherhood for the well-being and protection of all. He truly feels through the sublime sentiment of national love that the device on the façade of the bastion, '*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori,*' is his."

FIRST ANNUAL PACIFIC FOREIGN TRADE AND TRAVEL EXPOSITION

(NOVEMBER 11 TO 20, 1927)

SPONSORED by the Foreign Trade Club of California which, as a pioneer club in fostering the best interests of international commerce, comprises over 700 members, leaders in the shipping, transportation, commercial, and financial world, and with the indorsement and support of State and civic officials, and the other leading commercial organizations of the State, the Pacific Foreign Trade and Travel Exposition will be opened in the Civic Auditorium of San Francisco on November 11, 1927. There the commodities and manufactures entering into the world trade of California, the other Pacific Coast States, and contiguous domestic and international markets will be displayed, and the importance of Pacific travel to and from Hawaii, Canada, the Antipodes, Asia, the United States, and all the South American countries especially emphasized.

Floor space in excess of 100,000 square feet has been plotted and set aside for exhibition purposes, being open to reservation at rates from \$1 to \$1.50 per square foot according to location. With all the space allotted to exhibits and booths as indicated, the main floor of the auditorium will still accommodate 25,000 visitors without congestion, with 10,000 additional in the balconies.

Not only will there be representative exhibits by the exporters and importers of the United States but also displays of products from Japan, China, the Dutch Indies, the Philippines, Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, India, Mexico, the picturesque South Sea Islands, and various countries of Central and South America. Invitations have been issued inviting all countries to participate, and the number of reservations already assured for displays has caused the directors to announce that the exposition will hereafter be held annually. It is expected that at least 200,000 visitors will view this first exposition and that before many years it will be of immense importance to San

Francisco's sea-borne commerce and constitute a barometer of the trade and travel economics of America.

Steamship companies and travel agencies are to feature models of modern liners making San Francisco a port of call, transcontinental railroads are arranging attractive exhibits of their de luxe modes of travel, and there will be photographic displays representing the color and life of travel abroad. Indications also point to a modern up-to-the-minute exhibition by the numerous world freight-handling companies on land and sea.

Among the unique exhibits will be those devoted to radio transmission, phototelegraphy, ocean navigation contrivances, commercial aviation, and cinema production, together with highly interesting mechanical and engineering devices, bringing the results of successful inventions before the visitors.

Aside from exhibits an extensive program has also been arranged. Educational periods from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. will offer special attractions to students at only a small admission charge; afternoon sessions will consist of music, dramatics, graphic arts, fashion displays, and feature exhibits designed to interest women, while the evening entertainments promise to be varied, instructive, and amusing. Transportation companies are to present special programs and events featuring the romance of world travel and the ease and pleasure with which it may be obtained. Furthermore, several important conventions and meetings are to be held at the time of the exposition, and provision is contemplated for lectures and the display of moving pictures.

The program of the opening day of the exposition, which is armistice day, will be dedicated to and under the auspices of the American Legion. Likewise, on the following day, to be known as American Legion Day, and throughout the whole exposition the Legion will participate actively in all events.

The exposition will be governed by an executive body, the organization committee, whose membership is as follows: Harry S. Scott, president, General Steamship Corporation, chairman; John C. Rohlfs, manager, marine department, Standard Oil Co.; C. E. Hydes, Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.; Leonard B. Gary, district manager, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Walter E. Hettman, attorney at law, general counsel; Aubrey Drury, The Drury Co., director of publicity; and William D'Egilbert, director general.

Aiding this committee is a foundation board and an "All-California Committee" comprising 300 civic, commercial, and financial leaders. With this base to work from, 25 active committees of men and women have been organized to make this exposition a success.

Reduced fares for the exposition are to be announced by railroad and steamship lines. Those desiring to participate are urged to

write at once to the Director General, Pacific Foreign Trade and Travel Exposition, Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco. Concerns abroad may cable or radio *Fortaclub* for reservations, confirming these by letter. Exhibitors are assured that the undertaking will be in every way representative of the best in commercial promotion and that their displays will be viewed by great numbers of visitors.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.—The sugar mills in Tucumán Province report the following movement for the month of last July:

Cane ground: Property of the mills, 162,385,910 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2046 pounds); purchased, 144,731,890 kilograms; total, 277,117,800 kilograms.

Sugar made: Loaf sugar, 505,400 kilograms; crushed sugar, 7,793,980 kilograms; other products, 4,139,030 kilograms; total, 12,418,410 kilograms.

Shipment: Loaf sugar, 120,400 kilograms; crushed sugar, 3,500,210 kilograms; other products, 1,052,590 kilograms; total, 4,673,200 kilograms.

Stocks on hand July 1, 1927: Loaf sugar, 385,000 kilograms; crushed sugar, 4,273,770 kilograms; other products, 3,086,440 kilograms; total, 7,745,210 kilograms.

IRRIGATION CANAL.—A canal 12.4 miles in length, planned to irrigate 17,300 acres of land in the Territory of Neuquén, has recently been opened. The canal begins at Senillosa and receives from the Limay River 2 cubic meters of water per second, which amount may be increased to 6 cubic meters. The secondary canals distributing the water form a junction at Plottier with the system of irrigation ditches already existing in the Limay Valley and extending as far as the city of Neuquén.

SIX MONTHS' EXPORTS.—The value of Argentine exports for the first six months of 1927 is officially reported as 562,139,891 gold pesos, against 446,465,215 gold pesos in the corresponding period of 1926.

BOLIVIA

HIGHWAYS IN YUNGAS.—Early in June the Government dictated a decree nominating a commission which is to cooperate with the Ministry of Public Works in studying and presenting recommendations for a systematic highway development in the two Provinces of Yungas. A committee has also been appointed to draw up a project for a loan in an endeavor to secure funds for the construction of motor roads to the Yungas valleys of La Paz.

BRAZIL

"KING COFFEE."—The following on the bicentenary of coffee in Brazil is quoted from the *Brazilian American* for June 4, 1927:

Two hundred years ago, according to Brazilian historians, the first coffee plant was brought to Brazil by a Brazilian soldier in the service of King John V of Portugal. . . . The exact date of the introduction of coffee is accepted as May 27, 1727. In September of this year the second centenary coffee celebration will be held in São Paulo, with appropriate ceremonies in honor of King Coffee, the Black Monarch, to whom Brazil owes much of her present development. [This celebration was postponed to October.—*Editor's note.*]

Four-fifths of the world's coffee crop is now grown in Brazil. The coffee exported last year was valued at £70,000,000, and the total exports of the country at £94,000,000. The city of São Paulo is the coffee capital of the world, and more coffee is handled at Santos than in any other port on the globe. Much of Brazil's wealth is derived from the coffee *fazendas*, and work on the *fazendas* attracts the majority of the immigrants to this country.

Historians say that coffee was first brought to South America by a French navigator who landed in French Guiana. He brought two coffee plants from the Old World and guarded them carefully on the long voyage across the Atlantic. . . .

According to the popular coffee story, a Brazilian soldier, Capt. Francisco de Mello Palheta, brought the first coffee plant into Brazil from Cayenne, French Guiana, to Belem. The plant began its triumphant march to the south, slowly at first, but when it became evident that the Black King had found his natural habitat in Brazil, the coffee legions advanced rapidly, took Minas Geraes and São Paulo, and continued to progress until to-day Brazilian coffee is known in all parts of the world. . . .

An extensive study of means of production and cultivation of coffee will be made at the coffee congress to be held in São Paulo during the centenary celebration. Experts from the coffee marts of the world will gather to discuss the problems of the trade. There will be a grand coffee exposition. The "Avenida de Café" will be inaugurated in the city of São Paulo. A commemorative tablet will be erected in honor of the King in the two hundredth year of his reign. "Coffee day" will be instituted in Brazil. In addition to the tablet, a statue depicting the wealth and power of the monarch will be unveiled. Busts and portraits of the men who dedicated their lives to coffee in the early days in Brazil will be placed on display. The corner stone of the new biological institute will be laid. . . .

The following figures on the growth of Brazilian coffee production, also taken from the *Brazilian American*, are of interest in this connection:

| Years | Average annual production | |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Brazil | All other countries |
| 1871-1880 | <i>Bags</i> 3, 785, 000 | <i>Bags</i> 3, 925, 000 |
| 1881-1890 | 5, 628, 000 | 4, 324, 000 |
| 1891-1900 | 7, 327, 000 | 4, 425, 000 |
| 1901-1910 | 13, 730, 000 | 3, 817, 000 |
| 1911-1920 | 13, 529, 000 | 4, 518, 000 |
| 1921-1925 | 13, 227, 000 | 6, 410, 000 |

A bumper crop of coffee is expected in 1927-28, the estimate of the Coffee Institute for the amount exportable through Santos, including the production of the States of Paraná and Minas Geraes, being 15,274,000 bags.

Representatives of the States of São Paulo, Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, and Espirito Santo signed a new agreement on May 28 last with regard to the shipping of coffee from their respective States, this agreement being subject to revision in September. Each month as many bags of coffee as were exported the previous month will be admitted to the coffee ports of Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and Victoria, a fixed percentage of the amount to be shipped to these ports being allotted to the coffee-producing States tributary to the respective ports.

CHILE

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.—The following table, published in an article which appeared in the *Anales del Instituto de Ingenieros de Chile* for April, 1927, gives some interesting data with regard to the Government-owned railroads:

| Year | System | Length (kilometers) | Capital | Receipts | Expenditures | Interest payments |
|------|--------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | <i>Thousands of pesos</i> | <i>Thousands of pesos</i> | <i>Thousands of pesos</i> | <i>Thousands of pesos</i> |
| 1914 | Sur | 2,599 | 403,532 | 60,235 | 77,815 | 167 |
| 1915 | do | 2,620 | 409,453 | 73,720 | 71,038 | 185 |
| 1916 | do | 2,743 | 399,002 | 74,125 | 73,216 | 120 |
| 1917 | Norte | 4,472 | 592,793 | 7,421 | 10,862 | 103 |
| | Sur | | | 74,527 | 72,105 | |
| 1918 | Norte | 4,485 | 597,240 | 6,805 | 13,284 | 542 |
| | Sur | | | 81,473 | 88,560 | |
| 1919 | Norte | 4,477 | 597,265 | 6,922 | 16,111 | 2,695 |
| | Sur | | | 91,981 | 102,598 | |
| 1920 | Norte | 4,456 | 597,447 | 6,863 | 15,997 | 5,398 |
| | Sur | | | 100,365 | 116,088 | |
| 1921 | Norte | 4,495 | 587,597 | 9,014 | 19,567 | 23,349 |
| | Sur | | | 147,654 | 152,866 | |
| 1922 | Norte | 4,561 | 672,684 | 9,798 | 17,795 | 21,916 |
| | Sur | | | 158,127 | 126,278 | |
| 1923 | Norte | 4,591 | 736,765 | 10,225 | 15,559 | 19,064 |
| | Sur | | | 169,954 | 133,256 | |
| 1924 | Norte | 4,639 | 787,488 | 10,727 | 16,186 | 25,742 |
| | Sur | | | 186,669 | 150,115 | |
| 1925 | Norte | 4,639 | 820,514 | 12,784 | 18,432 | 23,387 |
| | Sur | | | 210,675 | 173,594 | |
| 1926 | Norte | 4,683 | 862,963 | 15,472 | 18,784 | 22,704 |
| | Sur | | | 223,696 | 178,894 | |

VALDIVIA PORT WORKS.—Two Government engineers have been engaged in making studies preliminary to starting work on an adequate port for Valdivia. The sum of 40,000 pesos was appropriated for the preliminary surveys and £1,000,000 for expenditure in construction. The work will be awarded by public bid.

COURSE IN POULTRY RAISING.—A course of 16 lectures and 16 practical lessons in poultry raising was started last June in Santiago by the Chilean Poultrymen's Association. This course awakened so much interest in the public that nonmembers of the association, as well as members, were admitted to the course.

FLOATING TRADE EXPOSITION.—The *Baquedano*, the training ship for cadets of the Chilean Navy, is carrying on its present cruise a collection of samples of Chilean products, which awakened much interest in the Argentine and Brazilian ports first visited. Among the products attracting special attention were cordage, dried fruit, nuts, beans, lentils, wines, canned shellfish, sole leather, and hides.

COLOMBIA

COLONIZATION OF THE SANTA MARTA HIGHLANDS.—On June 24 a contract was signed by the Colombian Government and a national company, with home office in Barranquilla, for the colonization of the highlands of Santa Marta, Department of the Magdalena. The company agrees to establish and develop one or more colonies on the 50,000 hectares which have been granted to it, and has engaged a number of German and Danish immigrants to settle there.

IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION IN SEVILLE.—The Colombian Government has authorized an expenditure of 100,000 pesos for the representation of Colombia at the Ibero-American Exposition which will be held in Seville next year. Of this sum, 60,000 pesos will be employed for the construction of a suitable building, 10,000 pesos for furnishing and equipment of same, 10,000 pesos for expenditures of the Colombian commissioners at the exposition, and the remaining funds for purchasing the exhibits. A fine showing of national industries will be made. One interesting feature will be a miniature of the emerald mine at Muzo; another will be the manufacturing of hats, from the preparation of the fiber to the finished article. The coffee industry will be allowed a space large enough to have 10 coffee trees in bloom, as well as small machines for shelling, roasting, grinding, and brewing coffee. Wall charts with statistics will show the exact production of coffee in Colombia. On the ground floor of the building there will be a large relief map, 4 meters in width by 5 in length, showing the railroads, highways, and navigable rivers of the Republic.

PRODUCTION OF COFFEE IN 1926.—During the year 1926 there were 331,301,766 coffee trees in bloom, which yielded a crop estimated at 2,760,848 bags of 60 kilos each. Of this amount, 2,454,251 bags were exported, valued at 92,283,862 pesos. Exports of coffee in 1926 exceeded those of the year 1925 by 505,886 bags.

COSTA RICA

CENSUS REPORTS.—A preliminary report of the census recently completed in Costa Rica states the total population to be 476,069, or an increase of 45 per cent since the previous census of 1892. Compared with former census data, it is as follows:

| Year of census | Population | Increase | Increase (per cent) |
|----------------|------------|----------|---------------------|
| 1844..... | 79, 982 | | |
| 1864..... | 120, 500 | 40, 517 | 50 |
| 1883..... | 182, 073 | 61, 573 | 52 |
| 1892..... | 243, 205 | 61, 132 | 58 |
| 1927..... | 476, 069 | 232, 864 | 45 |

IMMIGRATION.—According to reports, an immigration project presented by Dr. J. S. Kammienny, delegate of the Polish Committee for the Promotion of Immigration, is at present under study by the Costa Rican Government. The plan provides for the immigration of not less than 250 Polish-German families, totaling about 1,060 individuals, to form a colony between the Zapote River (Liberia) and Culebra Bay, where they would engage in agricultural pursuits.

Two Italian immigration specialists are also in Costa Rica studying the possibility of establishing an agricultural colony of 100 Italian families who are especially interested in coffee production and silk-worm culture.

CUBA

SUGAR PRODUCTION.—President Machado said in a statement made on June 17 regarding the sugar industry that the grinding of the crop for the season of 1926 and 1927, which was practically completed, showed a production of 4,500,000 tons, thus demonstrating in a conclusive manner that the measures adopted by the present Government regarding this important industry have been faithfully carried out. The next grinding season will not commence until January, 1928, and the order prohibiting the clearing of ground for planting sugar cane has been extended for another year, that is, until July, 1928. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DIVISION OF MOTION-PICTURE PROPAGANDA.—In order to familiarize the public with the operations of his department, the Secretary of Public Works has established a division of propaganda by means of motion-picture films. This division is carrying out the work for which it was created most successfully. In all of the 55 motion-picture theaters in Habana films are being shown depicting street cleaning, the progress of public works, and similar subjects. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

LIVESTOCK CONGRESS.—Preparations are being made for holding a livestock congress in Habana, the purpose of this congress being to study ways and means for developing to the utmost the livestock industry of Cuba. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

TOURIST TRAVEL IN CUBA.—The National Committee for the Promotion of Tourist Travel in Cuba has established an office in Miami. This office has made connections with 73 tourist agencies in the United States and Canada, all of which distribute Cuban travel propaganda. Seven thousand letters have been received from all over the world at the Miami office asking for information about Cuba; 150,000 of the pamphlets entitled "Cuba" have been distributed, as well as 5,000 albums of views and approximately 250,000 post cards. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

WEST INDIAN AERIAL EXPRESS CO.—A company under this name was organized in the city of Barahona on June 20 of the present year. The home office is located in Santo Domingo city, but the by-laws of the company permit the establishment of branch offices in any other cities of the Republic or abroad. The purpose of this company, as the name implies, is to establish a regular air service between the countries of the Antilles. Test flights have already been made from Santo Domingo to Port au Prince, capital of Haiti, and it is hoped to have very shortly a well-established service between these and other points.

PRODUCTION OF RAW SUGAR.—By July 1, 1927, all the principal centrals in the Dominican Republic had finished grinding, yielding for that grinding season, which commenced in December, 1926, a production of 339,946 short tons of raw sugar.

ECUADOR

BANANA CONCESSION.—The Chief Executive issued a decree on July 5 authorizing the Ministers of Agriculture, Public Works, and the Treasury as representatives of the Government, to sign a contract with a private citizen for the exportation of bananas from Ecuador. The contract allows the concessionaire the use of the Government wharves, and authorizes him to construct in the Bay of Puná such wharves as may be required for the shipment of bananas. The concessionaire, who is exempt from paying export duties, assumes the obligation of forming a national company for the exportation of bananas, said company to be organized and duly registered within sixty days from the date of signing the contract. He also agrees to bring the first ship equipped with refrigerating plant and ventilators within twenty months after signing the contract. The company's vessels shall carry mail between Ecuadorean ports and their

ports of destination. This contract is for a period of 15 years, computed from the date on which the first shipment is made.

NEW TARIFF, CUSTOMS, AND CONSULAR REGULATIONS.—According to a decree of June 13, 1927, a revised Ecuadorean tariff and new consular and customs regulations became effective on July 1, 1927. (*Commerce Reports*, June 27, 1927.)

SHOES MADE FROM TOQUILLA STRAW.—In the city of Cuenca an interesting experiment has been made of manufacturing women's shoes from toquilla straw. This straw is that from which Panama hats are made and the shoes in question are woven in the same manner as the hats, in an openwork design. The body of the shoe is mounted on a hand-turned sole with French heel. The whole effect is very pleasing, and as this straw is light and cool the shoes are attractive as a novelty for summer wear.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Government of Ecuador has issued a decree appropriating 1,850,000 sucres for railroads in the Republic, 1,300,000 sucres for highways, and 200,000 sucres for port improvements at Bahía and Manta. (*Commerce Reports*, June 27, 1927.)

GUATEMALA

ORGANIZATION OF PRESS ASSOCIATION.—As a result of a visit paid Guatemala City by a number of Salvadorean journalists, representatives of the Guatemalan press voted to form a press association similar to that of Salvador, and appointed a committee to formulate a definite outline of its work.

OPENING OF NAHUALATE-CHICACAO HIGHWAY.—On April 9, 1927, the Nahualate-Chicacao Highway was opened for public use. Bringing the greater part of the Pamaxán region within a 30-minute drive to the railroad station of Nahualate, the highway will be a valuable asset to the farmers of this fertile coffee-growing section, which produces an average of 72,500 quintals (quintal = 220.46 pounds) of coffee annually.

IMPROVEMENT OF POTABLE WATER SERVICE.—Among the important public works recently authorized by the Government of Guatemala is the improvement of the potable water service in a number of rural communities, the municipality of San Andrés Villaseca, Retalhuleu, having been authorized to spend 75,800 pesos; Santa Bárbara, Sololá, 2,426 pesos; Esquipulas, 5,240 pesos; and Concepción, 12,500 pesos.

HAITI

FAIRS.—One national fair at Damien and seven rural fairs were held during June. These, with the 15 rural fairs held in April and May, make a grand total of 23. The national fair was opened at Damien June 19 with an appropriate program. Music was furnished

by the bands of the Gendarmerie and the Maison Centrale. The fair was much better from every viewpoint than it has been in previous years. The quality of products has improved, and exhibitors are selecting with greater care the products to be displayed. Approximately 2,000 exhibits were made. Seven hundred and fifty-nine prizes, including 5,183 gourdes in cash, were awarded. The attendance during the two days was approximately 2,000. Athletic games were held in the afternoon. The interest being shown in the development of this national fair would seem to warrant a much more pretentious preparation than has been possible thus far.

COFFEE PRODUCTION.—At the coffee experiment station work has been completed on the installation of coffee-mill machinery, consisting of two pulpers, a sheller, a dryer, a cleaner, a roaster, a grinder, and a six-horsepower gas engine. General operations include the clearing of coffee jungle and preparations for planting more coffee in the fall. A new coffee nursery of about 3,000 seedlings in bamboo pots has been planted and about 600 seedlings sent to the Damien farm.

Coffee planting for the bonus has already commenced; in May the service paid for more than 11,700 young coffee trees in the region of Jacmel. All agricultural agents are making satisfactory propaganda in favor of this bonus, which has proved to be an encouragement to the Haitian farmers.

HONDURAS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The following figures are taken from a statistical table on Honduran imports and exports prepared by the General Revenue Bureau:

| Year | Imports | Exports |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1915-16..... | \$4, 452, 109. 47 | \$5, 238, 206. 10 |
| 1916-17..... | 6, 293, 162. 28 | 6, 696, 814. 57 |
| 1917-18..... | 4, 784, 449. 36 | 5, 733, 663. 55 |
| 1918-19..... | 6, 931, 376. 00 | 5, 997, 741. 00 |
| 1919-20..... | 12, 860, 762. 32 | 3, 472, 362. 56 |
| 1920-21..... | 16, 722, 699. 71 | 5, 428, 587. 12 |
| 1921-22..... | 12, 804, 258. 49 | 5, 386, 406. 76 |
| 1922-23..... | 14, 343, 273. 72 | 10, 016, 270. 32 |
| 1923-24..... | 11, 137, 917. 61 | 7, 897, 046. 61 |
| 1924-25..... | 12, 752, 763. 34 | 11, 983, 053. 31 |
| 1925-26..... | 9, 899, 949. 53 | 13, 456, 005. 70 |

REVENUES FROM CONSULAR SERVICE.—Consular fees collected during the six months from August, 1926, to January, 1927, inclusive, amounted to \$190,213.42.

MEXICO

RICE PRODUCTION IN THE STATE OF SONORA.—Statistics prepared by the Department of Agriculture reveal an appreciable increase in the production of rice in the State of Sonora during the past five years. Rice production in this State represents a considerable part of the total rice production of Mexico, the high quality of Sonora rice being recognized in foreign as well as national markets. Its varieties are usually large grain types. Mexico exports rice to Canada, England, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United States, exports to the last forming 50 per cent of the total. The actual amount of land under cultivation and its production during the period from 1920 to 1926 are as follows, the figures for 1926–27 being a preliminary estimate:

| Year | Hectares under cultivation (hectare equals 2.47 acres) | Production in kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2046 pounds) |
|---------|--|---|
| 1920–21 | 4, 164 | 2, 442, 141 |
| 1921–22 | 2, 861 | 1, 272, 327 |
| 1922–23 | 3, 445 | 3, 100, 758 |
| 1923–24 | 5, 500 | 4, 922, 838 |
| 1924–25 | 8, 400 | 7, 891, 873 |
| 1925–26 | 13, 500 | 14, 537, 500 |
| 1926–27 | 16, 354 | 20, 495, 600 |

FEDERAL OFFICE FOR AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE—See page 1038.

NICARAGUA

DESTRUCTION OF INSECT PEST.—Owing to the recent menace to Nicaraguan crops occasioned by grasshoppers, an organized campaign has been begun for their destruction by the Government, which has levied a direct tax on all male citizens over 18 years of age, the amount of which varies from 1 cordoba to 25 centavos, according to income. Persons living in territories free from the plague or far removed from any afflicted area will be exempt from the tax.

INCREASE IN SPANISH IMPORTS.—According to data printed in *El Diario Nicaragüense*, Managua, of June 18, 1927, the total imports of Nicaragua from a single port of Spain (Barcelona) during 1926 were valued at 498,498 pesetas, against imports amounting to 288,692 pesetas during 1925. The chief articles imported were cotton cloth, religious images, books, and various conserves.

URBAN POPULATION IN 1926.—The population of the various cities of Nicaragua in 1926 as shown by a census made by their respective departments of sanitation is reported to be as follows:

| City | Population | City | Population |
|--------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Managua..... | 32, 536 | Chinandega..... | 10, 307 |
| León..... | 23, 565 | Rivas..... | 4, 081 |
| Granada..... | 18, 066 | Chichigalpa..... | 3, 142 |
| Masaya..... | 13, 763 | Corinto..... | 2, 307 |

PANAMA

EXPORTS THROUGH CRISTÓBAL.—According to data published by the press, the total value of all exports of native products through the port of Cristóbal during July, 1927, was 145,269 balboas. Of this figure, 130,590 balboas represent the value of bananas shipped, while other exports were coconuts, ivory nuts, tortoise shell, and copra.

EXTENSIVE FRUIT INVESTMENTS.—It was announced on July 20, 1927, that, following the conclusion of a contract between the Chiriquí Land Co., a subsidiary of the United Fruit Co., and the Government of Panama on June 18, 1927, an extensive program for the agricultural development of Alanje and Bugaba, in the Province of Chiriquí, was to be launched. Studies of the soil and general geography of the land will be made; 15,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of land planted to banana trees; and railways, irrigation systems, hospitals, laboratories, and port works constructed, it being estimated that the company will spend \$5,000,000 on the project.

SILK CORPORATION ORGANIZED.—The charter of a silk company, organized with a capital of 20,000 balboas, to engage in the purchase, sale, and utilization in commercial form of the products of the silk-worm, was registered in Colón on August 3, 1927.

PARAGUAY

PLOWING COMPETITION.—On July 3, 1927, more than 20 farmers, representing many sections of the country, participated in a national plowing competition held under the auspices of the Agricultural Bank in the Botanical Garden of Asunción. Prizes in the form of a tractor, 20-disk harrow, plows, cane knives, and axes were awarded the most skilful contestants.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN COLONISTS.—According to *El Diario*, Asunción, of June 28, 1927, a group of 46 German immigrants fully equipped to engage in agricultural pursuits recently arrived in Paraguay to take up farms on a tract of land 6 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ leagues (league equals approximately 3 miles) on the Paraguay River in the department of Villa de San Pedro.

PERU

CHINCHILLA FARMS.—A new national industry recently came into being with the issuance of a presidential decree authorizing the establishment of chinchilla farms. In order to save the animals from threatened extinction, a law was passed in 1920 absolutely forbidding their destruction. By the present decree, however, persons whose intention it is to establish farms will be permitted to trap a limited number of chinchillas each year to serve as breeding stock. The sale of skins is prohibited until the fourth year after the permit has been granted; the exportation of live chinchillas is forbidden; and an annual report concerning the results of their enterprise required of all breeders.

COLONIZATION OF MOUNTAIN LANDS.—On May 13, 1927, a plan concluded between the Director of Immigration and representatives of the Polish American Colonization Syndicate was approved by the Government. The project provides for the immigration, over a period of three years, of 3,000 Polish families to settle on 1,000,000 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of mountain land in places already set aside for such purposes.

It has also been reported that another contract has been concluded providing for the colonization of 350,000 hectares of mountain lands by 930 families of European birth.

PLAN FOR FARMERS' MARKET APPROVED.—It was stated in *La Prensa*, Lima, of June 19, 1927, that a plan for a farmers' market presented on April 8, 1927, has been approved with slight modifications. In general, the plan provides for the sale of farm products direct to the consumer at prices fixed by the producer or at auction with an extra charge sufficient to cover a previously agreed commission and the cost of transportation and handling. The market will also attempt to regulate production in accordance with demand.

AUTOMOBILE STATISTICS.—According to the *Touring Club Peruano*, Lima, for March and April, 1927, there are 9,100 automobiles in Peru, Lima having 6,012 of this number. It is estimated that at the present time Peru has between 800 and 900 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile) of excellent automobile roads.

SALVADOR

EXEMPTION OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FROM DUTY.—In order to intensify agricultural development, the National Legislative Assembly issued a decree on June 24, 1927, exempting from import duty all farm machinery and implements, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, fumigating apparatus, material for construction of barns and granaries, and other articles necessary for agricultural pursuits.

NATIONAL NURSERIES.—On June 14, 1927, a regulation was passed providing for certain improvements in the organization of the Bureau

of Plant Acclimatization and Propagation of the National Nurseries. Among other duties of the Director of the National Nurseries is the giving of lectures and information to any persons interested in plant propagation.

URUGUAY

FIRST NATIONAL TOURING CONGRESS.—In view of the rapid growth of interest in motoring and its far-reaching economic and social importance, the Touring Club of Uruguay has initiated plans for the First National Touring Congress to be held in Montevideo from December 8 to 15, 1927. The proposed program includes the discussion of such interesting topics as:

Creation of a national commission for the promotion of touring; formulation of methods for distributing propaganda concerning the country; preparation of a map for motorists; publication of data on the state of roads and other useful information; establishment of tourist headquarters; conclusion of special conventions between different countries to facilitate international touring; highway improvement; enacting of uniform traffic legislation; provision of safety road signs, rest rooms, and emergency aid service; improvement of seaside resorts; and organization of excursions, celebrations, and sporting events to attract tourists.

SHALE OIL.—In accordance with a decree of June 24, 1927, Dr. Latham Clarke has been commissioned to visit various foreign countries in order to make a complete study of bituminous shale and shale oil, a subject considered of importance for the economic future of Uruguay.

ESSAY CONTEST.—It was stated in *La Mañana*, Montevideo, of June 19, 1927, that a proposal for an essay contest to be held under the auspices of the Rural Association had been approved and that a committee had been appointed to formulate definite plans for its execution. The subject announced was farm development.

VENEZUELA

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to data from the official edition of *Estadística Mercantil y Marítima* as quoted by the press, the total value of Venezuelan foreign trade for the first six months of 1927 was 404,733,011 bolivars, including:

| | Bolivars |
|--|-------------------|
| Imports through ordinary channels..... | 178, 804, 948. 00 |
| Imports through the mails..... | 9, 437, 081. 25 |
| Total imports..... | 188, 242, 029. 25 |
| Total exports..... | 216, 490, 982. 07 |
| General total..... | 404, 733, 011. 32 |
| Favorable trade balance..... | 28, 248, 952. 82 |

CARRYING TRADE OF LA GUAIRA.—During the first six months of 1927, Dutch ships carried 15,740 tons out of a total of 52,545 tons, or 30 per cent of the imports, into the port of La Guaira. Vessels of the United States carried 13,778 tons, or 26.2 per cent, and

German lines 12,384, or 23.6 per cent. Dutch ships also carried the largest percentage, or 43.6 per cent, of the export trade, with the German lines in second place with 22.2 per cent, and United States ships third with 18.2 per cent. In all, a total of 295 ships entered and cleared from the port during the six-month period, being an increase of 18 over the previous year. From these ships, it is reported, 7,947 persons disembarked, while 6,989 embarked.

CONSTRUCTION OF PIER EXTENSION.—Following the approval of a contract concluded on June 1, 1927, work is being begun on the construction of a 340-meter (meter equals 3.28 feet) concrete extension to the pier now used by coasting vessels in Maracaibo Bay. The contract specifies that the water between the pier and shore shall be 8 feet in depth, that a suitable approach be built, and that the work be concluded within a year after the signing of the contract.

NEW LIGHT ON BREAKWATER.—Recent reports state that the new light for the La Guaira Breakwater has arrived and will be mounted within a short time on the present tower the height of which will be raised from 30 to 36 feet above the surface of the breakwater. The light is revolving, white, and of 5,000 candlepower, flashing once every 10 seconds.

COMPLETION OF TELEPHONE LINE.—On July 1, 1927, authorities in charge stated that work on the Tasajeras-Sabana de Mendoza telegraph line which has been constructed over 176 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile) of mountain and desert plains at a cost of 83,905 bolivars, exclusive of the poles, had been completed and that arrangements are being made for its inauguration.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.—The construction of a highway through the rich and fertile region from Pregonero to La Grita, a distance of 150 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile), was decreed on May 23, 1927, and the sum of 60,000 bolivars set aside to cover part of the cost.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

LOAN FROM SPAIN.—Last May Argentina contracted with the Spanish Government for a 6 per cent loan of 100,000,000 pesetas, with 1 per cent annual accumulative amortization. The loan was placed at 97.

PUBLIC WORKS FUND.—A decree issued June 1, 1927, regulating the public works fund, provides that a special account for this fund should be opened in the Banco de la Nación Argentina, composed of 53,370,197.70 pesos cash and 107,706,029.12 pesos in bonds. Of the latter amount, bonds to produce 90,653,771.12 pesos still remained to be issued.

BRAZIL

LOANS.—A loan of \$5,900,000 to the State of São Paulo and one of \$4,000,000 to various municipalities of the State of Rio Grande do Sul were placed in the New York market last June.

COLOMBIA

NEW BANK BUILDING. The Royal Bank of Canada is having constructed in Bogotá a splendid new edifice for its offices. This building will be 10 stories high, having space for 350 offices and 100 rooms, for lodgings for the employees.

LOAN OF \$60,000,000.—The Government has decided to accept the tender of Hallgarten & Co. and of Kissel, Kinnicut & Co. of New York for a loan of \$60,000,000, as their offer presents the most advantageous conditions for the country. The first issue of bonds will be for \$25,000,000, yielding an interest of 6 per cent, with an amortization fund of 1 per cent a year for a term of 30 years. Said bonds will be placed on the market for 91.18 per cent. The proceeds of this loan will be used exclusively for completing the Pacific Railroad, the Central Northern Railroad, the continuation of the branch line of the Western Railroad, improvements on the Magdalena River and Bocas de Ceniza, and port improvements. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

BRANCH BANK.—Owing to the damage wrought by a recent cyclone in the banana region of Santa Marta, the farmers of that section sent a petition to the Government stating the difficulties caused by the situation and requesting that a branch of the Agricultural Bank be opened in the city of Santa Marta. As a result of this petition, a branch bank, with a capital of 6,000,000 pesos, has been established in Santa Marta, thus providing sufficient funds for furnishing the farmers with what money they need at 7 per cent a year. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

LOAN FOR ANTIOQUIA.—On May 6 last the Departmental Government of Antioquia signed a contract with a banking firm of New York City for a loan of \$14,000,000, the proceeds to be used for the construction of the highway from Medellín to Urabá, for the extension of several other highways, and for the conversion of the Department's debt. This loan is for 30 years, at an annual interest of 7 per cent and cumulative amortization of 1 per cent a year; the

initial discount is 7.95 per cent. The loan is guaranteed by 75 per cent of the liquor revenues. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

BANK LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.—According to statistics recently published, the loans and discounts made by the various banks in the Republic attained an increase of 33,307,885 pesos from June 30, 1924, to March 31, 1927, amounting to 73,940,926 pesos on the latter date. Of this sum, 58,013,597 pesos represent the activities of national banks and 15,927,328 pesos those of foreign banks.

The assets of the banks on March 31, 1927, were 156,126,472 pesos, distributed as follows: National banks, shareholders in the Bank of the Republic, 101,484,658 pesos; foreign banks, shareholders in the Bank of the Republic, 27,691,792 pesos; national banks, not shareholders in the Bank of the Republic, 26,950,031 pesos. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation, Washington.*)

COSTA RICA

LOAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—On May 12, 1927, the emission of 8 per cent gold bonds to the amount of 10,000,000 colones was authorized by the Government. This is the first of a series of bond issues covering a loan for public works as provided for in a decree of December 24, 1926, the total of which is not to exceed 25,000,000 colones. Of the present loan, 2,000,000 colones are to be used for the construction and repair of roads in those Provinces not now linked with the main highway system.

ECUADOR

CENTRAL BANK ESTABLISHED.—The Central Bank has been officially established in the capital of the Republic in accordance with the law formulated to that effect by the Kemmerer Mission, the Central Bank being the sole issuer of bank notes. At the same time the exchange of bank notes for gold at par is established and the national currency stabilized. There is a branch of the bank in Guayaquil.

PARAGUAY

BUDGET OF ASUNCIÓN.—The budget of expenditures of the city of Asunción for the year 1927 has been balanced at 13,647,531 pesos. Of this sum, 724,548 pesos has been set aside for the Department of Public Works, with an additional 7,706,115 pesos for light, street cleaning, and other public purposes, while the expenditure of 342,000 pesos is authorized for the work of the Health Department.



LEGISLATION

CUBA

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—On June 22, 1927, President Machado signed a decree approving the bill for constitutional amendments, this project having been previously voted upon favorably by both houses of Congress. Cuban law provides that six months after a resolution to amend the constitution has been passed by two-thirds of the total number of members of the Senate and House of Representatives a constitutional convention must be called for the specific purpose of either approving or rejecting the amendments. Delegates to said convention are elected by each Province at the rate of one for every 50,000 inhabitants. The election of delegates to the convention for studying the present amendment will take place in February of next year, and the convention will convene in March, 1928. One of the present amendments increases the length of the Chief Executive's term of office from four to six years.

MEXICO

LEGATIONS RAISED TO RANK OF EMBASSIES.—The legations of Mexico in Argentina and Cuba were raised to the rank of embassies by presidential decrees of June 17 and July 1, 1927, respectively, the first decree having been published in the *Diario Oficial* of July 6, 1927, and the second in the edition of July 21, 1927.

FEDERAL OFFICE FOR AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE.—On June 30, 1927, President Calles issued regulations of 8 chapters and 85 articles which provided for the creation of a Federal office for the defense of agriculture to function under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture for the enforcement of the agricultural plague law of November 15, 1924. Among other items, the regulations establish a Superior Council of Agricultural Defense to orient and organize the activities of the office, specify the cases in which quarantine or control zones should be established when pests or diseases harmful to agriculture appear or the danger that they might appear exists, and enumerate the cases in which the quarantine shall apply to products from abroad and the requirements to be fulfilled by exporters and importers in cases of absolute or partial quarantine.

NICARAGUA

CARRYING OF CONCEALED WEAPONS PROHIBITED.—By an executive decree of June 3, 1927, which became effective June 10, 1927, all

firearms and other dangerous weapons which might be carried concealed were declared contraband and forfeit, and their importation into Nicaragua prohibited. Exception will be made in the cases of persons the character of whose work demands it provided proper registration is made and a permit issued.

SALVADOR

WORK OF COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES.—On May 31, 1927, the National Legislative Assembly passed a law for the protection of commercial employees, repealing the act promulgated on May 29, 1926. Divided into 12 articles, the present law fixes an eight-hour day for men and a seven-hour day for women and minors; determines wage rates for overtime work; and specifies a weekly rest day, annual vacation periods, and leave in case of sickness, which, if contracted in the discharge of duty, shall be compensated. It further provides that every individual or corporation engaged in a commercial enterprise shall employ at least 80 per cent national labor and that the employer shall pay the employee a month's salary in case of unjustifiable discharge. Some exceptions to the above-mentioned articles are enumerated. The law was promulgated by President Romero Bosque on July 9, 1927, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of June 20, 1927.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

CUBA-DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

RADIO CONVENTION.—The radiotelegraphic convention with Cuba was approved by the Chief Executive of the Dominican Republic on June 24, 1927, having been previously ratified by both Houses of Congress. This convention provides for the free interchange of official messages between the Governments of the respective countries; it was signed in Habana October 9, 1926. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Santo Domingo, June 29, 1927.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-HAITI

AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI.—The Dominican Congress on June 25 approved an accord between the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti on automobile traffic which had been concluded on May 21 by the Minister

of Foreign Affairs of Haiti and the representative of the Dominican Republic in that country. This accord provides for the free transit from one Republic to the other of all duly licensed automobiles and chauffeurs. Authorities designated by the respective Governments and placed at the frontier points will furnish the chauffeurs, without cost, a special permit after having examined the license of the chauffeur and the registration of the vehicle. (*Report of United States Consular Officer.*)

PANAMA

POSTAL TRANSFER OFFICE OPENED.—In accordance with a provision of the Pan American Postal Convention signed in July, 1926, in Mexico City, a transfer post office was to be opened in Panamá City on August 1, 1927. At the date of writing the service of this office, which will receive and forward to its place of destination the mail of the parties signatory to the convention, has been accepted by Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Cuba, Guatemala, Salvador, and Colombia; by the last-named, however, only conditionally.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

FIFTH ANNUAL UNIVERSITY CONGRESS.—The University of Tucumán was the meeting place this year for the Fifth Argentine University Congress, the Universities of La Plata, Córdoba, Buenos Aires, the Littoral, and Tucumán being represented at the sessions held there last July. The leaders in Argentine university life assembled under the chairmanship of Dr. Benito A. Nazar Anchorena, president of the University of La Plata, to discuss many questions grouped under the following sections: Law, politics, and economics; the humanities and education; chemistry; physics, mathematics, and astronomy; medicine; agriculture; veterinary medicine; and natural sciences. Special attention was given to agricultural questions, and several resolutions passed advocating the establishment of more laboratories, institutes, and experimental farms for scientific study.

UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE.—Dr. Ricardo Rojas, president of the National University in Buenos Aires, has addressed several South American universities suggesting the desirability of entering upon agreements in the following subjects: Exchange of professors; establishment of chairs of Argentine culture in each of the other South American countries and of similar chairs for each of the latter coun-

tries in Buenos Aires; and the engaging of European and American professors in common by more than one South American Republic.

BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN SAVANT IN THE UNITED STATES.—Dr. Adolpho Lutz, research biologist in the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, was one of the two foreign scientists invited to deliver addresses before the bicentary meeting of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia last April, the subject of his notable address being the development of tropical South America, in the light of geographical, medical, and historical factors. Doctor Lutz also attended the meetings of the American Medical Association and of the Society of Helminthologists, afterwards being invited to visit some of the large universities.

SCHOOLS OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.—At the call of Dona Jeronyma Mesquita, Dona Cassilda Martins, and Dona Corina Barreiros, a conference on schools of domestic science was recently held in Rio de Janeiro, with the special object in view of securing the establishment of such a school in Rio de Janeiro. Sra. Dona Conceição Aroxellas Galvão described the domestic science courses which she had visited in the United States, while several speakers discussed the school of this type in Natal, State of Rio Grande do Norte, emphasizing especially the thorough training in child care given to its students in cooperation with a day nursery. Another similar school is shortly to be opened in Minas Geraes.

EDUCATIONAL CENTENARY.—October 15, 1927, will be the centenary of the law of independent Brazil which first created public primary schools in cities, towns, and villages.

CHILE

URUGUAYAN BOOKS PRESENTED TO CHILE.—An interesting ceremony took place late in June when a collection of 1,000 books, given by Uruguay to the National Library of Chile, was formally presented by Señor Martínez Thedy, minister of the former country, in the presence of the then Vice President Ibáñez. The gift, which is a welcome addition to the excellent Uruguyan collection of 5,000 works already in the American section of the library, was accepted by Señor Eduardo Barrios, director of the library. A particularly pleasing feature of the program was the recitation of a number of poems by Uruguyan authors.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—In the course of his message delivered at the opening of Congress a few months ago, President Ibáñez, then Vice President, stated that, in harmony with the constitution, classes in religion had been discontinued in the Government schools, but that such classes may be held during school hours at the request of parents, without cost to the State, attendance at said classes

being entirely voluntary. After referring to various educational reforms already started (see the BULLETIN for last month), the Vice President went on to say that he was determined to eradicate illiteracy and establish compulsory school attendance, not only for children but for adults, in town and country, since the heavy sacrifices thus entailed would be recompensed in due time by the increase in the productive capacity of the people and the growth of the civic spirit.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.—Señor Julio Vicuña Cifuentes has been elected dean of the newly created School of Social Science, Philosophy and Letters of the University of Chile, which is located in Santiago. This school will have at its disposition for the present year the sum of 150,000 pesos with which to secure foreign professors.

COSTA RICA

PRESENTATION OF BOOKS AND FLAG.—On July 9, 1927, in commemoration of the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of Argentina's independence, an interesting and significant ceremony was enacted when an Argentine flag and some 300 volumes of Argentine works were presented the Republic of Argentina school in San José by the Minister of Argentina in behalf of the National Educational Council of Buenos Aires and the Commission for the Protection of Public Libraries.

FREE MEDICAL SERVICE.—In accordance with an executive decree of May 11, 1927, medical service will be rendered free by Costa Rican physicians to all teachers actively engaged in their profession.

NEW EDUCATIONAL REGULATIONS.—A decree of June 9 of last year provides that primary instruction will be free and compulsory for a period of six years, at the end of which the pupil will receive a certificate of completion of primary studies. Secondary education will comprise five years of study, and students who have completed this course satisfactorily will be entitled to the degree of "Bachiller en Humanidades."

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS.—The Board of Directors of Secondary Education has been authorized to grant a scholarship to each of the four secondary students having the best records so that they may study in a foreign university and then return to Costa Rica to teach in the secondary schools. The amount of each scholarship will be \$60 a month, plus \$100 for tuition fees.

SCHOOL NOTES.—The report of the Department of Public Education for the year 1925 gives the following school statistics: Number of schools in session during the year, 451; number of students enrolled, 38,822; average attendance, 33,249; total number of teachers employed, 1,447—313 of whom were men and 1,134 women.

GUATEMALA

CREATION OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.—By an Executive decree of June 30, 1927, President Chacón authorized the creation of a national council of education which will be in charge of all questions relating to the reform, regulation, and organization of primary, secondary, normal, and special schools.

RURAL SCHOOLS.—According to data recently published in *La Educación Rural*, organ of the Department for the Education of Indians and Control of Illiteracy, there are 243 rural schools in Guatemala for boys only, 223 for girls only, and 514 mixed schools. The teaching personnel in these schools numbers 253 men and 647 women, 153 teaching places being vacant. It is reported that 399 estates have schools, but that there are at least 367 on which there are no schools whatsoever.

COMPETITION ANNOUNCED.—In the interest of better rural schools *La Educación Rural* has announced a competition to determine the best rural school. A prize of 100 quetzales will be awarded the school which fulfills the following requirements:

It must be well adapted to meet the needs of both pupils and teachers; have fields under cultivation, some being used for experimental purposes; have a poultry house, rabbit hutch, apiary, or hog pen; teach an industry easily carried out in that section of the country; have a production and savings society, an athletic association and student self-government; foster cooperation between the teachers, parents, and community; be successful in teaching the pupils reading, writing, and the solution of simple problems; and must have improved the social ideals and hygiene of the children.

WOMAN LAWYER.—On June 4, 1927, Señorita Luz Castillo Díaz Ordaz of Quezaltenango passed her last examination and received the degree of lawyer and notary. Said to be the first woman in Central America to obtain this professional degree, she was awarded a gold medal by the municipal authorities.

HONDURAS

ANTI-ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN IN THE ARMY.—In order to reorganize primary instruction in the army, the President of the Republic approved last June a course of instruction for enlisted men prepared by the Bureau of Primary Education. The course includes reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, agriculture, civics, hygiene, and first aid.

MEXICO

EDUCATION BUDGET IN TAMAULIPAS. The State of Tamaulipas recently authorized an 100,000-peso increase in the budget for the Department of Education in that State. At the present time there are 452 schools in the State of Tamaulipas, with a personnel, aside from higher officials, of 8 district school inspectors, 2 community

school inspectors, 452 school principals, 644 grade teachers, and 43 normal and preparatory school teachers. Approximately 36,000 pupils in the 126 elemental, 240 rural, 92 rural community, and 39 night schools for adults took examinations at the close of the past scholastic year. Among the plans being developed by the Department of Education in the State at the present time are the foundation of a post-graduate school for teachers, and the creation of itinerant schools in regions where it would be impossible to maintain permanent schools because of the small number of pupils, as well as the opening of new schools and the improvement and enlargement of some of those which already exist.

SATURDAY COURSES FOR TEACHERS.—More than 75 school-teachers are attending classes held on Saturdays for suburban teachers in the Federal District under the auspices of the Primary and Normal School Bureau and the Bureau of Cultural Missions, both of which are under the supervision of the National Secretary of Education. In these classes lectures are given on subjects of special interest to suburban teachers, such as the functions of the suburban school, its organization, dependencies, and equipment; the fundamental aspects of education; the canning of fruit and vegetables; and agriculture and the care of animals. It was also planned to start a special course on social service in order to give the teachers of the suburban school a well-grounded consciousness of the place which they should fill in the community where they work.

LECTURES BY DR. SAMUEL G. INMAN.—Among courses recently offered students in the National University, Mexico City, was a series of lectures by Dr. Samuel G. Inman, of Columbia University, New York, the first lecture being given on July 15, 1927.

NICARAGUA

TELEGRAPHY SCHOOL OPENED.—On June 15, 1927, the first classes of the School of Telegraphy in Managua were opened with an enrollment of 20 students.

PANAMA

COLOMBIAN STUDENT EXCURSIONS.—On July 20, 1927, a delegation of 13 students from the School of Engineering, Bogotá, arrived in the city of Panamá from Colón. Upon their arrival in the country they were officially greeted by the governor of the Province, the inspector of public instruction, and other representatives of the department of education.

The arrival of another student group from Bogotá was announced in *La Estrella de Panamá* of July 19, 1927. This group, made up of 34 students, was from the Ricaurte School, an institution which, it is said, was the first in Colombia to initiate such educational trips.

PARAGUAY

GEOGRAPHY COMPETITION.—In order to create more interest in the study of the geography and rural life of Paraguay, the school authorities have opened a competition for third, fourth, and fifth grade pupils throughout the country. Contestants will be required to prepare a map and composition on their respective community, giving a description of its topography, agriculture, industries, and regional customs, and also relating its history and popular traditions. Awards will be in the form of gold and silver medals.

AWARD OF ARGENTINE PRIZES.—On July 9, 1927, prizes were awarded the successful participants in an essay competition held annually under the auspices of the Argentine Association in the Argentina School in Asunción on subjects taken from Argentine and Paraguayan history. This year the prizes of the Argentine Association, totaling 200 pesos, were augmented by two other prizes of 50 pesos each which had been given by interested individuals.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN WEAVING.—Through the kindness of Señorita Helena Mesino Carvallo, a Chilean writer of note, an exhibition of many articles woven by the Indians of Cuzco, Peru, was recently held in the Paraguayan Gymnasium of Asunción. This exhibit of antique textiles aroused much interest, particularly among the teachers of the city.

PERU

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.—According to a new regulation for vocational schools, the latter will offer general primary instruction, with special attention to its relation, as a theoretical basis, to the practical instruction given in the various vocational sections of the school program. Each of these sections will coordinate its work with the local industries, especially with that of agriculture, and the raw materials produced in the community will be utilized in the instruction given in the sections.

REORGANIZATION OF NORMAL SCHOOL.—In order to fill a long felt need for a school providing training of special teachers, plans have been concluded for the reorganization of the Normal School of Lima as a pedagogic institute divided into four sections, two for elementary normal training and one each for special and secondary teachers' training. The courses of study will extend over a period of three years in the elementary school sections, and one and four years, respectively, for the other sections, the secondary teacher's preparation including a two years' general review of general and scientific subjects and two years of specialized study. In connection with the institute there will be established a complete primary school, a physiopedagogic laboratory, a special class for subnormal children, workshops, and fields for experimental agriculture.

PRESERVATION OF INDIAN DIALECTS AND MUSIC.—In accordance with a recent decree, competitions will be held to obtain essays in the Kechua and Aimará Indian dialects. Later the best of these essays, which are to be on such subjects as morality, ethics, national history, and hygiene, will be published and phonograph records made of them. It is also planned to make records of the best Inca music that it may be preserved. Some of the phonograph disks will be distributed among the schools in sections where these languages are spoken and in the army corps in which the Indian element predominates.

COMPETITION OF NATIONAL MUSIC AND DANCES.—The decisions of the judges in the competition of national music and dances recently held in Rimac were published last June, 30 prizes being awarded. It has been announced that the competition will be held annually to stimulate the cultivation of these arts.

URUGUAY

INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE.—On July 11, 1927, a delegation of five representatives of the Students' Federation of Tucumán, Argentina, with one of their professors, Dr. Rodolfo Rovelli, arrived in Montevideo for a brief visit as guests of the University Cultural Association.

During the early part of July members of a Uruguayan student delegation embarked for a trip to Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Curityba (Brazil), where they gave illustrated talks on the principal characteristics of Uruguay. Another group of students, representing the Agricultural Education Center, set out on June 30, 1927, for a five days' trip to Buenos Aires.

URUGUAYAN SECTION IN CHILEAN AND VENEZUELAN LIBRARIES.—The Uruguayan section in the National Library at Santiago, Chile, was recently augmented by the gift of 1,000 books. (See p. 1041.)

A similar gift was also made the Venezuelan National Library in Caracas on the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the independence of that country.

FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY EDUCATION.—In view of the success of the National Congress of Secondary and Preparatory Education held in Montevideo last February, the Teachers' Association has decided to call a Pan American Congress of Secondary and Preparatory Education to meet in Montevideo, probably in January, 1928.

URUGUAYAN ART EXHIBIT IN BUENOS AIRES.—An exhibit of painting, engraving, and sculpture was recently held by Uruguayan artists resident in Buenos Aires. It is reported to have been very well received by the many visitors, among whom were prominent members of governmental and diplomatic circles.



LABOR

ARGENTINA

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN SANTA FÉ.—The Province of Santa Fé has recently promulgated an act establishing the 8-hour day and 48-hour week throughout the Province in factories, workshops, commercial establishments, transportation and construction work, and the loading and unloading of freight.

STRIKES IN BUENOS AIRES.—From data published by the National Labor Bureau on strikes in Buenos Aires from 1917 to 1926 the following figures are taken:

| Years | Number of strikes | Number of strikers | | | |
|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| | | Men | Women | Minors | Total |
| 1917..... | 138 | 133, 859 | 785 | 1, 418 | 136, 062 |
| 1918..... | 196 | 121, 170 | 6, 644 | 5, 228 | 133, 042 |
| 1919..... | 367 | 293, 518 | 9, 579 | 5, 870 | 308, 967 |
| 1920..... | 206 | 127, 449 | 4, 154 | 2, 412 | 134, 015 |
| 1921..... | 86 | 131, 923 | 4, 989 | 2, 839 | 139, 751 |
| 1922..... | 116 | 4, 471 | 152 | 114 | 4, 737 |
| 1923..... | 93 | 17, 700 | 747 | 743 | 19, 190 |
| 1924..... | 71 | 200, 640 | 56, 906 | 18, 432 | 275, 978 |
| 1925..... | 86 | 11, 085 | 2, 355 | 522 | 13, 962 |
| 1926..... | 62 | 11, 793 | 2, 908 | 704 | 15, 405 |
| Total..... | 1, 421 | 1, 053, 608 | 89, 219 | 38, 282 | 1, 181, 109 |

The causes of the above-mentioned strikes were as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Wages..... | 617 |
| Hours of labor..... | 96 |
| Organization..... | 528 |
| Working conditions..... | 51 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 129 |
| Total..... | 1, 421 |

The strikes in question were decided as follows:

| | Number of strikes |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| In favor of the strikers..... | 381 |
| In favor of the employers..... | 821 |
| Partially in favor of strikers..... | 217 |
| Pending..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 1, 421 |

Wages lost because of strikes amounted to 78,273,270 pesos, or an average of 66.35 pesos per striker.

BOLIVIA

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—In order that workmen lodging complaints with the National Department of Labor may receive the full amount of accident compensation without paying undue fees to lawyers, the Government has issued a decree, whereby, on the compensation being granted by the courts, the workman has to declare the name of the lawyer and the amount of the fee which will be deducted. The workman thus receives exactly what is due him, and is absolutely free from further demands for payments.

BRAZIL

CHILD LABOR IN FACTORIES.—Dr. Mello Mattos, judge of the juvenile court, Dr. Fernandes Figueira, the child hygiene inspector, and Dr. Pio Duarte, minors' guardian, have been making a series of visits to factories in Rio de Janeiro to see whether the laws on the employment of minors are observed. These laws forbid the employment in factories of minors under 14 years of age, limit the working day of minors to six hours, and require that they pass a physical examination given by the physicians of the Department of Public Health. In one factory visited more than 300 minors were employed.

CHILE

WOMEN IN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.—Women are henceforth to be employed in preference to men in any positions in the postal and telegraph services of Chile which they are able to fill, according to a decree of the Minister of the Interior. Among the reasons given by the minister for such preference are the following: Women should be encouraged to secure economic independence; their admittance to further careers will be an encouragement to cultural development; the employment of women in positions requiring little physical effort releases men for more virile labor; and women are in general more conscientious, painstaking, accurate, and more amenable to discipline in their work and have fewer material needs.

COLOMBIA

NEW HOMES FOR WORKERS.—The committee on the construction of homes for workers recently approved a plan for building in Bogotá a whole new district for workers, covering 15 blocks with 16 houses in each block. These houses will be sold to workers on the installment plan, allowing them every facility for purchase. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

ECUADOR

LABOR CONGRESS.—The Ecuadorean Federation of Labor has convoked the Fourth Labor Congress to convene in Quito on October 9, 1927. The Congress, which will be in session during six days, will discuss the various labor laws and projects under discussion by the Labor Advisory Board in order to solicit from the public authorities such amendments thereto as the federation may deem advisable.

PANAMA

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.—Information has been recently received that three of the largest construction firms in the city of Panamá have agreed to establish for their employees an eight-hour day and a minimum daily wage of 1 balboa and 60 centavos. These concessions, however, will not go into effect until January 1, 1928, and then only provided that other construction companies make similar agreements.

PERU

STUDY OF LABOR LAWS.—By virtue of an act of June 17, 1927, Luis P. Figueroa has been commissioned to visit France and Italy for the purpose of studying laws in force there relating to labor accident compensation and the organization of funds therefor.

SALVADOR

DEPARTMENTAL COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION.—By an executive decree of June 15, 1927, published in the *Diario Oficial* of June 18, 1927, councils of conciliation were established in the chief city of each department to guarantee the enforcement of the labor accident compensation law of May 11, 1911. Members of the councils, which will also mediate in disputes arising from the said law, will be nominated only with the consent of the chambers of commerce, the societies of commercial employees, and labor unions.

WORK OF COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES.—See page 1039.



ARGENTINA

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.—A Child Welfare Committee, composed of prominent residents of Córdoba, has recently been organized in that city. The committee has approved a program containing the following objectives:

Protection of the expectant and nursing mother; passage of legislation protecting mothers and children; spread of knowledge of hygiene, child care, and first aid; opening of vacation camps; creation by public authorities of special institutions for underdeveloped and retarded children and the scientific organization of reform schools for minors; introduction of physical training into schools; the giving of lectures and short courses on child welfare in schools for girls; and the holding of congresses on subjects tending to promote the purposes of the committee.

BOLIVIA

BOY SCOUTS.—All educational establishments have recently received official authorization to organize troops of Boy Scouts, on the ground that such troops are true schools of character and citizenship, if put to a proper use. The Government is desirous that the scouts make as much use as possible of excursions and outings.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN LA PAZ.—With the idea of relieving the present scarcity of houses for rent in La Paz a company has been formed for the purpose of constructing houses which will be sold on the basis of small monthly payments equivalent to the rents now in force. This scheme is expected to solve the actual crisis created by the shortage of apartments throughout the city.

BRAZIL

VISIT OF DONA BERTHA LUTZ TO UNITED STATES.—Dona Bertha Lutz, president of the Inter-American Union of Women, paid a brief visit to the United States a few months ago, an account of which she gave in an interview published in the *Jornal do Brasil*, published in Rio de Janeiro. Under her presidency several meetings of the North American section of the union met for discussion of the program of the committee on international relations, which is to present a report on the theory and practice of arbitration to the meeting of the union which will be held in Rio de Janeiro. Consideration was also given to the part women should play in connection with the Sixth Pan American Conference, to convene in Habana next January.

RURAL DISPENSARIES.—An interesting and helpful work is being carried on by the company in charge of the construction of the highways from Rio de Janeiro to Petropolis and from the former to São Paulo. This consists of the opening of six dispensaries, primarily for the benefit of the men working on the road. The company, however, has made these free to the residents of the surrounding country, in the hope of alleviating suffering from malaria, hookworm, and other diseases, and promoting the sanitation of the districts in question. Dr. Gil de Almeida, formerly with the Rockefeller Foundation work in Brazil, has charge of the dispensaries.

CHILE

WORK FOR THE BLIND.—Since 1923 the Santa Lucía Society for the Protection of the Blind has been working in behalf of the 500 residents of Santiago afflicted by the loss of sight. Nearly 300 who are unable to work are assisted with supplies, while others have been given industrial training in such occupations as weaving and basketry, still others being taught music. Thirty earn their living as members of an orchestra organized under the society's supervision. The ambition of the society is to open a home where blind children, many of them orphans, may be taught a trade.

PRINTERS' COOPERATIVE HOUSING.—Members of a cooperative society organized in Santiago by office and shop workers in the printing trade recently took possession of 100 new houses erected in a beautiful location on the outskirts of Santiago. The owners enjoy a fine view of the mountains, while the tiled roofs of their houses amid the trees present a picturesque aspect. Most of the houses are of brick and plaster, one story in height; those having two stories are partially of concrete. They will be paid for in monthly installments. The group of houses is named in honor of Dr. José Santos Salas, to whom is due the initiative for the regulations which assist Chileans of small means to own their own homes.

COSTA RICA

WORK OF VISITING NURSES.—It was recently reported by Dr. Pena Chavarria, member of the national committee, that an effective campaign is being launched in San José by the Red Cross against the high infant mortality rate of that city. A nurse has been provided for each of the four city wards, and the preliminary work of taking a census of all children under 2 years of age, and the keeping of a card file of data concerning each child, begun. While collecting these data the nurse gives personal advice and distributes printed instruction on the care of the child, and should the family be too poor to provide the proper food she informs the social welfare authorities, who then lend aid. In this way 1,300 children are being watched over by the Red Cross whose nurses, it is thought, will be able to make four yearly visits to each home.

PROVISION OF AMBULANCES.—The purchase of four ambulances at a total cost of 24,000 colones for the cities of Heredia, Alajuela, Liberia, and Puntarenas, respectively, was authorized by a legislative decree of May 19, 1927.

CUBA

BUREAU OF SCHOOL HYGIENE.—Speaking of this bureau in a recent interview, the Secretary of Sanitation and Charities stated that 20 physicians and 6 dentists have been designated to assist in the work

of the newly created Bureau of School Hygiene, under the direction of Dr. Jorge Ponce. Four visiting nurses have also been engaged for the work, this number to be increased shortly by eight. A certain number of children will be examined daily at the bureau by different physicians, including specialists in various diseases. The visiting nurses will inspect the children's homes and living conditions.

NEW OFFICE.—The new office of physician-anthropologist has been created in the Department of Government, the appointment having been given to Dr. Israel Castellanos. This is the first time that medical science has been sought in the treatment of delinquency and crime.

SANITARY EXHIBIT.—The Secretary of Sanitation and Charities has decided to hold an international exposition relating to public health and welfare during the sessions of the various medical congresses which are to convene in Habana in December of the present year. This exposition will comprise different sections, one covering the history of medicine and science of sanitation, exhibition of surgical instruments, and other subjects of interest to the medical profession. Another will deal with the work that has been accomplished in the campaigns against yellow fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, cancer, and other diseases. A section will be devoted to legal medicine and criminology. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SANITARY CAMPAIGN.—Señor P. A. Ricart, Secretary of Public Health and Charities, with his able assistant, Doctor Báez, has been carrying on for some time a country-wide sanitary campaign, which is showing very satisfactory results. A short time ago the secretary organized, in all the Provinces, the sanitary brigades through which most of the work is being done. In the Blanco district and the surrounding country 12,989 persons were inoculated against typhoid fever. In the Province of Puerto Plata a determined fight is being made against malaria and typhoid.

GUATEMALA

OPENING OF PROPHYLACTIC INSTITUTE.—On June 12, 1927, an institute for the treatment of syphilis was formally opened in Guatemala City, marking thus a milestone in Guatemalan medical achievement. Named in honor of Dr. Crescencio Orozco, who gave a complete laboratory for the treatment of syphilis to the Guatemalan Hospital, the Orozco Foundation Prophylactic Institute will dispense treatment free to the poor and at moderate prices to others. Its medical staff will consist of a medical director, two doctors, and four nurses.

HOSPITAL SCHOOL.—According to late reports, a school will be opened within a short time in the General Hospital of Guatemala City to care for children whose parents are undergoing treatment there.

HAITI

PUBLIC HEALTH.—During the past few months the situation regarding typhoid fever has been very much improved. No cases were admitted to the Haitian General hospital during that period, and of the five possible cases in Port-au-Prince only one gave a positive Widal reaction. This very distinct improvement in Port-au-Prince may very well be due to the installation of the chlorinating process at the Turgeau spring and to the very successful antityphoid vaccination campaign which has been in progress for two months. In addition to the several thousand individuals who came to the hospital voluntarily for antityphoid vaccination during May and June, the 19 schools located in the Post Marchand district were visited and the pupils vaccinated.

HONDURAS

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.—The contract has been let to local contractors for the erection in Tegucigalpa of modern buildings for a national tuberculosis sanitarium, as planned by the board in charge.

MEXICO

STUDIES ON JUVENILE COURT.—Señoritas Guadalupe Jiménez Posados and Guadalupe Zúñiga, who, as professors in the National University, Mexico City, have been making a study of abnormal children and child delinquency, were recently commissioned to visit the United States in order to study the juvenile courts there. Señorita Zúñiga is a judge in the Juvenile Court of Mexico City and Señorita Jiménez president of the Association of University Women. Both attended summer courses given in Pomona College, California. On her return Señorita Zúñiga will make a report on her observations and propose any reforms which, following the systems used by the United States, should be made in the procedure of the Juvenile Court of Mexico.

TESTS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN.—Various experts from the department of educational psychology and hygiene have been sent by the Department of Public Education to examine children brought before the courts in Mexico City. The methods followed in the examination of delinquent children are those which have already been successfully used in the schools and include tests to determine the mental capacity of the delinquent child in order to find the cause for his inclinations toward robbery and violence.

EIGHTH NATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The Eighth National Medical Congress will be held in the city of Monterrey, State of Nuevo León from December 5 to 10 of the present year.

PARAGUAY

MEDICAL LECTURES BY DIPLOMATS.—In view of the fact that Dr. Nabuco de Gouvea, the minister of Brazil to Paraguay, was formerly a practicing physician and professor in the Medical School of Rio de Janeiro, the School of Medicine of Asunción has extended an invitation to him to deliver a series of lectures in the school. Not only has he accepted the invitation but he has placed his valuable collection of surgical instruments at the disposal of the school. According to the press, a similar invitation has also been extended to Dr. Bailón Mercado, chargé d'affaires of Bolivia in Asunción, who in his own country is a recognized specialist in pediatrics.

CREATION OF BUREAU OF INFORMATION.—It was announced on June 6, 1927, that a special bureau of information is to be established in the National Department of Hygiene and Public Assistance. This office will prepare information of general interest for publication in the press, make reports regarding the various activities of the department or any changes which may have taken place, and give data bearing on its methods of work. It will also hear and make adjustments in case of complaints.

PERU

CREATION OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION.—On June 23, 1927, following its creation by a legislative decree, the Anti-Tuberculosis Commission met in its initial session. Of permanent character, it will consist of the Director of Public Health, two delegates from the Medical School, and one from the National Academy of Medicine, the Peruvian Medical Center, and the Military Sanitary Board, respectively; its duties will be the exclusive scientific direction of the antituberculosis campaign, selection of types of hospitals for tubercular patients, approval of plans for an inspection of all tuberculosis hospitals, the editing of folders containing popular information on the subject, and the preparation of needed laws authorizing action by the Government.

SANITARY CAMPAIGN AGAINST LEPROSY.—Information has been received that a sanitary campaign against leprosy has been initiated in the department of Loreto. The leprosarium of San Pablo will be reorganized in order to give better care to those afflicted by the disease, while a building in Iquitos probably will be turned over for use as a civil hospital.

COMMISSION NAMED.—On June 17, 1927, a commission consisting of the Director of Public Health, the Director of Agriculture, presi-

dent of the Cattle Producers Association, a delegate from the Provincial Council of Lima, and the Director of the National Child Institute was created to prepare legislation for the general control of the production and sale of milk and its derivative products throughout Peru.

VENEZUELA

NATIONAL PHARMACOPŒIA.—On June 21, 1927, following a decision by President Gómez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs issued a decree providing that the pharmacopœia of Dr. F. A. Rísquez, which had been duly revised in accordance with a previous law, should be recognized as the national pharmacopœia.



BOLIVIA

LA PAZ ROTARY CLUB.—On June 4 the Rotary Club of La Paz was organized and the following board of directors appointed: Honorary president, Dr. Hernando Siles, President of the Republic; president, Dr. Casto Rojas; vice president, Dr. Arturo Loayza; secretary, Mr. C. L. Ball; treasurer, Mr. J. Gracie; and other directors, Señor José Mendiata and Mr. Pickwood.

COLOMBIA

PALACE OF SIMÓN BOLÍVAR.—The committee appointed for supervising the plans for the construction in Bogotá of an edifice in honor of Bolívar has approved the plans presented for erecting a building to be called *Bolívar Palace*. The cost of this building, which will contain reception halls, library, museum, and a portrait gallery of famous men, will be 1,000,000 pesos gold. Beautiful gardens, planted with flowers and shrubs from American and European countries, will surround the building. The inauguration of the Bolívar Palace is scheduled to take place in the year 1930, the centennial year of Bolívar's death.

CUBA

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION CONFERENCE.—The organizing committee of the Second Conference on Immigration and Emigration is working on the preparation of this congress, which is to meet in Habana, and has definitely decided on April 16, 1928, as the date of the opening session. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.—The work of organizing the Sixth International Conference of American States, which is to meet in Habana during the early part of next year, is being carried on in a most efficient manner by the Pan American Bureau annexed to the Department of State of Cuba. Sixteen countries have already accepted the invitation of the Cuban Government to attend this conference. The plenary sessions will be held in the auditorium of the University, while the committee sessions will convene in the Law School.

The last International Conference of American States was held in Santiago, Chile, in the year 1923. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

ECUADOR

BOLÍVAR STATUE TO BE ERECTED IN QUITO.—An executive decree of July 24, 1927, authorizes the municipality of Quito to cooperate with the Bolivarian Society of Ecuador in erecting an equestrian statue of the Liberator Simon Bolívar in the Alameda, which henceforth shall be called Bolívar Park. An appropriation of 100,000 sucres has been made by the Government in addition to the funds collected by the Bolivarian Society for the erection of the Bolívar statue.

PERU

PORTRAIT OF JAMES MONROE.—It has been formally announced that a portrait of James Monroe will be placed in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in homage to this man whose influence as the President of the United States counted for so much in the recognition of the independence of the Spanish colonies and their subsequent freedom from foreign interference.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 15, 1927

| Subject | Date | Author |
|--|-----------------|---|
| ARGENTINA | | |
| Road construction in Rosario consular district..... | 1927 June 23 | Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario. |
| Cotton production in Rosario district..... | June 24 | Do. |
| Forecast of the Argentine cotton crop for 1926-27..... | July 7 | Dana C. Sycks, consul in charge, Buenos Aires. |
| Grain exports for the first 6 months of 1927..... | July 15 | Cecil W. Gray, vice consul at Buenos Aires. |
| BOLIVIA | | |
| Report on commerce and industries for June, 1927; road building program; agricultural condition. | July 14 | J. F. McGurk, consul at La Paz. |
| BRAZIL | | |
| Commerce and industries of Espirito Santo, calendar year 1926..... | May 15 | John W. Brunk, vice consul at Victoria. |
| Hydroelectric reserves of Espirito Santo..... | May 23 | Do. |
| Exportation agreement between Brazilian coffee-growing States. | June 7 | Do. |
| Road building in the State of Bahia..... | June 10 | Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia. |
| Aviation information about Sao Paulo..... | June 14 | C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo. |
| Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for May..... | June 15 | Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Gold production of Brazil during 1926..... | June 18 | Do. |
| Second automobile exposition in Rio de Janeiro, during November, 1927. | June 20 | Do. |
| Coffee production and exports of Pernambuco, 1925 and 1926..... | June 21 | Archer Woodford, vice consul at Pernambuco. |
| Deposits of iron and manganese in Ceará..... | June 20 | Do. |
| Banking movement at Bahia during 1926..... | June 23 | Howard Donovan. |
| Construction of road between Santo Amaro and Tanque da Senzala. | do | Do. |
| Espirito Santo budget for 1927-28..... | June 26 | John W. Brunk. |
| Cocoa movement at Bahia during May, 1927..... | June 27 | Howard Donovan. |
| Coffee exports during May, 1927..... | do | Do. |
| Sugar statistics of Pernambuco, calendar years 1922-1926..... | do | Archer Woodford. |
| Tobacco exports from Bahia during May, 1927..... | June 28 | Howard Donovan. |
| Review of commerce and industries of Pará for the year 1926..... | July 1 | Edward C. Holden, vice consul at Pará. |
| Amazon Valley rubber market during June, 1927..... | July 11 | John R. Minter, consul at Pará. |
| Coffee exported from Santos, and movement of vessels in June, 1927. | do | Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos. |
| Gold mining in Brazil, report of the St. John del Rey Mining Co. | July 13 | Claude I. Dawson. |
| Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for June, 1927..... | July 15 | Do. |
| CHILE | | |
| Summary of vital statistics for the city of Concepción for quarter ended June 30, 1927. | July 5 | Camden L. McLain, consul at Concepción. |
| COLOMBIA | | |
| Exports of crude petroleum through the port of Cartagena during June, 1927. | July 6 | Edward B. Rand, vice consul at Cartagena. |
| Review of commerce and industries of district, quarter ending June 30, 1927. | July 9 | Lawrence F. Cofie, vice consul at Santa Marta. |
| Review of commerce and industries, Cartagena district, for quarter ended June 30, 1927. | July 12 | Edward B. Rand. |
| COSTA RICA | | |
| June, 1927, report on the commerce and industries..... | July 14 | Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San Jose. |
| Reorganization of public education in Costa Rica..... | July 21 | Do. |

Reports received to August 15, 1927—Continued

| Subject | Date | Author |
|---|-----------------|--|
| CUBA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended June 30, 1927. | 1927 June 30 | Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba. |
| Imports of coffee into Cuba, and outlook for future production. | July 16 | Edward Caffery, consul in charge, Habana. |
| June, 1927, review of commerce and industries. | July 19 | Do. |
| Tobacco defense bill, published in the "Gaceta Oficial" of July 16, 1927. | July 22 | Embassy. |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | |
| Dominican Government revenues on June, 1927. | July 28 | James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo. |
| GUATEMALA | | |
| Report on the commerce and industries for the month of June, and for the second quarter ending June 30, 1927. | July 13 | Philip Holland, consul general at Guatemala City. |
| HAITI | | |
| Review of commerce and industries, quarter ending June 30, 1927. | July 1 | Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien. |
| The cocoa industry in northern Haiti. | do | Do. |
| Economic and commercial summary for June, 1927. | July 28 | Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince. |
| HONDURAS | | |
| Review of commerce and industries, Puerto Castilla consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1927. | July 18 | Winfield H. Scott, vice consul at Puerto Castilla. |
| Improved mail service between Puerto Castilla, La Ceiba, and San Pedro Sula. | July 20 | Nelson R. Park, consul at Ceiba. |
| MEXICO | | |
| Frontera banana export trade during June, 1927. | July 16 | Fayette J. Flexer, vice consul at Frontera. |
| Review of commerce and industries of consular district, quarter ending June 30, 1927. | July 23 | John E. Jones, vice consul at Agua Prieta, Sonora. |
| NICARAGUA | | |
| Commerce and industries of Corinto consular district, quarter ending June 30, 1927. | July 3 | Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto. |
| Chamber of commerce established in Chinandega. | July 13 | Do. |
| PANAMA | | |
| Report on the commerce and industries for June, 1927. | July 11 | H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City. |
| PERU | | |
| Review of commerce and industries for June, 1927. | July 10 | Geo. A. Makinson, consul at Callao-Lima. |
| URUGUAY | | |
| Installation of modern thermoelectric power house in Montevideo. | June 21 | C. Carrigan, consul general in charge, Montevideo. |
| VENEZUELA | | |
| New light on breakwater at La Guaira. | July 9 | Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at La Guaira. |
| Review of Puerto Cabello district, quarter ended June 30, 1927. | July 16 | George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello. |
| Commerce and industries of La Guaira district, quarter ended June 30, 1927. | July 20 | Daniel J. Driscoll. |



TABLE OF CONTENTS

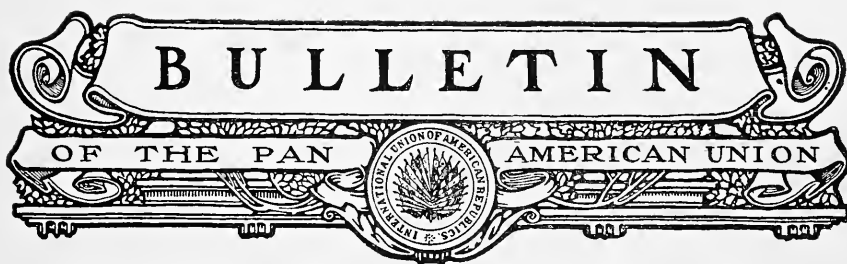
| | Page |
|---|------|
| The New Minister of El Salvador..... | 1059 |
| Homage to the Retiring Ambassador of Chile..... | 1061 |
| Cuba Mourns an Untimely Loss | 1065 |
| Elementary Education in Uruguay..... | 1066 |
| By Pedro Ferrari Ramírez. Departmental Inspector of Elementary Education, Canelones, Uruguay. | |
| Asuncion: Paraguay's Interesting Capital..... | 1073 |
| Echoes from Argentina..... | 1086 |
| I.—National Homage to the Memory of Bartolomé Mitre (1821-1906). | |
| II.—Argentina's Petroleum Industry. | |
| III.—Foreign Capital and Argentine National Production. | |
| By Alexander Bunge, Professor and Ex-Counselor in the University of Buenos Aires, Member of the Commission for the Publication of the "Review of Argentine Economy." | |
| Inauguration of Telephonic Communication between Washington and Mexico City..... | 1095 |
| Pedigree Cattle in Costa Rica..... | 1102 |
| The National Library of Honduras..... | 1106 |
| Highway Construction Progress in the Dominican Republic..... | 1109 |
| By Enrique Ortega, Civil Engineer. | |
| Imperial Valley Teachers Form International Committee..... | 1117 |
| By Louise F. Shields. | |
| Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce..... | 1121 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—D o m i n i c a n R e p u b l i c—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—P a n a m a—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Economic and Financial Affairs..... | 1135 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay. | |
| Legislation..... | 1139 |
| Chile—Colombia—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Mexico—Nicaragua. | |
| International Treaties..... | 1141 |
| Brazil—Peru—Guatemala—Honduras—Bolivia—Paraguay—Guatemala—Honduras—Salvador—Salvador—United States. | |
| Public Instruction and Education..... | 1142 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Ecuador—G u a t e m a l a—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—S a l v a d o r—U r u g u a y—Venezuela. | |
| Labor..... | 1150 |
| Brazil—Chile—Mexico—Uruguay. | |
| Social Progress..... | 1152 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Costa Rica—Ecuador—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Paraguay—Peru—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| General Notes..... | 1158 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—P a r a g u a y—Uruguay. | |
| Subject Matter of Consular Reports..... | 1160 |



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SEÑOR DR. FRANCISCO ANTONIO LIMA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of El Salvador to the United States



VOL. LXI

NOVEMBER, 1927

No. 11

THE NEW MINISTER OF EL SALVADOR ∴ ∴ ∴

SHORTLY after Dr. Hector David Castro, that distinguished gentleman who from December 16, 1922, until April 15, 1927, so successfully discharged the duties of Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador, left Washington to occupy the position of Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations and Justice, the Government of El Salvador appointed the eminent juriconsult, Dr. Francisco Antonio Lima, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic to the United States of America.

This distinguished statesman and diplomat is already well and favorably known in the official and social circles of Washington, since in 1913 he enjoyed the honor of representing his Government as Envoy Extraordinary at the official ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States.

The new Minister from El Salvador in presenting his credentials at the White House Tuesday, September 20, expressed himself, in part, as follows:

When I accepted an office which to me means heavy responsibility, it was with the fervent wish of most zealously contributing to maintain and strengthen the relations of friendship and mutual good understanding between Salvador and the United States of America, and to that end I wish to devote my most solicitous care in the understanding that, thanks to the ever broader and more complete understanding of the just and noble ideals which are to be supported by the Nations, the bases of an international life must become wonderfully stronger.

These purposes could not be achieved without the earnest cooperation of Your Excellency and your enlightened assistants and, therefore, I express to you my very great desire to rely on your assistance and good will.

To these friendly and expressive sentiments President Coolidge made the most cordial response, from which the following is extracted:

The friendly relations so long existing between our two countries are a source of great satisfaction to the Government and people of the United States and in reply to the hope which you have so graciously expressed I am pleased to be able to assure you of my own cordial cooperation and that of the other officials of this Government in maintaining these relations and in strengthening still further the bonds of friendship and mutual esteem which happily unite our two countries.

It is my hope, Mr. Minister, that your stay in this country will be in every way a pleasant one and that you will derive great satisfaction from your sojourn in Washington.

Doctor Lima was born in the city of San Salvador March 10, 1882, where, after completing the elementary and secondary courses of instruction, he matriculated in the National University in the same city, receiving in due course the degree of LL. D. Shortly afterwards he went to France, where he did postgraduate work in the Institution Saint Croix du Vesinet, and also in l'Ecole de Droit de Paris, where he was certificated in Penal Science.

His public career began auspiciously in 1907 with his appointment as Judge in the Criminal Court of San Salvador. A year later he joined the faculty of the National University as Professor of Philosophy of Law, Criminal Sociology, and Philosophy of Penal Law.

In 1912 he was appointed Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires and later Resident Minister before the Government of Guatemala. In 1914 he acted as Síndico in the Municipality of San Salvador, and later as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, which post he held until 1918. Later on in this same year we find him in Buenos Aires in the character of official delegate to the Uniform Legislation Congress which met in that city, and two years later in Mexico as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary before the Government of that Republic. The following year he was appointed prosecretary of the Monetary Commission and a year later he acted as Confidential Envoy of the Central American Federal Council before the Government of the United States.

The *Bulletin* of the Pan American Union takes this opportunity of presenting its most cordial felicitations and greetings to the new diplomatic representative of El Salvador and, in no less degree, its most sincere good wishes that his important mission may be crowned with the fullest measure of success.

HOMAGE TO THE RETIR- ING CHILEAN AMBAS- SADOR

THE Hon. Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, retiring Ambassador of Chile to the United States, was the guest at luncheon Saturday, September 10, of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, on which he had served since coming to the United States more than a year and a half ago. The diplomatic representatives at Washington of the American Republics were present at the luncheon, as were also the Director General and Assistant Director of the Pan American Union.

In expressing the regrets of the members of the Board at the retirement of their colleague, the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States, who is also Chairman of the Board, said:

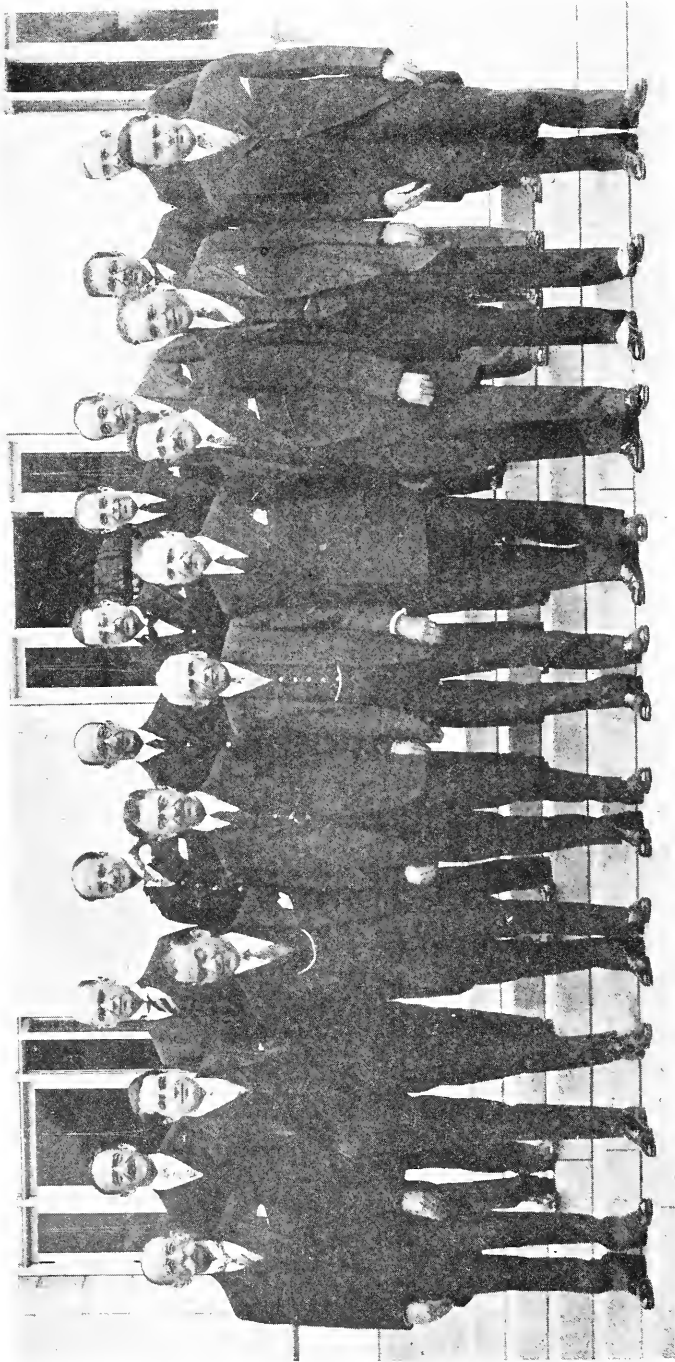
I am certain that I am expressing the sentiments of every member of the Governing Board when I say how deeply we regret your departure from Washington. During the period of your stay you have not only endeared yourself to every member of the Board by reason of your high qualities, both of mind and heart, but you have also become one of its most valued members in furthering the cause of international cooperation on the American Continent. Combining the broad experience of the statesman, diplomat, and jurist, you have brought to the problems confronting the Pan American Union an earnestness and devotion which have given to you a place of real leadership in the work of this international organization. We will deeply regret that we are to be deprived of your counsel, but we feel equally assured that we may count on your constant cooperation in furthering the great purposes entrusted to the Union.

May I also be permitted to say a word in my capacity as Secretary of State of the United States in order to express my appreciation of the broad statesman-like manner in which you have dealt with every question which it has been my privilege to discuss with you.

In closing, permit me, my dear Mr. Ambassador, to express to you the deep sense of gratitude of every member of the Board for your constant and unfailing helpfulness and to assure you of the warm affection which we feel for you. I also wish to express the hope that the years to come will bring to you the full measure of satisfaction which your eminent public services so richly deserve.

The Ambassador of Chile responded as follows:

On a day and occasion like this I feel almost unable to express my mingled emotions. You will, I am sure, understand my plight and with your invariable courtesy infer, from these heartfelt though simple words of mine, the deep and



GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION HONORS DR. MIGUEL CRUCHAGA, RETIRING AMBASSADOR OF CHILE

Dr. Miguel Cruchaga, who recently retired as Ambassador of Chile to the United States, was the guest of honor at a luncheon tendered by the Governing Board in the Pan American Building, September 10, 1927. Those present appear in the group, as follows: Front row, left to right; The Minister of Venezuela, Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti; the Minister of Costa Rica, Señor Don J. Rafael Oreamuno; the Ambassador of Mexico, Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez; the Ambassador of Chile, Dr. Miguel Cruchaga; the Secretary of State, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg; the Ambassador of Argentina, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón; the Minister of Panama, Dr. Ricardo J. Alaró; the Minister of Honduras, Señor Don Luis Bográn; the Minister of the Dominican Republic, Señor Don Angel Morales. Second row, left to right: The Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe; the Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay, Señor Dr. Hugo V. de Pena; the Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay, Señor Dr. Juan Vicente Ramírez; the Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba, Señor Dr. Rafael Rodríguez Altamira; the Minister of Salvador, Dr. Francisco S. Lima; the Chargé d'Affaires of Ecuador, Señor Don Juan Barberis; the Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia, Señor Don George de la Barra; the Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti, M. Raoul Lizaine; the Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, Dr. E. Gill Borges

inarticulate thoughts that are struggling in vain to overcome the obstacles of a language which does not yield to my constant entreaties.

To close many years of diplomatic service among such representative men of this Continent as are assembled here, and in the home of the Pan American Union, is one of the greatest rewards I could have expected; for here amidst marble and crystal, symbolic of beauty and permanence, men of faith and practical idealism are ushering in a new day for the brotherhood of nations.

We are proud of our America. The seeds of democracy have fructified in its bosom; a great system of international relations, based on equality and justice, has been evolved in its councils; men from all corners of the earth have heard the call of a new world, yesterday still enshrouded in the mists of legend, but teeming with possibilities, that only awaited the magic wand of human effort to blossom into this great American civilization; and, with bowed heads, we thank the men who turned their dreams into this unsurpassed accomplishment.

What our fathers built we are pledged to keep and improve for the coming generations; peace and good will being essential to achieve this aim, we must insure it through cooperation in a common endeavor; so that the slogan which the former British Colonies of America adopted may also become our own: "United we stand, divided we fall."

Never have I felt so keenly the truth embodied in this motto as at this parting hour; never did I vision so fully its tremendous implication, which sounds in my ears as the bugle call to action, as I do now, looking around this table.

Mr. Chairman: As the Secretary of State of the United States, you have been striving for an ideal that is also dear to my heart: The peaceful and friendly solution of Inter-American controversies. I have faith in your intelligent action, in your fearlessness, in your honesty, and in your generous intentions.

My dear Colleagues: Whenever there arose an opportunity to do so, you have never failed to display the qualities of statesmanship and vision that dispell misconceptions and to render great services in furthering good will among our Republics. You are happy to remain here preparing the dawn of a new era on our Continent, earnest in your endeavor and assisted by the worthy organization that is the Pan American Union, entrusted to the ceaseless devotion of Doctor Rowe, who feels almost a religious urge in Pan Americanism. How could I fail to have faith in the ultimate success of our ideal?

It is as a man of unshaken faith in the future that I bid you good-bye to-day. The sadness I feel in parting, after two years in this hospitable and charming city of Washington, is tempered by the intensity of the remembrances I shall cherish while away from you. For the many honors you have bestowed upon me, your assistance, your advice, and your friendship, I sincerely thank you.

The *Bulletin* of the Pan American Union, in associating itself with the Governing Board's expression of regret over the departure of Doctor Cruchaga, can not but recall his long-standing devotion to the promotion of international friendship through education, evidenced in his professorship of international law in Santiago, his textbook on that subject used in many Latin American universities, and his interest in the work of the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University, to the students of which he offered last year a gold medal for the best essay on Chile or Chilean-American relations—a devotion permanently crowned by his establishment of the Elvira Matte de Cruchaga Educational Foundation in Chile. With Doctor Cruchaga's many friends the *Bulletin* wishes him Godspeed, and a full measure of success in his new field of action.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

SEÑOR DR. MARIO DÍAZ IRÍZAR

Late Director of the International Trade-Mark Registration Bureau of Habana, whose death occurred September 25, 1927

CUBA MOURNS AN UNTIMELY LOSS

THE untimely death of Dr. Mario Díaz Irizar took place in Habana on September 25, 1927, at the early age of 47 years.

A brilliant young lawyer and the foremost Cuban authority on trade-marks, Dr. Díaz Irizar was appointed by President Menocal December 6, 1917, the first Director of the International Trade-mark Registration Bureau in Habana, one of two such bureaus provided for by a convention signed at the Fourth International Conference of American States, held in Buenos Aires in 1910. "Any mark duly registered in one of the signatory States," says this important convention, "shall be considered as registered also in the other States of the Union, without prejudice to the rights of third persons and to the provisions of the internal laws of each State governing the same," the fee for this international registration being \$50 in addition to the national fee. The second bureau has just been established in Rio de Janeiro in accordance with the convention for the protection of commercial, industrial, and agricultural trade-marks and commercial names signed at the Fifth International Conference of American States in 1923, which convention replaced that signed at the Fourth Conference.

Born in Cienfuegos, Dr. Díaz Irizar completed part of his studies at Villanova College, in Pennsylvania, and in the Institute of Matanzas. Later, while engaged in teaching, he simultaneously studied at the University of Habana, which in due course conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1912 he won the gold medal offered by the Bar Association of Habana in its best legal essay composition, and again in 1915 he presented to the same body an elaborate study on Cuban legislation with respect to trade-marks and patents then in effect. So comprehensive was this work that it was published by the Government, while the City of Habana bestowed a special gold medal on the author.

For almost 10 years after his appointment to the Trade-mark Bureau—that is, practically until his death—Dr. Díaz Irizar devoted himself with unremitting labor to the successful organization and upbuilding of this new international clearing house, the manifold advantages of which can be appreciated only by those who formerly suffered from its lack. He had only just returned to Habana after a journey to Europe and the United States, during which he investigated a number of trade-mark bureaus, when he was fatally stricken.

In Washington he had paid official calls at the Pan American Union, the Department of State, and the Inter-American High Commission, with the last of which he had always worked in close cooperation.

Dr. Díaz Irizar, in accepting the direction of the International Trade-mark Registration Bureau, stipulated that he be allowed to continue his private legal practice, in which he continued to distinguish himself, being at the time of his death attorney for many persons and firms of consequence.

To the bereaved mother, wife, and brother, and to Dr. Díaz Irizar's many warm friends, the BULLETIN extends its sincere sympathy, expressing at the same time its admiration for his masterly organization and administration of a bureau the beneficent results of which are increasingly significant in Pan American commerce.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN URUGUAY :: ::

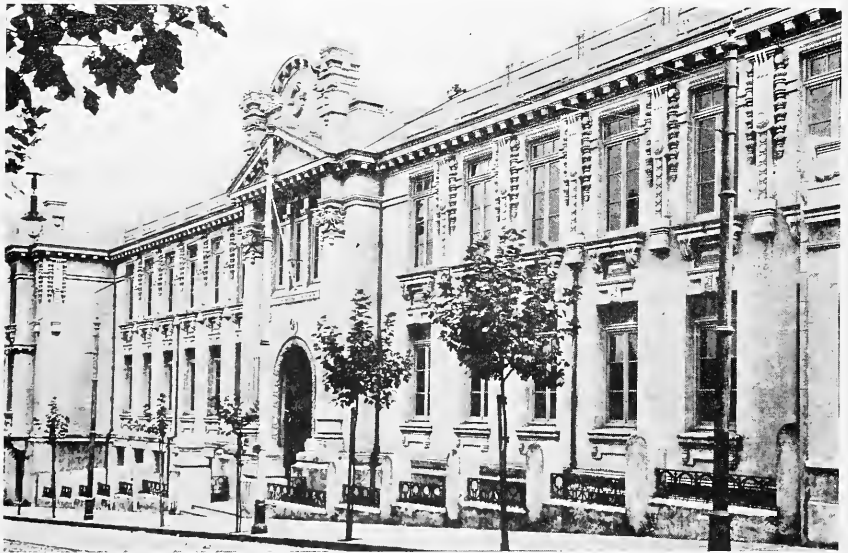
By PEDRO FERRARI RAMÍREZ,

Departmental Inspector of Elementary Education, Canelones, Uruguay

THE Republic of Uruguay, situated as it is at the mouth of the Río de la Plata, one of the most important lanes of world commerce, has had the good fortune of benefiting by the currents of culture and enlightenment setting from Europe toward Latin America. For almost a century, despite the difficulties naturally besetting the organization of a nation born of the American Revolutionary chaos, Uruguay has constantly striven to definitely consolidate her republican institutions; she has won a high international position, thanks to the principles of equalitarian justice which she upholds, and has devoted special attention, particularly in recent years, to the spread and improvement of public instruction, and, more especially, elementary education.

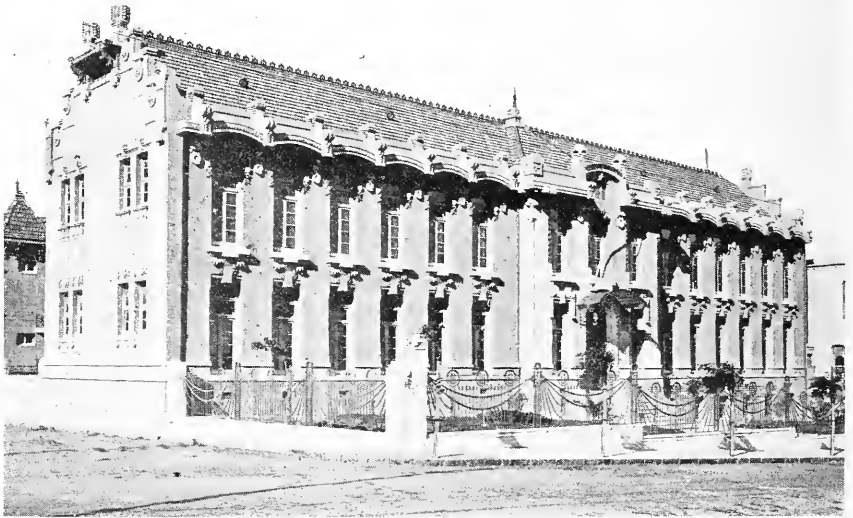
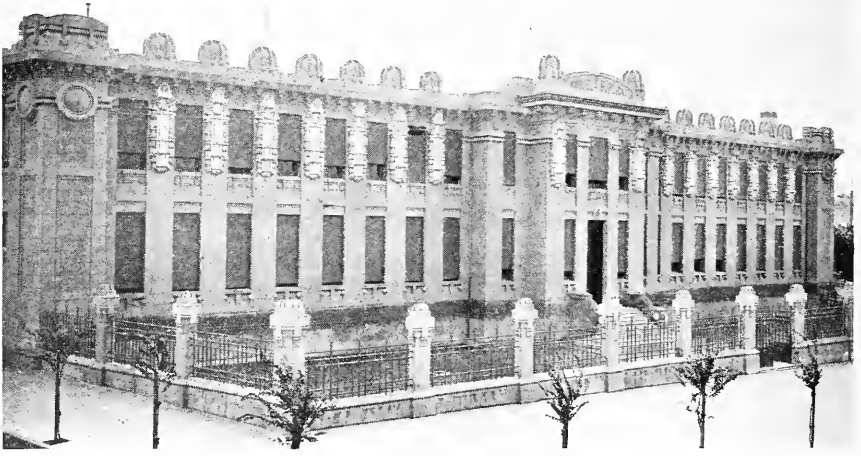
All branches of public education are free in Uruguay—that is, elementary, secondary, college preparatory, and professional courses. Furthermore, elementary education is compulsory throughout the nation for children between 6 and 14 years of age; secondary education, to which children are admitted at the age of 12, is optional, being compulsory only for those who are to take more advanced courses. College preparation and professional education fall under the category of university education, except in those aspects within the province of the industrial schools.

Each division of public instruction, including the industrial, is governed by its own specialized organization, entirely independent of the others. Elementary education, which we shall here discuss, has therefore a true official standing first conferred upon it by the Varela Reforms. These were instituted between 1877 and 1879 by José Pedro Varela, who imbibed in the United States the educational ideas of that time and applied them at home with distinguished ability and an iron will, in spite of a reactionary opposition which threatened to balk his purpose. When the reforms were once accomplished and education made free and compulsory, the elementary school commenced gradually to win its way against distrust and ignorance, but one victory after another strengthened its hold,



A TYPICAL PRIMARY SCHOOL IN MONTEVIDEO

extended its prestige beyond city borders, and won it increasing and preferential attention from statesmen. At first the amount of the appropriation for schools occupied the lowest place among the nation's expenditures, for inexperience and the growth of a new nation exacted a painfully large tribute, which absorbed almost all the scanty public revenues. But the reserve strength of her economic resources—put to the proof by political and financial calamities—saved Uruguay, and for the last 20 years popular education and public works have been the principal objects of the legislators' attention, so much so that these two appropriations have increased to a very considerable extent, that for public education now occupying the second highest place in the budget.



MODERN SCHOOLS IN URUGUAY

Upper: School No. 7 in Montevideo—A school for intermediate grades. Lower: Primary school No. 15 in Pocitos

Worthy of special mention is the recent action of Uruguay in fixing an annual appropriation which will permit the fulfillment of the most modern health and educational requirements of her schools as well as the spread of the benefits of elementary instruction to the most remote regions of the country. The problem was placed before Congress by Dr. Eduardo Acevedo, the present director of education, in all its significance, and that body, while it did not pass an appropriation as high as that requested because of certain circum-

stances, did vote, after a close and careful study of this important subject, an annual appropriation which includes 6,904,938 pesos¹ for elementary education alone, besides a fund of 6,000,000 pesos for school buildings, the latter amount to be expended within the next six years. This appropriation, which became available in March of this year, paves the way for a still greater effort on behalf of elementary education, if, as is to be expected, the nation continues to progress without economic disturbances affecting its finances, for both people and government are now firm in the belief that public instruction is the most secure foundation for the republican form of government adopted by the American nations, and that



ONE OF THE NEWER SCHOOLS IN MONTEVIDEO

School for pupils of the sixth and seventh grades

the most wisely spent money is that which strengthens and deepens this foundation.

A proof of the foregoing is the fact that negotiations are now under way between the educational authorities and the Mortgage Bank to obtain 30,000,000 pesos for the erection of buildings for all the schools. Furthermore, although the greater part of the education appropriation is derived from taxes on consumption and inheritances—a heavy burden on the latter which increases inversely as the distance of relationship between legator and legatee—the public willingly accepted the burden of the considerable amounts thus withdrawn from private savings, because of confidence in the usefulness of the purpose to which they will be devoted.

¹ The Uruguayan peso is practically equivalent to the dollar, although a trifle higher.

Below are given the increases in personnel and some of the other items authorized by the new educational expenditures act:

| | |
|---|-----|
| School principals (130 rural, 86 city, and 25 itinerant) ² | 241 |
| Assistants..... | 614 |
| Special teachers of gymnastics, music, singing, etc..... | 22 |
| Such special teachers (2 assistants) for the normal schools..... | 18 |
| Principals of normal courses (4 teachers) for the interior departments..... | 2 |
| Teachers for institutes for the deaf and dumb..... | 2 |
| School physician, 1; nurse for dental clinic, 1; and visiting nurses, 12. | |



TYPE OF MODERN RURAL SCHOOL BUILDING IN URUGUAY

OTHER ITEMS

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Progressive increase in salaries of teaching staff (5 pesos for each 4 years of service); sum needed annually..... | Pesos 500, 000 |
| Increase for purchase of school equipment..... | 173, 000 |
| Increase for rent of buildings..... | 200, 000 |
| School lunches, clothing, and shoes for needy children..... | 200, 000 |
| Traveling expenses for teachers and inspectors..... | 3, 000 |
| Subvention to the school retirement fund..... | 600, 000 |

Public elementary instruction in Uruguay now comprises 1,366 schools with 3,890 teachers; 64 evening courses for adults, with 160 teachers besides 76 instructors in commercial and industrial subjects; 2 institutes for the deaf and dumb, with 20 teachers; and 4 normal schools. In addition to the public institutions, there are 167 private schools, with 660 teachers, sustained by lay and religious organizations, both national and foreign, which enjoy the utmost freedom, the only official requirement being that instruction must be given in the national language.

The public charities have charge of five orphan asylums, with a staff of specially trained teachers. The blind are given teaching

² These schools are designed for centers having a school population of less than 50 children, the minimum set by the common education act of 1885 for the establishment of a permanent school. There are 75 itinerant schools in the Republic.



Courtesy of Comisión Nacional de Educación Física.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN URUGUAY

Numerous playgrounds have been established by the National Commission of Physical Education
Upper: A playground in the suburbs of Montevideo. Lower: A school playground

suited to their needs in an institution subsidized by the Government but directed by a special committee of women.

Registration and attendance at all the institutions for elementary education was as follows during 1926:

| | Registration | Average attendance |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Public day schools..... | 133, 762 | 99, 621 |
| Evening schools for adults..... | 6, 476 | 4, 512 |
| Private schools..... | 18, 925 | 0 |
| Orphan asylums..... | 1, 688 | 1, 102 |

The cost of public elementary education amounts to 28.42 pesos per pupil registered and to 38.16 pesos per pupil, based on average



Courtesy of Comisión de Educación Nacional de Educación Física

AN ATHLETIC FIELD IN MONTEVIDEO

attendance. It may be affirmed, however, that the real per capita cost is still higher than the figures given, since nowadays every public school in Uruguay has a committee or association of parents and friends of the school which cooperates in the improvement of education by means of funds raised through its own initiative, now assisting poor children, now making possible instructive excursions for the pupils, now providing the schools with equipment for teaching or recreation.

The present brief article is concerned only with the material progress of primary instruction in Uruguay; a chapter devoted to progress in the application of methods and systems of instruction would reach a considerable length, for Uruguay is constantly on the alert to learn of advances made by other nations in this, as in all the principal branches of knowledge, in order to add to or incorporate with the result of her own experience that rich treasure.

ASUNCION

PARAGUAY'S INTERESTING CAPITAL¹

ENDEAVORING to find a river route to the reputed rich lands of the Incas in Peru appears to have been an incentive that spurred Spanish explorers up the waters of the Plata, the Parana, and the Paraguay. These are sectional names of the great stream which affords to-day, as in the past centuries, a fluvial artery to the heart of South America.

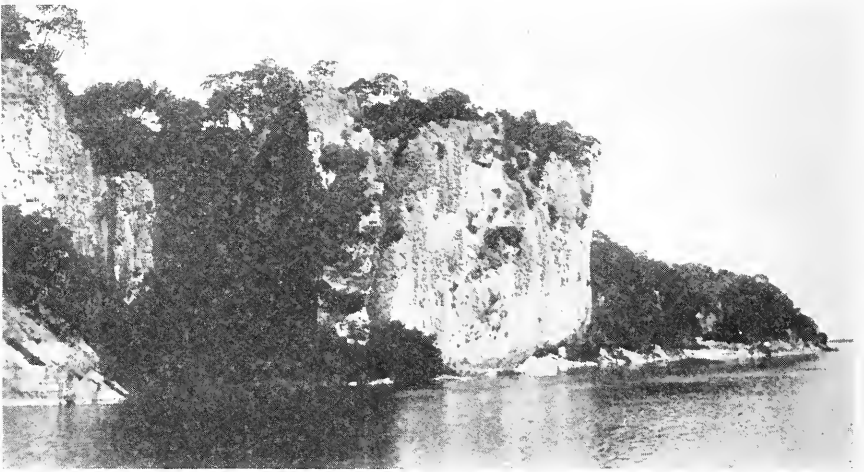
Sebastian Cabot, not content in answering the "call of the wild" in North America, plunged deeper into the unknown in South America. With his little band of wanderers he reached the borders of the country known to-day as Paraguay about 1526-27, or several years before Pizarro arrived in Peru. Cabot is, therefore, credited with the honor of being the first European to see Paraguay. It appears, however, that he never ascended the river as far as the present site of Asuncion.

Subsequently Juan de Ayolas and Domingo Irala and their fellow explorers sailed up the Paraguay to a point where the eastern shore of the river changes from lowlands to rolling hills and verdure-covered cliffs; where nature provided then, as at present, a vast lagoon or bay extending eastward from the main stream. Here the explorers halted and began to plant the seeds of civilization; here they met the Guaranis, who, in their primitiveness, offered comparatively little resistance, although it is related that the fiercer natives on the opposite side of the river proved to be more resentful.

Whence came the original inhabitants, the Guaranis, to the land of Paraguay is a question that has not been definitely settled. As with many other primitive peoples, tradition plays a prominent rôle as to their origin. The oft-told story of Tupi and Guarani is fascinating; traditionally they were brothers somewhere in Brazil, and they quarreled. Guarani finally led his people far to the southward through the wilderness to a country known at present as Paraguay. There they prospered and multiplied, and, if imaginative, we may draw a mental picture of the meeting of the descendants of these people and the imposing Spaniards on the slopes near the still waters of the bay where Asuncion now stands.

The "Province of Paraguay" during the era of early exploration embraced the vast area east of the Andes and south of Brazil; but in

¹ *American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, July 4, 1927.



THE PICTURESQUE SHORE ALONG THE APPROACH TO ASUNCIÓN

1617 the region was divided by royal decree into two Provinces, the seat of government being established at the newer town of Buenos Aires. Asuncion, somewhat like a far inland gateway to a still more remote and unknown region, was accessible by water and was frequently visited by daring explorers in quest of riches and adventure. The place seems to have met the expectation of the wildest dreamers. History, romance, adventure, cruelty, oppression, and delight seem to have been liberally blended, so that many historians and scholars refer to Paraguay as the most romantic of all South American

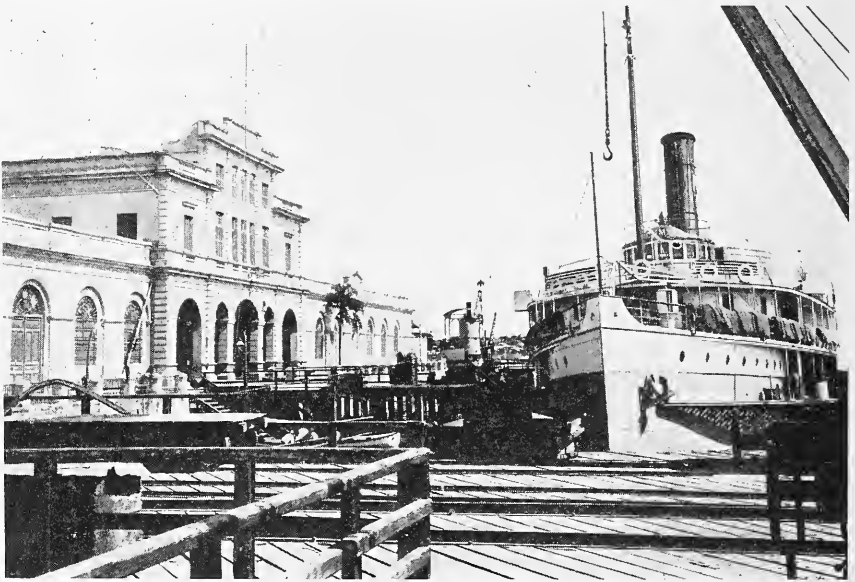
countries. Perhaps no land has passed through more vicissitudes. But we must leave the story of the country, the wonderful work and the expulsion of the Jesuits, the wars and unrest, the gallant fight against the combined forces of three neighboring nations, to the readers of historical books.

Passing rapidly onward, we note that the people of Paraguay declared their independence from Spain on August 14, 1811. Velasco, the Spanish governor, at that time in sympathy with the movement, was chosen a member of the Junta, or governing board. On October 1, 1813, a constitutional congress met in Asuncion, adopted a national flag, and vested the administrative power in two consuls. In 1844 the form of government was changed and a President elected for a 10-year term, Carlos A. Lopez being the first official to occupy the Paraguayan presidential chair. He was succeeded after a second term by his son, who died in 1870. Shortly thereafter the Government was reorganized and a new constitution proclaimed, which provides for a republican form of government with legislative, executive, and judicial departments. Asuncion, being the political capital as well as the country's chief commercial city, has witnessed stirring times in the gradual molding of a stable government.

Asuncion, lying about 1,000 miles from the mouth of the Plata, was founded in 1536; and the fact that this event occurred on August 15—the day of the Assumption—gives rise to the city's designation. The construction of a crude fort, a result of the Ayolas-Irala expedition, formed a nucleus of settlement. Ayolas is said to have pushed onward up the Paraguay and never returned to civilization, while the place called Asuncion, with its few Spaniards and aborigines, became the pride of Irala and grew slowly, very slowly, through passing years.

The present-day Asuncion excites a rather odd curiosity, an interest akin to "the tang of the Orient," in the minds of those of us who have tarried within its confines and who are not in quest of the more modern phases of municipal development. It especially appeals to persons who are versed in the region's early history and who know of the soul-stirring events that have marked the city's growth. Asuncion is built largely on the bay which extends eastward from the Paraguay, but confluence of bay and river is so near the city that we may stand on the hills back of Asuncion and see the movement of steamers bound up or down the river. Asuncion's streets were laid out in rectangular form and in the larger division of the city run approximately from northwest to southeast, and are crossed at right angles by those from opposite directions. Many city blocks are 240 feet square, while numerous streets are 45 or more feet wide, con-

trasting with the usual narrow streets of the average Spanish-planned municipality. Leading thoroughfares bear such names as Libertad, Presidente Carnot, Benjamin Constant, Igualdad, General Diaz, Bermejo, Rio Apa, etc., while some of the cross streets are known as 15 of August, 25 of November, Colombia, Independencia Nacional, Montevideo, United States, Oriente, etc., all of which are indicative of the patriotic ideas of the people in perpetuating names of leaders of thought and action as well as notable dates in the country's history. Plazas Independencia, Uruguay, and Patricios occupy prominent places in three different localities of the city, while Plazas de Armas and Constitucion, jointly covering a large area, are situated nearer the bay; still closer to the water's edge stands the famous palace built



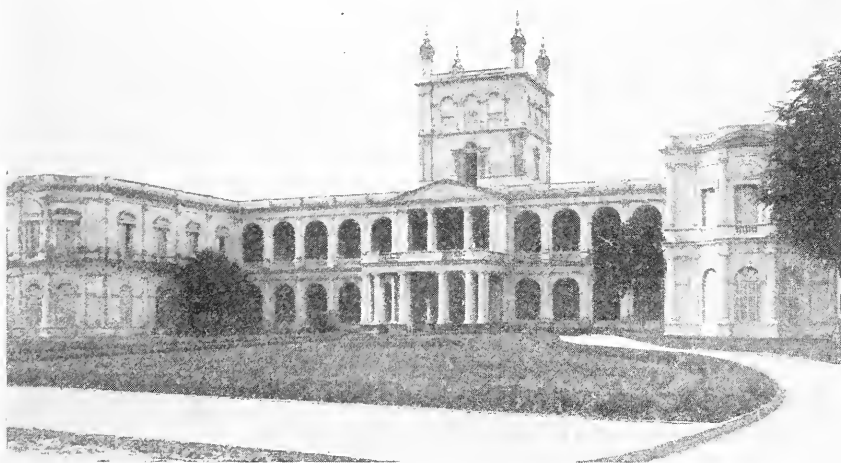
THE CUSTOMHOUSE IN ASUNCIÓN WHERE THE RIVER STEAMERS DOCK

by the second Lopez; not far away is the new wharf and customs building. From this oldest section of Asuncion the streets and houses have gradually extended backward to slightly higher ground. In a section known as Barrio Cachinga the streets are laid out nearly with the directions of the cardinal points. Topography is responsible for a good natural drainage which Asuncion has always enjoyed in spite of the fact that the more modern systems of sewerage have not been fully adopted. Dashing rains also help to keep the city clean and generally healthful.

Dwelling houses in Asuncion are largely one-story structures, but in recent years taller edifices have become more numerous. Ground, however, appears never to have been unduly expensive when homes were needed, so they are spread outward rather than upward. This



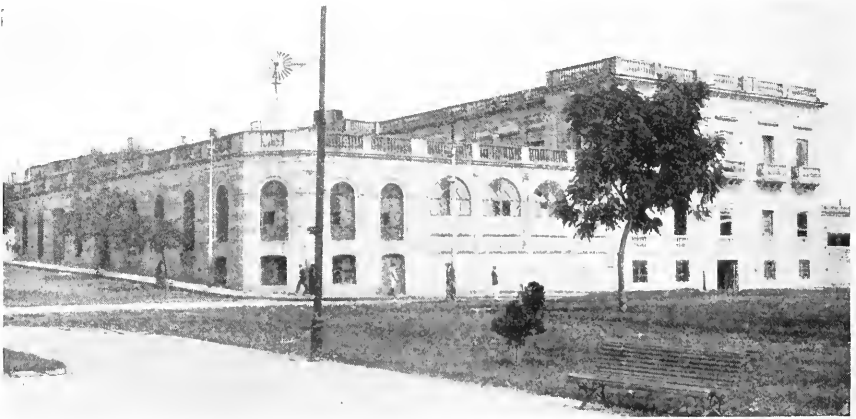
THE HOUSE OF CONGRESS, ASUNCIÓN



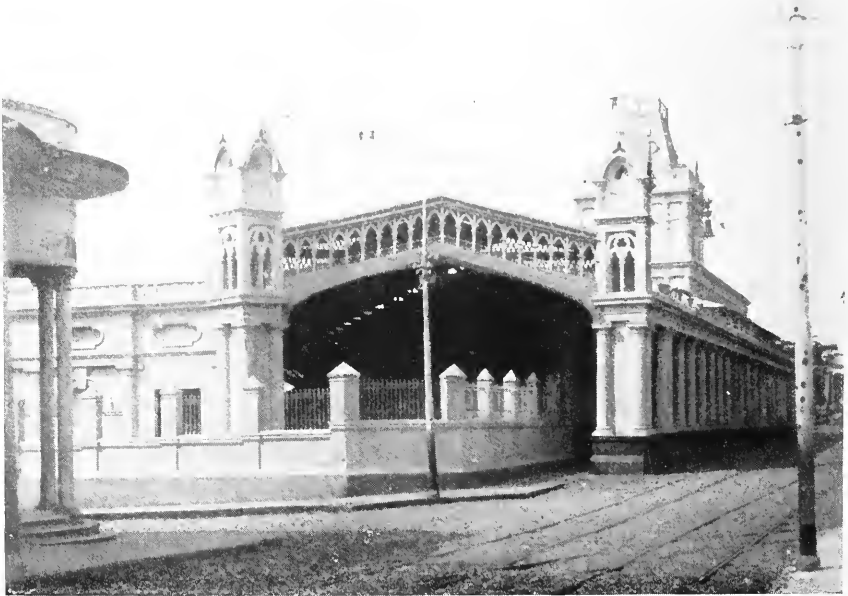
THE GOVERNMENT PALACE, ASUNCIÓN

Built by Francisco Lopez, elected President in 1862, who led the war against Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay

style naturally lends itself to the ever-popular Hispanic-American features of inner courts, fountains, and flowers. From the exterior a home may appear extremely plain, but within its massive stone, brick, or adobe walls there is often a spaciousness in courtyards, corridors, living and sleeping rooms that surprises the stranger. Extremely high ceilings are the rule. In Asuncion there are also examples of beauty in plain construction; we see architecture of Hispanic-Moresque type, yet differing in detail from that observed in other South American capitals, with the possible exception of



THE POST OFFICE, ASUNCIÓN



Courtesy of the Consul of Paraguay in London

THE STATION OF THE CENTRAL RAILWAY WHICH BRINGS TRAVELERS AND TRADE TO ASUNCIÓN FROM ARGENTINA

Bolivia's chief city, La Paz. The roofs of Asuncion also attract the stranger's attention, most of them being constructed of heavy red tile, which follow such graceful lines that artists are wont to portray them on canvas.

The public buildings of Asuncion are numerous and interesting, some bearing the marks of age and traces of the conflicts which from

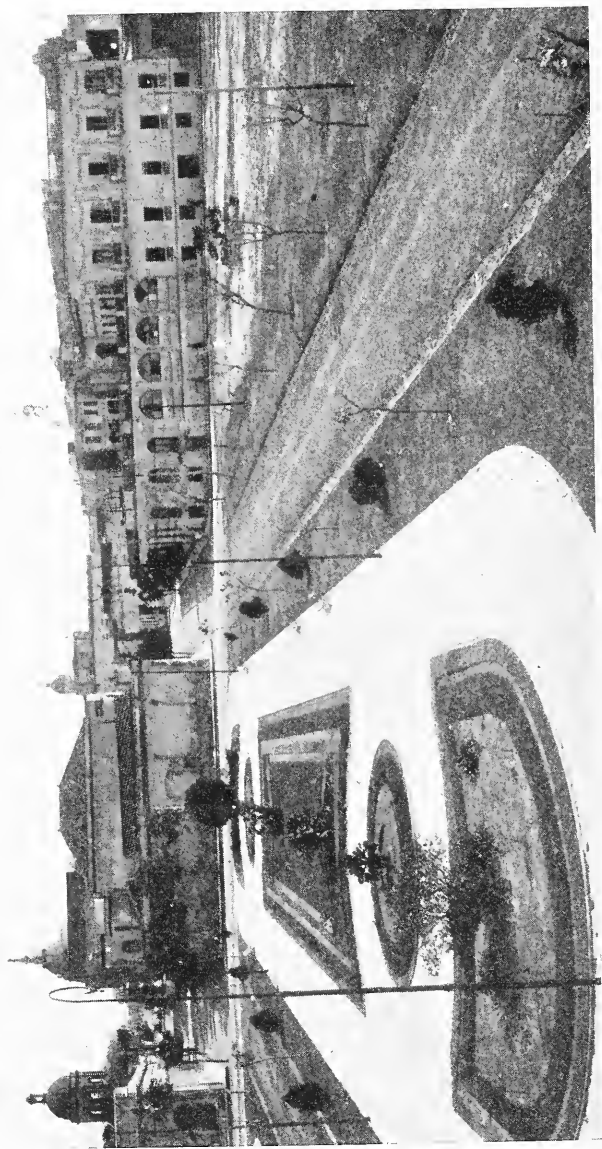
time to time have occurred in the city and nation. Just as St. Louis, Denver, and Salt Lake City were scenes of stirring events in the pioneer days of the United States, so Asuncion has witnessed the youthful period when life and property suffered. To-day, however, the buildings that have stood the test of time still reflect the taste of their architects and builders.

One of the city's famous buildings dominates the water front and the lower part of the city. It was constructed during the reign of Francisco Lopez for his own palace, but accommodates to-day the various offices of the National Government. With a placid sheet of water bounding one side, broad and well-arranged lawn and flower beds on the other side, and the building itself rising high above surrounding structures, this sentinel stands reminiscent of the vaunting ambition of a former ruler. From its tower or upper story one may see far across the Paraguay into the terra incognita region of the Gran Chaco. Still farther in the distance we catch glimpses of the winding Pilcomayo, flowing through a region practically unknown.

If the visitor to Asuncion is interested in historical lore he will be delighted with the Biblioteca Nacional (National Library) and the Biblioteca Americana, wherein are preserved many rare volumes relating to the early discoveries, the Jesuits and the part they played in carrying civilizing influences to this remote interior land. Some of the works date from about 1534 and chronicle events down to 1600, while hundreds of more modern books are also preserved. This famous collection which, like the city, has passed through strenuous eras, still retains many of its most prized volumes. The books were carried away on horseback and in carts, it is said, to save them from destruction by invading armies, some volumes remaining for years in the homes of ignorant natives far back in the forests. When tranquillity finally was restored they were recollected and are now valued among the most important works in existence on South American history.

Other well-known buildings are the National College, that of the police department, the city's six bank buildings, the Church of the Incarnation, the postal and telegraph building, the public hospital, the National Congress, the National Theater, the Museum of Fine Arts, the new market, etc. The Asuncion Chamber of Commerce has recently occupied a new and commodious structure which is another ornament to the city.

The Central Market in Asuncion is a place of special interest to most visitors because there one mingles with more humble citizens. He sees the coming and the going of the itinerant female trader with her head closely wrapped in a mantle of black, who with fruits and goods sits complacently on the meandering burro. We see at the market the mingling of people from the country, town, and capital city;



A PLAZA IN ASUNCIÓN

A newer section of the Capital, which in 1536 was founded by Juan de Ayolas and Domingo Irala

we note the variety of foods offered for sale, such as oranges, eggs, cheese, and an array of vegetables entirely novel to those unfamiliar with subtropical production. There is the usual medley of voices in Guarani and Spanish, the general *mise en scène* covering nearly a whole block indicating the preponderance of female over male population, a reminder of Paraguay's militant history. This market place, however, fails to draw the women of the better classes, for in Asuncion, as in other Latin American lands, the wives and daughters of men of affairs are rarely to be seen in such public places as a market. The duty of purchasing foods for the family is delegated to servants.

The water front of Asuncion is one of the most busy parts of the city. It is the meeting point of the large steamers that ply up and down the Paraguay and its tributaries with lighter draft vessels which operate from Asuncion northward to Concepcion, Corumba, and other far inland river ports. Traffic from Buenos Aires bound for the far interior must be transhipped at Asuncion, and this business furnishes employment for many workers; so the hum of voices in different languages is no less interesting to the stranger than are the various commodities handled. A line of small steamers operates between the ports of Suarez in Bolivia and Rosario in Argentina, and these traders of course pass by Asuncion, where they discharge and load cargo.

Passenger steamers which ply between Buenos Aires and Asuncion draw alongside the customhouse piers and travelers enter the stately edifice after passing up broad stone steps and through massive arches. Passenger traffic was somewhat altered when the railway from the south was completed to Asuncion. This route is now largely used by the public, especially on the northern journey, but when returning southward the steamers appear to be more attractive to the average traveler, as they afford opportunities for visiting numerous smaller ports all the way to Buenos Aires.

Paraguay's trading relations with the nations of the world are represented by a value of more than \$20,000,000 annually. Many commodities represented by these values pass in and out through the port of Asuncion, although the railway above mentioned draws freight as well as passengers away from the several river steamer services. On the whole, however, the business of the port is growing and for some years the Government authorities have been endeavoring to improve and enlarge facilities; eventually we shall see the consummation. While speaking of harbor facilities, it is interesting to note that Paraguay recently modified customs duties on certain upbuilding commodities, such as the motor car for business and pleasure, and now these may be imported free of duty. Various other changes were inaugurated in connection with importations, which will be especially noticeable in Asuncion.

Public amusements are not so numerous as in larger cities, but Paraguay has a liberal number of legal holidays during which all classes enjoy relaxation from the usual prosaic routine. May 14 and 15 are the days on which national independence is celebrated; the anniversary of the founding of the city of Asuncion on August 15, 1536, is also a gala day in the capital, as are New Year's, Christmas, Columbus Day, and a half dozen or more other holidays. In recent years such sports as regattas, football, tennis, and horse racing have become more or less popular. Clubs and societies numbering more than a score are also features of life and amusement in which the younger members of society freely participate. The motion-picture theater has become as popular with the masses as in other places, and films from various lands are used, those manufactured in Buenos Aires being the most easily available. The European film and that made in the United States are also shown to Asuncion audiences.

The pleasant resort of San Bernardino, situated on the shore of Lake Ypacarai, has become a popular rendezvous not only for well-to-do Paraguayans but is also visited by persons from Argentina, Uruguay, and other parts of South America. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water 15 miles long and 3 miles wide, lying a short distance east of Asuncion and on the main line of railroad from Encarnacion to Asuncion. The building of the road made the lake accessible from the capital, and the increasing number of patrons is responsible for the erection of larger hotels and amusement features common to pleasure resorts. Prominent families of Asuncion maintain their homes on the lake during certain seasons of the year when the capital is not at its best; the railroad trip to the southern shore of the lake is made in about an hour, and the visitor is transferred by small boat to San Bernardino on the opposite side of the lake. The resort itself nestles picturesquely amid tropical foliage, trees, and flowers. One may enjoy amusements, somewhat limited to be sure, or stroll out to the restful quiet of surrounding forests, or participate in boating pleasures on Lake Ypacarai. There are social functions from time to time at the hotels or at private cottages, while for those who seek complete rest and quietude San Bernardino opens wide its hospitable gates.

Speaking of health and pleasure resorts brings us to the subject of climate. Paraguay, lying about two-thirds within the Temperate Zone and one-third in the Tropics, enjoys subtropical weather; and hardly more than three months of the year—December, January, February—can be termed "hot," although March and November are sometimes about as the midsummer months. The remaining portion of the year is cool or cold, and at times frosts occur and light wraps are needed by the people. In other words, summer lasts from October to March, and winter from April to September. The mean

temperature at Asuncion varies between 71° and 73° F. The maximum has reached 105° F., but there are many years when the heat does not register more than 98° F. Expressed still differently, about 40 days are cold, 100 days hot, while the remaining 225 days may be considered agreeable, many of them having a delightful temperature. The heaviest precipitation occurs about March and the least in August, but more or less rain may be expected each month of the year. The average year at Asuncion has 79 rainy, 72 cloudy, and 214 clear days. Winds from the south bring cool breezes, while those from the north are warm.

All things considered, Paraguay, and especially its capital, may be regarded as possessing a pleasant and even delightful climate; and this fact alone is largely responsible for the increasing number of people who visit the country in search of health, rest, and outdoor



POLICE HEADQUARTERS, ASUNCIÓN

recreation. Horseback riding, popular with so many persons as a health-giving exercise, finds full freedom in Paraguay. Indeed, the Paraguayan is truly "the man on horseback" and he is ever willing to act as guide and scout for the stranger, provided he is aware that the latter's mission is not unworthy of confidence.

Municipal government in Asuncion is based on the organic law of municipalities passed by the National Congress. This law stipulates that Asuncion shall have a junta or council consisting of six members and three alternates, and an intendente or mayor. Councilmen are elected by direct popular vote, as are national deputies and senators, and serve for a term of four years; and they may be reelected. The mayor is appointed by the President of the Republic and receives a salary from the municipal revenues. Alternate councilmen replace regular members in case of death, resignation, or disability of the

latter. Sessions of the council are usually held once a week or oftener if occasion demands; and questions are decided in accordance with the majority of votes. As in other municipalities, the council looks after the general welfare and progress of the capital, providing rules and regulations for raising municipal revenues, promoting or regulating public works, traffic, streets, markets, public health, sanitation, charity, the police, etc. The selection of a president, a vice president, and other municipal officers and employees is made by the council and by the intendente.



PRIVATE RESIDENCE OF A WEALTHY CITIZEN

The policing of the city and the general appearance of these public guardians is highly interesting to the stranger within Asuncion's gates. Organized on a military basis and accustomed to regular drills, one sees squads of marching privates going to or from duty in about the same methodical manner that is observed at guard mount at military encampments. The individual is not so large in stature as the average policeman of London or Philadelphia, but is brave and capable of undergoing extreme hardship and fatigue as occasion arises; mounted or on foot he is both an ornament and a protector of which the city may be justly proud.

Going to Asuncion or returning therefrom is not the tiresome journey that imposed itself upon the traveler in former days. Neither is it advisable to take the wandering route across Brazil as did de Vaca and his men long ago when they spent 130 days in reaching Asuncion. To-day the proper course is to leave Montevideo or Buenos Aires, preferably the latter, by river steamer or by railway train. One may board the train in either city and proceed northward, but in starting from the Argentine capital several connections are avoided and the traveler goes all the way to Asuncion without change of cars and in the shortest time, or in about 48 or 50 hours, the distance by rail being nearly 1,000 miles. Passing over fertile pampas and through the historic Misiones region of Argentina, with train ferry service over the Parana at Ibicuy and the Alto Parana at Posadas, the ride across Paraguay is especially interesting if one is inclined to inquire into stockraising and agricultural possibilities. The traveler's section of the through sleeper (section has two to four beds) is comfortable, the dining car supplies nourishing and well-cooked foods. At Asuncion the train draws into a commodious station, where coachmen await the traveler, and with baggage and self he is soon en route to the hotel, drawn by galloping steeds, as is customary in so many South American cities. The ride is both novel and interesting. But automobiles are gradually replacing the coach and horses.

The traveler who reaches Asuncion by railway should leave the city by river steamer if he wishes to embrace the opportunity of seeing the Paraguay River and its commerce. If one has time, say, several weeks, Asuncion provides a favorable starting point for various up-river towns and landings where conditions are still less modern but where foreign capital is developing large enterprises. Steamers are available at frequent intervals for this trip. Between Asuncion and Buenos Aires there is regular steamer service, and in going on the southward flowing current the trip is made in three days.



ECHOES FROM ARGENTINA

I.—NATIONAL HOMAGE TO THE MEMORY OF BARTOLOMÉ MITRE (1821–1906) ¹

[In connection with the recent inauguration in Buenos Aires of the latest monument to Bartolomé Mitre—perhaps the most beloved and revered of Argentina's great civic heroes—and the nation-wide tribute of homage which accompanied that ceremony, the following spontaneous appreciation has special significance as coming from the Chilean Nation which, together with Argentina, agreed something less than a generation ago to find the solution of their long-standing boundary dispute in the peaceable and friendly processes of international arbitration.—Editor's note.]

DON BARTOLOMÉ MITRE is beyond question one of the most interesting, attractive, and noble of Argentina's sons, or indeed in the whole galaxy of luminous figures in Spanish American history.

The features of his spiritual physiognomy, like those of his physical countenance, were in the great tradition of our race. No one who beheld him could fail to realize that he was in the presence of an hidalgo; none could have cognizance of his public and private life without recognizing in him a great gentleman.

Mitre was a soldier, statesman, and a warrior alike with the pen as with the sword; he was the guide of his people, a poet and a journalist. His spirit, always moved by lofty ideals, by intellectual and liberal motives, was saturated with that fragrance which permeated the spirit of the paladins of the first half of the nineteenth century. Audacious, generous, and romantic in youth; melancholy, reflective, and benevolent in his prime; august in his venerable old age; his life can be written only by one who understands the world movement of 1830. Mitre was marked by romanticism in common with all those who in ardent youth were warmed by the divine inspiration of Lamartine and Victor Hugo, of Larra and Zorrilla, alike poets and revolutionaries, dreamers and reformers.

Mitre lived among us in Chile during his exile in the days of Rosas. He came with other illustrious Argentines to find in this free nation a refuge from tyranny. He found in Chilean society the welcome merited by his gentility, his culture, his personal distinction, his noble character, his loyalty. Like Sarmiento, Gómez, Alberdi, López, and others, Bartolomé Mitre was a member of the editorial staff of

¹ Translated from *El Mercurio*, July 8, 1927. Santiago, Chile.

El Mercurio. Many years later he recalled with affectionate warmth this newspaper which thus pays tribute to his memory.

And of all the Argentines who then or later found hospitality in Chile, none was so loyal to our nation; none so much as Mitre cherished to the last day of his life a gratitude beyond the measure of what he had received from us; none but he returned, when he could, to sit with us around the Chilean hearth like a loyal friend and brother.

One day the two nations menaced each other. War seemed inevitable in 1901. But Mitre, the octogenarian, abandoned his easy chair and, from the columns of his daily, *La Nación*, came the first magnificent and resounding utterance against fratricidal strife. That famous article, in an equally famous newspaper, decided the trend of Argentine public opinion in favor of a peaceful settlement. Mitre thus paid his debt of gratitude to Chile and fulfilled his duty as a good Argentinian by stopping insensate rivalry and bequeathing to the two peoples a legacy of peace, of fruitful and enduring friendship.

From the height of the proud monument which his country to-day rears in his honor Mitre appears to watch over American peace. Because he was a statesman, he knew the destiny of the American peoples. Because he had served on the battle field, he was acquainted with the sterile horrors of war; he had the poet's faith in the fruits of peace and brotherly love between nations; he read in the great deeds of the past a lesson for the future. Mitre knew that Chile and Argentina should be friends. His monument, around which the Republics are joined to-day—Chile with special affection and gratitude—is a new landmark on the highway of international friendship which, day by day, we Chileans and Argentinians are extending.

Mitre belongs to Argentina; he is an honor to the country which he served with the inspiration of genius; but the entire continent claims him as one of America's glories, as one of the protagonists of Hispanic-American progress, as the pride and grandeur of our race.

II.—ARGENTINA'S PETROLEUM INDUSTRY¹

(In view of the very definite movement now under way to protect the Argentine oil industry—a bill to that effect being now before the National Congress—and particularly as it appears that the passage of the bill in question would require some change in the Argentine constitution, the article which follows may be of unusual interest to readers of the BULLETIN.—Editor's Note.)

About 20 years ago a man who was boring a well for water on the sandy shore of what is to-day the little town of Comodoro Rivadavia found to his surprise a blackish liquid which proved to be crude

¹ The American Weekly, Buenos Aires, July 23, 1927.

petroleum, and thus by mere chance, like many other great discoveries, Argentina's principal oil field was located.

Comodoro Rivadavia at that time could scarcely have been classed as a picturesque neighborhood. There was absolutely nothing to break the desert; it was a scene very similar to that of the Chilean nitrate regions—sand, stones, no grass, but a sort of useless shrub called "brusquilla," a permanent high wind, driving the pebbles on the beach along in an eternal "devil dance" to the moan of the South Atlantic billows undisturbed by the presence of man.

Further inland, in this somewhat inhospitable territory, an occasional mud hut belonging to a forlorn shepherd of some of the big sheep runs; a region dried up by sun in summer, and under snow a



Courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires.

COMODORO RIVADAVIA

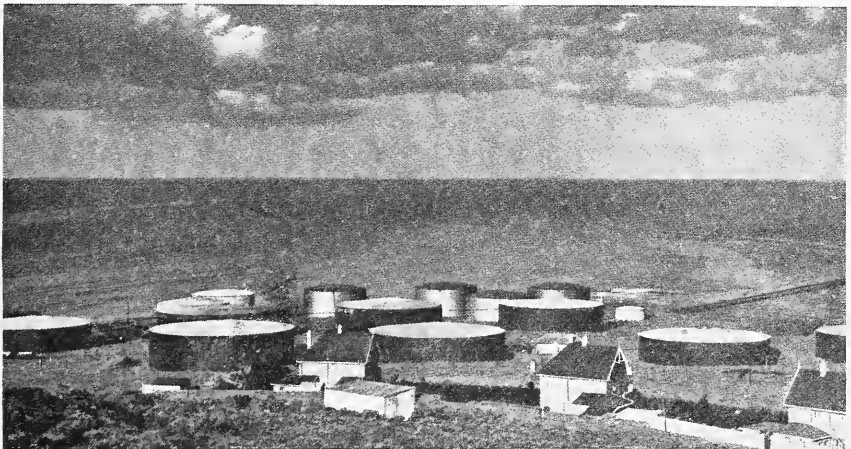
Panoramic view of a section of the town and the oil fields

great part of the winter months, with but little rainfall, and toward the coast without any trees worth counting to afford shelter to man or beast; in short, as barren a stretch of God's earth as might be found anywhere, the sort of place to keep away from.

When the discovery was made known, the National Government reserved several thousand acres on the coast, obtained machinery and experts from the United States, and started boring with considerable success; a little later a landing pier was constructed, as the open nature of the coast made it impossible for vessels to load or discharge except in lighters, a rather dangerous operation in bad

weather, which is quite frequent down there, especially when the south wind blows at about 80 miles an hour.

The oil fields were placed under the able administration of Colonel, to-day General, Mosconi, who besides being a competent military officer, holds the diploma of civil engineer, and in all justice it must be said that the success which has up to the present attended the Argentine Government's oil fields is to a great extent due to this officer's honest administration, foresight, and patriotism. As a significant detail it may be mentioned that the personnel of the administration of the "Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales" has to start work every morning at 8 o'clock, and the general is there at that hour, too, to see that the work is done—and it is.



Courtesy of "Plus Ultra," Buenos Aires.

PETROLEUM TANKS AT COMODORO RIVADAVIA

To-day Comodoro Rivadavia, instead of being a barren, wind-swept beach, is a progressive little town with a considerable number of good buildings on well-kept streets, and a hard-working population of several thousands, all directly or indirectly engaged in the oil business. And it may safely be prophesied that not many years will pass before the railway, which at present only gets as far as San Antonio Oeste, will reach Comodoro Rivadavia.

The barrenness of the southern coast is, indeed, the work of nature, but forestation can be done down there, successfully, by the utilization of certain classes of trees requiring but little rain. When Mar del Plata was founded about 45 years ago there was not a tree within miles. To-day the gardens and trees are numerous and beautiful, so that there can be no doubt that as time passes the inhabitants of the little new town, which sprang into existence by the casual discovery of oil, will also have its gardens and public squares with trees, the same as Bahía Blanca, Viedma, San Antonio

and other places where, by force of ingenuity and labor, the desert has been made to blossom as the rose.

A couple of years ago the National Government contracted with the Bethlehem Steel Co. for the erection of an oil distillery close to La Plata, capital of the Province of Buenos Aires, a work which gave great satisfaction to the Argentine authorities, and which renders excellent service in the distillery of crude oil from Comodoro Rivadavia.

The action of the Argentine Government in making an important reservation of oil fields is to be applauded as a wise and far-seeing measure; but round about that reservation there are a number of wells drilled by oil-boring companies, both Argentine and foreign. Of course, the Comodoro Rivadavia district has not a monopoly in oil production, as this commodity has also been found in Neuquen, Mendoza, and Salta, where wells have been drilled, but up to date there can be no doubt that the principal field is the one in and around Comodoro Rivadavia.

It is quite possible that in the future other districts in which petroleum exists may be located. In the meantime the Argentine Government has a practically inexhaustible series of wells, and the money there invested and well administered has been amply justified.

The importance of the possession of oil fields is to-day beyond all possible question and if the Argentine authorities have considered it wise to invest millions of pesos in Comodoro Rivadavia it must be admitted that their action has been amply justified by the results.

The consumption of petroleum in its diverse forms, however, is rapidly increasing in Argentina, but even so statistics show that there is not enough produced, as imports of this commodity, especially from Mexico, are also increasing.

There can be no doubt that the consumption of coal in this Republic will decrease to an insignificant quantity, as factories and railways are all gradually installing apparatus for using oil, which offers so many advantages, and this is also true of ocean-going vessels, the boilers of which are frequently changed so as to permit of the use of oil.

III.—FOREIGN CAPITAL AND ARGENTINE NATIONAL PRODUCTION¹

By ALEXANDER BUNGE

Professor and Ex-counsellor in the University of Buenos Aires, Member of the Commission for the Publication of the "Review of Argentine Economy"

Is the investment of foreign capital beneficial to Argentina? Does it benefit Great Britain and the United States of America to invest capital in Argentina?

More than 12 years have elapsed since foreign investments in Argentina ceased to be of importance, and therewith has coincided the effort to stabilize national production and immigration.

¹ *The Nation*, Buenos Aires, Apr. 18, 1927.

We have already observed, in other articles on the subject, that the immigration quota for the 12 years subsequent to 1914 reached the very small figure of 319,000 immigrants, whereas in the 10 years preceding that period it had amounted to 1,540,000.

If we have arrived at the conviction that there is approaching an era of economic reestablishment and vigorous development in production and commerce, it is due largely to the fact that we are convinced that the moment has arrived for the investment on a large scale of foreign capital. These investments will stimulate initiative and action. But all this would be useless if, with the movement that is initiated from abroad, there was not on our part an effort to so arrange our economic policy as to assure and protect these investments.

We do not deem it necessary to enter upon minute statements to prove that as with the 6,000 millions invested in our country (in railways, in ports and public works, in tramways and electric-light works and other industries, in mortgages for the installation of lighting systems, mills, machinery) there was brought about during the years previous to 1908 the marvelous progress of that period, so also, the next investments will produce an equal if not greater effect, since they will be founded on a base already more solid and powerful.

During the last years, jointly with the duplication of reproductive capital, there was brought about in Canada, as we have noted, the duplication of the physical volume of production, so that to-day it is almost double the per capita in Argentina.

Has the employment of foreign capital been of benefit to Canada? The answer is in the railways constructed in these 12 years, double the number of ours; the railway traffic, triple that of ours; and the high level reached by the people. If this is not sufficient it is still true that the economic and political policy has been strengthened by these investments.

The only condition requisite for such results is that foreign capital shall not be dissipated in governmental or political campaigns, nor be invested in foreign agencies for the fiscalization of our production and our economic life. We will speak on another occasion of the requisites necessary to fulfill these conditions.

As to the benefits of foreign investment in Argentina, it is well to recall some of the circumstances which have made and will make our country, during the next generation, the most favored place for investment of large sums of capital in a reproductive form.

After all the most important condition is progress. Argentina has a territorial horizon of riches practically unlimited and replete with favorable surprises (to-day petroleum, then cotton, to-morrow other sources of wealth more or less unlooked for which will be found in our fertile country). There is not in all the world a territorial economical unity which at this time offers as many present possibilities as Argentina.

On our valuable soil are working 10 millions of white people, of the pure Caucasian race, and they are governed by a political organi-

zation with modern and advanced methods. This population offers the greatest known natural increase—almost 200,000 annually or nearly 2 per cent—and is augmented by immigration possibilities, proven during long periods, which can be estimated at a minimum of 100,000 for the next few years, with a strong annual increase, if at the same time reproductive capitalization is increased.

In order to appreciate the economic capacity of Argentina it is useful to compare it with that of the South American Continent, toward which are again looking the business men of the world who have an acute and panoramic vision.

We begin by saying what we demonstrated two years ago by close statistics—the economic capacity of Argentina is greater than that of the rest of the South American nations combined.

It is worth while to go over the figures which lead to this irrefutable conclusion, accepted by all South American statisticians and by those of other countries which have commented on our article.

FOREIGN COMMERCE

The commerce of all South America—that is to say, of the 10 countries comprised (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, Paraguay, and Ecuador), amounted in 1923 to 3,169 millions of gold dollars. Of this amount Argentina had 1,590,600,000 gold dollars—that is to-day, something more than one-half (50.10 per cent). In 1924 the proportion for Argentina was greater. Comparing these figures with the population, it is seen that they represent \$159 gold per capita in Argentina, and \$33 for the rest of South America.

RAILWAYS

Of the 88,385 kilometers in operation, 37,800, or 42.70 per cent, are in Argentina. For each 10,000 inhabitants there are 37.8 kilometers of railway, and in the rest of South America, 29.3 kilometers.

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

In 1924 there were transported by all the railroads of South America 80,478,000 tons; 48,000,000 tons belonged to Argentina, or 60 per cent of the total.

In regard to passengers carried the figures in the same year were 231,918,000. Argentina had 130,000,000, which also represents more than the half (57 per cent), so that in Argentina 13 passengers per capita were carried and 2 in the rest of South America.

TELEPHONES

Of the 348,847 telephones of South America, 157,000 belonged to Argentina, or 45 per cent. This represents 157 instruments for each 10,000 inhabitants in Argentina and 35 in the other countries.

AUTOMOBILES

In 1924 there were 214,000 automobiles in the whole of South America, of which 125,000 were in Argentina, or 58 per cent of the total. At present there are something more than 200,000 automobiles in our country, 65 per cent of the total in South America. Argentina has some 200 automobiles for each 10,000,000 inhabitants and the remaining countries about 20. For the last two years Argentina has been importing about 5,000 automobiles monthly.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC ACTIVITY

Of the 2,873,000,000 pieces of mail dispatched by all South America, 1,727,000,000 were from Argentina, or 60 per cent of the total; 172 pieces per capita in Argentina and 27 in the other countries.

Thirty-six million telegrams were sent, 21,786,000 in Argentina, or 60 per cent of the total in all South America.

EDUCATION

The 46,000 teachers of Argentina in 1924 and the \$180,000,000 spent on education represented some two-thirds (66 per cent) of the number of teachers and the funds spent on education in the whole of South America.

GOLD

Of the \$694,999,000 (or the equivalent) of gold in hand in South America, \$505,675,000 belonged to Argentina. This represents 72.8 per cent of the total; nearly \$60 in Argentina and less than \$8 in the other countries.

PRINTING

Argentina consumes 55.6 per cent of all the printing paper for books and journals used in South America (163,800,000 kilos in the 10 countries and 91,000,000 in Argentina).

We must add that South America has some 20,000,000 inhabitants of the pure white race, without a vestige of black, Indian, or Asiatic blood, and that out of that total the half belongs to Argentina, a country which has, in addition, less than half a million inhabitants of mixed blood.

There are two prominent men in the world who from personal characteristics as superior individuals and from their position as ministers of commerce of the two most powerful nations of the earth are capacitated, as none others, to judge for their respective countries, for Argentina, and for the world, of the advantages of the investment of large sums of money in this young nation of a future unsuspected by many. These men are the Minister of Commerce of Great Britain, Mr. Philip Cunliffe Lister, and the Secretary of Commerce

of the United States, Mr. Herbert Hoover. I have had the honored privilege of enjoying their intercourse and friendship and of knowing their opinion on this point. Both of them are pleased to recognize the great economic future of Argentina and to counsel the investment of capital in this country for reproductive work.

Great Britain had an unlimited confidence in the future of Argentina, and to-day the broad vision of those men who invested their own money and that of their compatriots in this country is recognized. The commercial relations between Great Britain and Argentina are motives for thanks in both countries. The British steel rail consolidated our political unity and made our economic greatness an essential factor; the Argentine meats, the cereals, the hides and wools very soon cheapened the cost of living and clothing for the British people, and created an ample market in this country for their coal, their iron, and their manufactured articles.

The United States will soon increase its exports; it must do so. South America and, in particular Argentina, is one place in the world in which the consumption of automobiles and many other manufactured articles of the United States can increase rapidly. It is of interest to the United States that these young nations progress, that they are developed, and that in consequence they increase their capacity for consumption, since in Europe this is less probable and the markets less accessible, or at least less immediately accessible.

British capital invested in railways has not yet obtained any considerable direct return, but this will come when the railway traffic of to-day, which only amounts to 45,000,000 tons, has increased, as in Canada—a country which has a million less inhabitants than ours—to 120,000,000 tons.

The increase in railway traffic will be the first result of the investment of capital in agricultural colonies and in the industries manufacturing their products. The increase in automobiles and other things preponderantly North American will be the first result of capital invested in roads accessible to the railroads and tourists.

If "to govern is to populate," in Argentina "to govern is to attract capital," because attracting capital is to-day the only way to attract immigration on an appreciable scale.

What sound and organically reproductive activity will not have its future assured in a country which receives each year 600 millions of dollars for its unlimited territorial riches, which produces a natural increase in population of 200,000 inhabitants yearly, and which receives from 100,000 to 200,000 European immigrants of the most productive age?

Let us take note of these facts, but at the same time let us practice an economic policy assuring ample protection to the capital which is to develop the next brilliant period of our economic development.

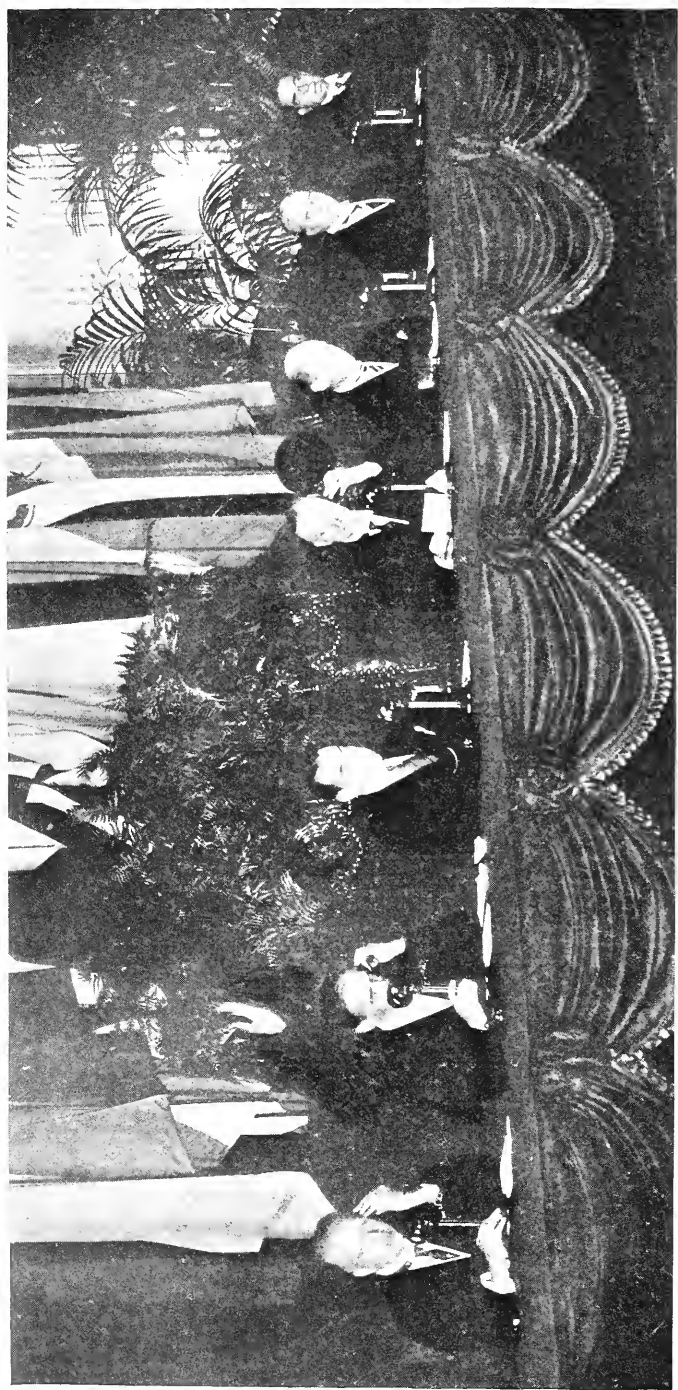
INAUGURATION OF TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND MEXICO

A NEW link in the great chain which rapidly and surely is bringing the nations of this continent, and of the world, within the range of the human voice was forged Thursday, September 29, when in the great Hall of the Americas at the Pan American Union in Washington, and simultaneously in the National Palace in the City of Mexico, telephonic conversation was inaugurated between the capitals of these two great and friendly nations. In the imposing and significant ceremonies which marked the occasion, the Presidents of the two Republics, Plutarco Elías Calles and Calvin Coolidge, participated in the most direct fashion, as did also high officials of the respective State Departments, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Mexico, and the Director General of the Pan American Union.

In addition to these distinguished participants, about 300 of the 400 invited guests, composed of the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the Latin American and other countries, high officials of the several Government departments, and eminent citizens of national and international reputation were, by the generosity of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., provided with 300 individual headphones which enabled them to "listen in" throughout the whole of this transcendental ceremony.

Readers of the BULLETIN will recall that barely six years ago similar ceremonies marked the inauguration of telephone service between Cuba and the United States. The recent inauguration of the service between Mexico and the United States, which covers a distance of 3,357 miles, marks the culmination of years of energetic constructive work by the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co., work which has enjoyed the constant and decided cooperation of the Mexican Government.

The first speaker in the inauguration ceremony was the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, who addressed the audience as follows:



THE INAUGURATION OF TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN WASHINGTON, D. C., AND MEXICO CITY

On the occasion of the inauguration of telephone service between the United States and Mexico, September 29, 1927, a distinguished audience assembled in the Hall of the Americas in the Pan American Union to hear the greetings exchanged between President Coolidge and President Calles of Mexico. In the group, from left to right, appear: Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States; President Calvin Coolidge; Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, Acting Secretary of State; Mr. Henry P. Ordle, vice president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation; and Mr. T. G. Miller, general manager, Long Lines Division, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Doctor Rowe spoke as follows:

We are to-day assembled to celebrate an event of major importance to the relations between the nations of America. But a few years ago in this same hall telephonic communication was opened between Washington and Habana. To-day we inaugurate the service between Washington and Mexico City, and it is only a question of a few years when similar communication will extend through Central and South America. It is difficult for us fully to appreciate the deep significance of this improved communication to the closer understanding between the peoples of this continent. In the onward march of Pan Americanism to-day's event marks a milestone. We all owe a debt of obligation to this achievement of science and industry and especially to the two companies that are responsible for this remarkable achievement, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, and especially to the two representatives with us to-day, viz, the president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Mr. Walter S. Gifford, and Mr. Henry P. Orde, vice president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation and also vice president of the associated company, the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Mr. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., then delivered the following address:

We have met to-day to inaugurate the opening of telephone service between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. There could be no more appropriate place for these ceremonies than the Hall of the Americas in this stately building, in the Nation's capital, of the Pan American Union. In behalf of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, I thank you most sincerely, Doctor Rowe, as Director General of the Pan American Union, for your hospitality and cooperation in making possible so fitting a setting.

From the time when the President of the United States talks with the President of Mexico the two capitals will be within speaking distance of each other. What has made this possible are the new lines of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation's system in Mexico. Its associated company there has just finished 786 miles of line between Mexico City and the border at Laredo, Tex.

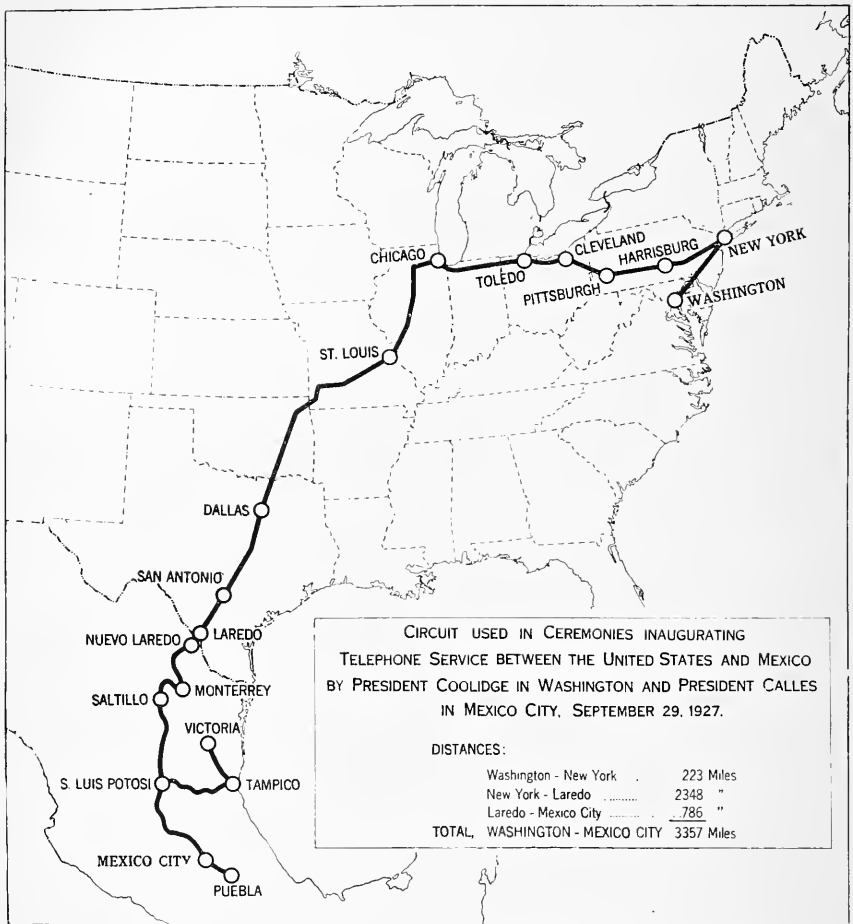
At that point its wires connect with the long lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which reach to all parts of the United States and connect to Canada, Cuba, and Great Britain.

The inauguration of this service fulfills one of the specific objects for which the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. was formed. The charter of the company, granted in 1885, reads in part as follows:

"To connect one or more points in each and every city, town, or place in the State of New York with one or more points in each and every other city, town, or place in said State, and in each and every other of the United States, and in Canada and Mexico; and each and every of said cities, towns, and places is to be connected with each and every other city, town, or place in said States and countries and also by cable or other appropriate means with the rest of the known world."

As this charter of 40 years ago specifically mentioned connections with Mexico, we are particularly glad to meet the enterprise of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation at the border and fulfill the obligation of service between the two countries.

At the time that charter was granted, "long distance" in this country was about a hundred miles. The men who prophesied connection with Mexico under those conditions were both optimistic and farsighted, and we are glad to have



been able to meet that part of their specifications, although we are still somewhat short of the prophecy for telephone connection with the rest of the known world.

By 1890 long distance was bounded by Boston, Washington, and Buffalo. The long lines reached Chicago in 1892. They got to Denver in 1911 and San Francisco in 1915. Since then two more transcontinental lines have been built and a radiotelephone service opened to Great Britain.

In the history of telephony Mexico was first among Spanish-speaking countries in the public use of the telephone. Four years after the invention of Alexander Graham Bell a telephone exchange was being operated in the capital of Mexico. Two years later the Mexican Telephone Co., the predecessor of the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co., began to operate. It is over the lines of the latter company, which is an associated company of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, that the present messages are being transmitted.

It is perhaps even more interesting that what we believe to have been the first international telephone communication in the world was established between Brownsville, Tex., in the United States, and Matamoros, just across the border in Mexico, in October, 1883.

We are inaugurating to-day service between points far apart, but distance is not the main criterion. What we in the telephone business are chiefly interested

in its service. Service is not getting one message through under favorable conditions for a record. Service is getting everybody's messages through at all times and getting them through quickly, effectively, and at a reasonable cost; in other words, providing a sure servant for the human intercourse of friendship and commerce. It is this which it is the ambition of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation and of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to provide between the two countries.

After a brief communication between Doctor Rowe and Col. W. F. Repp, vice president of the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co., the President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, addressed the following observations to His Excellency the President of Mexico, Plutarco Elías Calles:

I am deeply impressed, President Calles, by the significance of this occasion, marking, as it does, by the personal conversation of the Chief Executives of the two Governments, the inauguration of direct telephone communication between the Capital of the United States and the Capital of Mexico. Conspicuous among the accomplishments of the present age is the extraordinary development of means for facilitating communication between the nations of the world. The past few years have seen most striking progress in international communication through the medium of the long-distance telephone. The completion of this new telephone system between the United States and Mexico is further gratifying evidence of this progress. The new facilities thus provided will promote a better understanding between the peoples of our countries. We owe a debt of gratitude to the engineering skill and public spirit on both sides of the boundary which have made possible this new link between Mexico and the United States. I am happy to participate with you, Mr. President, in this auspicious ceremony, and to express to you, and through you to the people of Mexico, my cordial greetings.

President Calles then made the following response to the cordial expressions of President Coolidge:

I am very happy personally and directly to return the greetings of Mr. Coolidge, the President of the United States, over the telephone which from to-day on shall link Mexico and the United States, and shall in an effective manner make for the more ample development of our mutual trade and for greater simplicity in the transaction of affairs and for larger facilities to all the inhabitants of both countries. This event has a beneficent effect and will undoubtedly improve international relations between Mexico and the United States of America, for it is a well-known thing that close relations and a greater comprehension of difficulties naturally react in favor of the respective governments who are the leaders of their nations.

I hope that this new telephone line will serve from a social point of view to bring about closer relations and a better understanding between the individual citizens of both Republics. I sincerely congratulate His Excellency, the President of the United States of America, and through him the people of the United States, just as we congratulate ourselves on the occasion of the inauguration of this far-reaching improvement, and I cordially desire that this victory over time and space be a conquest of that spiritual union the end of which grows from day to day.

The opportunity of talking directly to the President of the United States of America affords me the pleasure of renewing my fervent wishes and my ardent hopes for the beginning of a new era for these two Governments and people, an era of good will and mutual understanding which can not fail to put an end to

all those needless misunderstandings that so frequently exist with prejudice to the normal development of nations.

I send my congratulations to the President of the United States with great affection.

Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, then proceeded to address Hon. Genaro Estrada, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in the following words:

Mr. Minister, I am happy to have the honor and the privilege of participating with you in the ceremony incident to the establishment of direct telephonic communication between your country and mine. Improvements in the means of communication between nations, as well as between individuals, have always tended to promote better understanding and more harmonious relations. Let us hope that the international telephone service which we are inaugurating to-day may quicken and facilitate the commercial and practical intercourse between Mexico and the United States in the interest of the material prosperity of both countries and of the strengthening of the ties of friendship between them.

My chief, Mr. Kellogg, the Secretary of State, who is unfortunately absent from Washington to-day, telephoned me this morning and requested me to express to you his great regret that he could not be here and have the pleasure of personally speaking with you.

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Genaro Estrada, without a moment's delay replied as follows:

Mr. Acting Secretary of State, I am very pleased to congratulate you on the truly great significance of this public improvement which marks necessarily an advance of the greatest consequence both for Mexico and the United States in the fields of their daily intercourse. The Mexican Foreign Office has looked forward with satisfaction to this first opportunity to talk directly to the State Department in Washington and it is really happy over the completion of this very important work which so effectively connects the two countries who are already linked by nature and by trade. Allow me, Sir, to express to you my most cordial congratulations on the opening of this direct telephone service, and I sincerely hope that this new means of communication between the two countries of this continent will furnish a means for extending the cordial feeling which must exist between our two nations.

His Excellency the Ambassador of Mexico, Hon. Manuel C. Téllez, then addressed the following observations to the American Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City:

I extend to you a most cordial greeting on this noteworthy occasion. Thanks to the kind invitation of the companies inaugurating this important service, I now, for the first time, have the pleasure of communicating orally with you from Washington, and I think that we should felicitate each other on the realization of an achievement due to the initiative, endeavor, and cooperation of constructive elements in both our countries.

The words that have just been exchanged between their Excellencies the President of the United States, Hon. Calvin Coolidge, and the President of Mexico, Señor General Don Plutarco Elías Calles, and between the Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Acting Secretary of State, give unmistakable testimony of the interest that our Governments have taken in this enterprise and the importance it has for the increase of mutual understanding between our nations.

In my opinion, even though the teachings of that illustrious President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, on the necessity of conducting diplomatic negotiations with entire frankness to satisfy the demands of universal conscience may have been advanced for his epoch, that principle must necessarily be the rule governing the conduct of those to whose actuation governments entrust an important part of the destinies of the countries they represent. In the certainty that the lofty spirit which animated those teachings is beginning to find realization, I beg you to believe with me that the service now being inaugurated will be of inestimable value to us diplomats accredited, respectively, in Mexico and Washington, not only because it will give us the comfort of direct personal communion with those who can best inspire our actions, but also, since we may now have personal and immediate contact with our countries at all times, it will permit us to represent them with greater timeliness, sincerity, and frankness.

Please accept my greetings and my personal wishes that your stay in Mexico will continue to be pleasant to you in every way.

The United States Chargé d'Affaires then responded to Ambassador Téllez's observations as follows:

I have the honor to inform you that your message was received with the greatest pleasure. It is an honor to have participated in this historic occasion. It is a special honor for those of us who are dedicated to the cultivation of friendly and more intimate relations between our respective governments.

I congratulate you upon your participation in this important function and desire to assure you that your sentiments of cordiality and cooperation are sincerely reciprocated.

The official utterances having now been completed, Mr. Gifford proceeded to inform Colonel Repp, in Mexico City, that the new service would be open to the public on Friday, September 30, from 8 a. m. The Mexican national anthem by the United States Army Band, and a similar rendition of the Star Spangled Banner by the Police Band in Mexico City brought both audiences to their feet, thus bringing a most interesting and highly significant ceremony to a successful close.



PEDIGREE CATTLE IN COSTA RICA¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

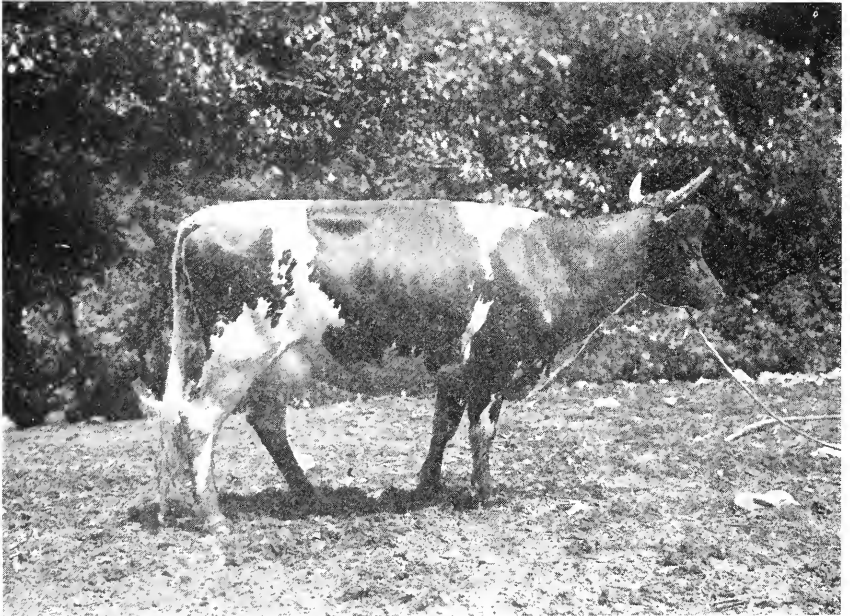
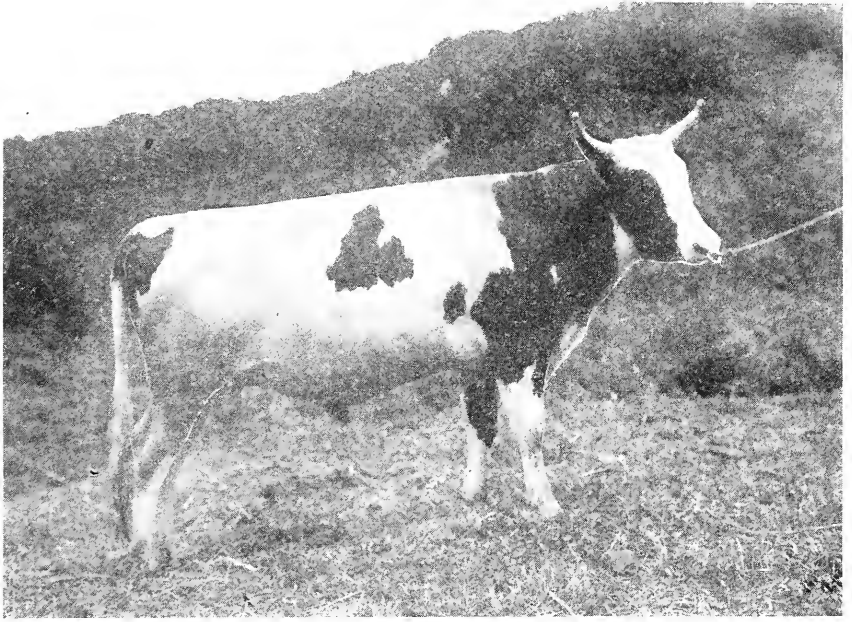
AMENTAL PICTURE of the progressive Republic of Costa Rica inevitably brings to mind the thought of its two chief agricultural products and exports—bananas and fine coffee—the latter because of its value as a money crop called by Costa Ricans “the golden grain.” It is perhaps not always realized, however, that Costa Rica is a country of great diversity of altitude, from sea level to more than 11,000 feet, with a climate which also varies considerably on this account. Therefore it should not be surprising to find that stock raising, although often considered an industry peculiar to the temperate zones, has been brought to a high degree of perfection by His Excellency the President of Costa Rica, Lic. Don Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno, who as a practical *hacendado* has devoted much time, money, and thought to this branch of agriculture and, as Chief Executive, has done all in his power to promote its general development.

At “El Aguacate,” the President’s rolling upland farm near Cartago, will be found an extremely fine herd of imported and native-born Ayrshires, the breed which Señor Jiménez has chosen for that region because of its excellent all-round qualities and its hardy adaptability to local climatic conditions.

Believing that, as some one has said, the sire is 75 per cent of the herd, Señor Jiménez bought in Scotland “Double Event of Millantae,” an Ayrshire bull whose dam, Millantae Mayflower, won the first prize in the London dairy cattle show in 1925 and 1926, and also at Kelso, Scotland, in 1926, as well as the Shirley cup and the gold medal of the British Dairymen’s Association as the cow giving the most milk, 89 pounds a day being her record at the London show. Since she also has other distinctions to her credit, it is not surprising that the price of “Double Event,” her offspring, was £350. Still other Ayrshires purchased in the United States and Europe and their progeny form a herd of which the owner may well be proud.

The fertile slopes of “El Aguacate” lend themselves to the cultivation of elephant grass, a fodder which grows luxuriantly and is available the year round. Guinea grass is now being tried to see whether it will prove equally satisfactory. The best of care in modern cow sheds, the use of cattle dips to control the tick, the

¹ Based on an article by Don Jesús Mata Gamboa, in the *Diario de Costa Rica*, July 24, 1927. San José.



Photograph by M. Gómez Miralles.

FINE CATTLE ON "EL AGUACATE" FARM

Upper: Fine sire, "Double Event" at 22 months of age, his dam being the notable Millantae Mayflower, which produced 89 pounds of milk daily, winning the prize in the London Dairy Show in 1925 and 1926. This bull is in the herd of the President of Costa Rica on his stock farm "El Aguacate." Lower: Young cow—Scottish breed—which with her first calf gave 30 pounds of milk daily. Part of the herd of the stock farm "El Aguacate" owned by the President of Costa Rica



Photograph by M. Gómez Miralles.

AYRSHIRE COWS

Young imported Ayrshire cows at "El Aguacate" stock farm. During the forenoon these cows are kept in the stable, their fodder being largely elephant grass



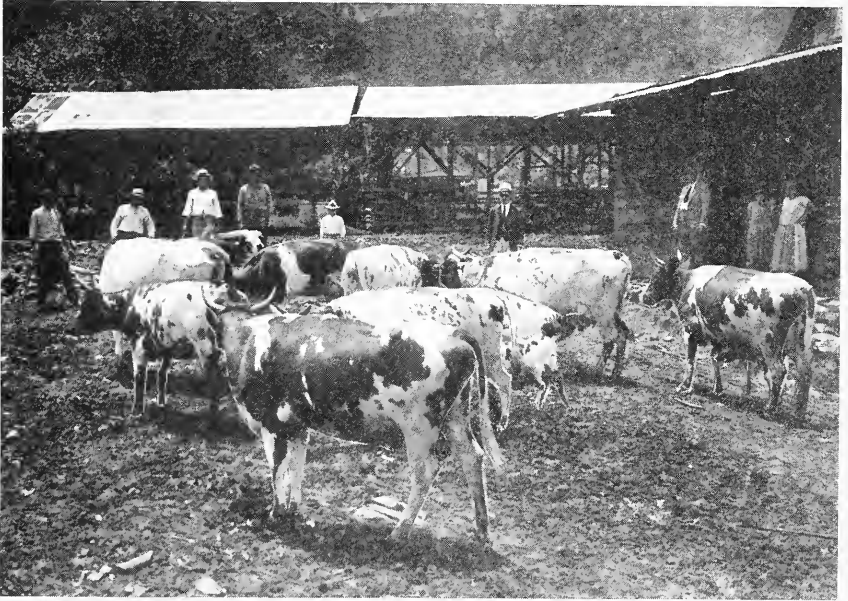
Photograph by M. Gómez Miralles.

"ZACATE ELEFANTE" OR ELEPHANT GRASS

One of the most productive and nutritious fodder plants on the stock farm "El Aguacate"

inoculation of newborn calves, and special attention to feeding, produce sleek cattle which it is a joy to behold. The hills dotted with cows remind the visitor of the famous Swiss highland pastures and herds.

It is to be hoped that under the skilled leadership of President Jiménez Costa Rica may find in cattle raising and dairying an increasingly important additional source of national wealth and an invaluable food supply.



Photograph by Manuel Gómez Miralles.

IMPORTED STOCK IN COSTA RICA

A fine herd of imported stock with young calves born in Costa Rica on the stock farm "El Aguacate," owned by Don Ricardo Jiménez O.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF HONDURAS¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

TO CREATE and develop within a city of 40,000 people a national library which fulfills the purposes of such an institution as well as those of a general library will seem quite unique to those familiar with library development as known in the United States, yet that is what the Republic of Honduras has done in its National Library in the City of Tegucigalpa.

This library was created by decree of February 11, 1880, and was officially inaugurated August 27 of the same year in the National University, where the library was to be located. The inauguration consisted of a reception by Dr. don Antonio R. Vallejo, the first director of the library, assisted by the leading men and women of Tegucigalpa. The ceremony was brief, consisting of an opening address by the then Minister of Public Instruction, Señor don Ramón Rosa, and a response by Señor don Francisco Cruz, followed by the reading of two poems written specially for the inauguration, one by Manuel Molina Vijil and the other by J. S. Palma. A ball followed the conclusion of the ceremonies.

In the opening paragraph of his address Señor Rosa said: "Most happy is the association of ideas suggested by the events we are patriotically celebrating on this auspicious occasion. The National Archives are now being inaugurated: Honduras regains her past; she retrieves the scattered pages of her history; new codes are published; and, Honduras, freed from the last traces of colonial restriction, achieves complete independence. The first public library is opened, and Honduras now enters fully into the broad paths of the future opened by books and by science. * * *"

The books owned by the National University at the time of the inauguration were presented to the new library to serve as the basis for its future development. The library, however, soon outgrew the rooms assigned to it at the university. It was therefore moved into another Government building where, unfortunately, it was partly destroyed during the war of 1893-1895. In an effort to replace the material destroyed, President Manuel Bonilla purchased thousands of volumes in Europe, which were received in time to be included in the ceremony observed at the opening of the newly constructed library building completed in 1905. This building provides ample

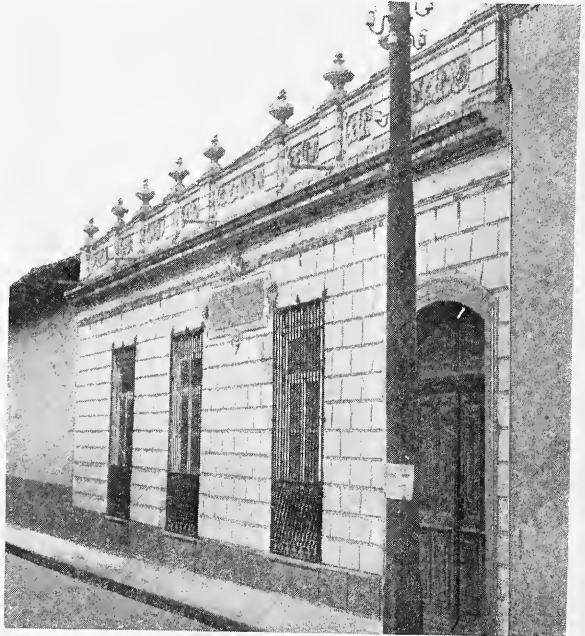
¹ Compiled by Charles E. Babcock, librarian of the Pan American Union, from official documents and from correspondence with the director, Dr. Abraham Ghunera R.

space for the present library. It contains fifteen rooms, 3 of which are used for book stacks and the others for public reading rooms, the National Archives, and administration purposes. It should be noted that particular attention was given in the construction of the reading room to provide ample space and good light for reading desks. This fine room, which has a capacity of 150 readers, is adorned with marble busts of José Cecilio del Valle, Alvaro Contreras, José Trinidad Reyes, and Ramón Rosa, all eminent figures in the progress and development of the library.

The National Library, which is a division of the Department of Public Instruction of Honduras, is in charge of a director appointed

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY
OF HONDURAS
IN TEGUCIGALPA

This building provides ample space for the present collection of 15,000 volumes



by the President of the Republic. An assistant director, two principal library assistants and junior employees complete the staff. In accordance with the official regulations for the administration of the library published in *La Gaceta* of July 15, 1925, it is open to the public from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 7 to 9 p. m., the evening hours for the benefit of workmen having been originally established in 1910 under the directorship of Señor don Juan María Cuéllar. The National Archives, while established as a separate unit from the library, are located in the library building and are administered by the director of the library. They are open from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

The National Library is supported by direct appropriation from the Government. In 1926-27 this allotment amounted to \$9,140, of which \$2,000 was assigned for the purchase of books. A similar

amount has been available each year for many years past, thus assuring to the library some funds for the acquisition of new publications. As is usually the custom with all national libraries, provision is made in Honduras for the depositing of copies of Government official publications.

Article 1 of the library regulations reads: "The National Library of Honduras is a public institution intended to develop the culture of the country." It is this development of culture, rather than a large collection of miscellaneous books, which seems to be the particular aim toward which Director Ghunera is now putting forth his greatest efforts. Visitors to the library state that the collection contains many rare and valuable books, of value to the student and historian, as well as works of general interest and practical use. This is largely due to the care and skill with which the directors have made their selections of new material. Many valuable donations to the library have been made by the citizens of Honduras, among which may be mentioned those by Dr. Don Marco Aurelio Soto, Dr. Don Ramón Rosa, Don Enrique Gutiérrez, Don Francisco Bardales hijo, Don Francisco Cruz, Don Miguel Ugarte, and Mr. Cecil R. Mahaffey, now of San José, Calif., who was made an honorary member of the National Library by the President of the Republic on June 4, 1924, in recognition of his many gifts. During the directorship of Don Luís Bográn, the library continued to increase and a special exchange arrangement was made with libraries in other countries. Under the present director, this exchange, which affords an important source for obtaining books, has been extended to include the libraries in the remainder of the American Republics, also in Spain, Portugal, Japan, France, Belgium, and Germany.

The National Library now contains over 15,000 volumes and pamphlets, its annual increase being about 1,000 titles. It has an average of 7,000 readers per year, equal to about one in six of the city population. The principal requests are for books on education, jurisprudence, economics, medicine, arts, industries, commerce, history, and fiction, and for current periodicals. The library has two card catalogues, one arranged by authors and one by subjects. A catalogue was also printed and published by the National Printing Office.

Soon after moving into its present building the library undertook the publication of a magazine known as the *Revista del Archivo y de la Biblioteca Nacionales*. It first appeared in November, 1906, and continued until 1912. Its reappearance on June 30, 1927, was welcomed by the foreign libraries on its exchange list as well as by the Honduran public.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ∴

By ENRIQUE ORTEGA, C. E.¹

Good roads are to a nation,
What arteries are to the human body.

THE National Exposition which was opened on a large scale in the city of Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Republic, on May 5, 1927, attracting thousands of visitors and tourists from Haití, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, afforded the Dominican Republic the long-desired opportunity of showing its sister Antillians something of the progress which it has made during the past few years in all lines of endeavor, and particularly in the construction of public works, by an almost inconceivable extension of its highway and roadway system.

After years of practical inactivity the country has awakened to the realization that good highways are the arteries through which the agricultural, industrial, and commercial life of a nation circulates, being thus the most effective exponent of its progress.

Santo Domingo has been aroused from its lethargy. Its Government proposes to construct a network of highways throughout the country which will make possible the development and working of its numerous valuable resources now only awaiting the magic touch of an easy and economic means of transport to be converted into industries and enterprises in which men shall have to struggle less fiercely in order to gain a living.

However, before entering into a detailed discussion of the works which the Department of State, promotion, and communications is at present carrying out with the approval of the General Board of Public Works, or a consideration of the various plans for the near future, it will be well to review in a short historical sketch the construction of highways during the last 20 years under the various government administrations in order to better understand the gigantic task of the present secretary, Señor Andrés Pastoriza, and the directing engineer, Don Alfredo Ginebra, working with the aid and encouragement of that man of high vision and tireless initiative,

¹ Translated by Charlotte Marian Keefer of the BULLETIN staff.



THE DUARTE HIGHWAY, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Two points along the most important road in the Republic. Upper: A curve through hilly country. Lower: The Jima bridge.



THE MELLA HIGHWAY

The second most important road in the Dominican Republic. Upper: A stretch of road through level country between San Pedro de Macoris and Hato Mayor. Lower: The Magarin bridge

that exemplary citizen and very center of dynamic energy, Gen. Don Horacio Vásquez, the present Chief Executive of the Dominican Republic.

During the "Dominican administration" between the years 1908-1916, the first step toward the completion of a general system of highways was initiated by the beginning of construction work on several highways. At that time a total of 76 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile) was constructed at an approximate cost of \$1,700,000, resulting in the three principal highways known under the names of the patriots "Duarte," "Sanchez," and "Mella."

This patriotic love of the Dominican people who when wishing to honor their illustrious sons, brave, and liberty-loving heroes, in a worthy and permanent manner, name their principal highways in their memory and honor, is worthy of imitation, because it serves to remind the foreign visitor that liberty is man's sacred gift which can neither be stifled nor destroyed by the mere potency of force.

Of these three highways the "Duarte," which extends from north to south, thus dividing the Republic in two large sections, is the most important. It traverses the cacao, tobacco, and coffee producing zones, the richest and most beautiful sections of the country, and connects the interior with the port of Santo Domingo in the south and Monte-Cristy in the north, linking in its 292-kilometer length the cities of Santo Domingo, La Vega, Moca, Santiago, and Monte-Cristy.

Second in importance is the "Mella" highway, extending 175 kilometers in an easterly direction in a series of right-angled turns, the delight of the motorist, out through a country of superb panoramas, passing en route the flourishing cities of San Pedro de Macoris, Hato Mayor, and Seybo or Higüey.

The third, the "Sanchez" highway, affords direct communication between the capital, Santo Domingo, and the neighboring Republic of Haiti, linking the towns of San Cristobal, Baní, Azua, San Juan, and Comendador with Port au Prince, Hatí, a distance (within the Dominican Republic) of 260 kilometers.

From June, 1916, to October, 1922, the military government gave a great impetus toward further highway construction by completing the "Duarte" highway and extending the "Mella" highway 36 kilometers. In all, the military government constructed a total of 314 kilometers at a cost of \$5,641,101.41.

Aside from the construction of an additional 93 kilometers on the "Mella" highway, the provisional government, October, 1922, to July, 1924, continued work on the "Sanchez" highway, lengthening it by 104 kilometers, or a total of 197 kilometers, at a cost of \$1,536,167.40.



ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Upper: A branch of the Sanchez Highway, between San Juan and Las Matas. Lower: Curves on the Santiago road through a mountainous section

In July, 1924, the present administration under Gen. Horacio Vásquez was inaugurated. It would be tedious to enumerate all that has been accomplished in the construction of highways and bridges since that date; let it suffice to say that in January, 1927, an additional 208.5 kilometers of first-class highways were opened for public use, 97 kilometers still being under construction. These were financed wholly by national funds, primarily from the \$10,000,000 loan contracted for public improvements. Moreover, the cost of 8 kilometers completed and 17 kilometers in process of completion will be met by special appropriations.

Of the \$10,000,000 loan, \$2,500,000 is to be used for the continuation of highway construction work according to the approved plan; \$2,000,000 to improve harbor facilities in Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, and Puerto Plata; \$2,500,000 for the aqueduct and sanitation of the city of Santo Domingo; \$5,000,000 as an initial fund for an agricultural bank; \$2,000,000 for school houses; and \$1,600,000 for the irrigation and colonization project. The remaining \$700,000 has not as yet been appropriated.

Aside from the three principal highways previously mentioned there are the following branch roads, some completed, some in process of construction, and others definitely planned.

From the "Duarte" highway: The Santiago-Puerto Plata, 61 kilometers in length, considered as one of the most picturesque and beautifully panoramic in the Antilles; the San Francisco de Macoris-Ricón, 26.5 kilometers; the Moca-Salcedo, 16 kilometers; the Moca-Jamao, 28 kilometers; the Duarte-Peña, 5 kilometers; the Duarte-Guayubin, 7 kilometers; the Rincon Cotuí, 28 kilometers; Santiago-Las Matas, 40 kilometers; the Jicomé-Mao, 20 kilometers; and the La Vega-Jarabacoa, 20.5 kilometers in length.

Branching from the "Mella" are: The Pintado-La Romana, 36 kilometers in length; the San Isidro-Bayaguana, 36 kilometers; the Hato Mayor-Sabanalamar, 45 kilometers in length.

Connecting with the "Sánchez" are: The Sánchez-Barahona, 62.5 kilometers; the Sánchez Ocoa, 29 kilometers; and the Las Matas-Cercado, 17 kilometers.

Independent of this system of primary and secondary routes but joining the trunk roads and forming an integral part of the general system are the Sánchez-Samaná section, 32 kilometers in length; the Sánchez-Matanzas, 30 kilometers; and the Bajabonico-Altamira, 9 kilometers.

It may be said in résumé that on January 1, 1927, there were 1,477 kilometers of first-class highways and 794 kilometers of highway under construction in the Dominican Republic, or only 683 kilometers less than the number specified in the original plan which now has been



ROADS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Upper: Construction work on the branch of the Duarte Highway between Moca and Jamao. Lower: Reinforced concrete bridge over the Yaque del Sur River

simplified and extended to such an extent that in a not far distant future there will not be a city, town, or village which is not linked with the remainder of the country by improved highways.

In the construction of these highways a maximum grade of 6 per cent prevails, the various grades being united by vertical curves of 80-meter radius. Curves in the mountains have a minimum radius of 65 meters with tangents of at least 80 meters. When the construction is macadam, a transverse 5-meter section of roadbed follows a parabolic curve.

Aside from the first-class highways, the Dominican Republic also has a roadway system which because of its good condition affords easy access for transport by truck and automobile.

For the repair of these highways the general board has sufficient appropriations and a qualified, capable personnel.

In consideration of the ease of transportation, the Dominican Republic with its fertile lands covered by luxuriant vegetation, its virgin forests and subsoil, a treasure house of incalculable richness, is a promising field whose resources upon the wise investment of capital and honest toil by men of talent and vision will be converted into sources of great wealth and prosperity for the country.

The present public administration with its men of the high caliber of the Hon. President Horacio Vásquez, Secretary Andrés Pastoriza, Engineer Don Alfredo Ginebra, and the other secretaries and their associates has most assuredly gained the favorable opinion of the citizens of the Dominican Republic and foreigners.

An efficient, practical Government diminishes and eliminates the poverty of its people by a sane interpretation and just execution of the laws, by the maintenance of equitable courts of justice, a police force sufficient for the absolute guaranty of individual and property rights, and a department of agriculture constantly interested in a greater yield from its soil. Finally, the Dominican Republic is to-day a living and noble example of true democracy, the pride of its founders and worthy the honor of its sons.



IMPERIAL VALLEY TEACHERS FORM INTER- NATIONAL COMMITTEE

By LOUISE F. SHIELDS

TEACHERS ON the American and the Mexican sides of the Imperial Valley are promoting international good will by a joint committee on friendly relations.

This committee has grown out of the personal friendships between educators on both sides of the international line, and has as its chairmen Y. P. Rothwell, professor of Spanish in the Calexico high school, and Ángel Abrigo, of the Cuauhtemóc school for boys in Mexicali. The honorary chairmen are Frank Bohr, American consul at Mexicali, and Carlos V. Arisa, Mexican consul at Calexico.

An outstanding service from this committee has been the elimination from the curriculum of the schools on each side of the border of all passages in textbooks which contained prejudiced statements against the other country.

Interchange of visits of both teachers and pupils has been effected on the birthdays of George Washington and Benito Juárez. The Schoolmasters' Club of Imperial County entertained the men teachers of the Northern District of Lower California at a dinner in the International Country Club at Calexico. At the spring meeting of the Imperial County Teachers' Association a large representation of the Mexican teachers and pupils gave a program of music and folk dances typical of the several Mexican States. Their juvenile band proved to be made up of real musicians, although diminutive in stature.

The Imperial Valley teachers are among the few United States citizens who realize the rapid progress of education across the border. The Mexican government of the Northern District of Lower California now has an investment of a million and three quarters, and spends annually a million three hundred thousand pesos upon maintenance of its schools. It pays as high salaries to its teachers as any part of the Republic. The first-grade teachers receive a minimum of \$150 a month, American gold, upper-grade teachers proportionately more, and the principals from \$2,500 to \$3,000 yearly.

One hundred and twenty-five teachers are instructing 4,500 pupils. Of the 47 schools in that district, 5 are "superior," covering six

grades, while 10 cover a four-year's course. More than half are in rural communities, and are giving practical instruction in agriculture and home-making arts, such as cooking and sewing.

For instance, the Escuela Ignacio Zaragoza, 10 miles southwest of Mexicali, has 135 pupils who raised this year seven crops of alfalfa of



Courtesy of Louise F. Shields.

PROGRESS SCHOOL

This Mexican school in Lower California, which is attended by the children of colonists who are receiving aid from the Government while they develop homesteads, serves as a social center for the neighborhood. It has a fire library and orchestra.



Courtesy of Louise F. Shields.

IGNACIO ZARAGOZA SCHOOL

Señora Otilia U. de Cota (second from right), principal of this school, has done much toward adapting the school work to community needs. Agriculture and sewing are features of the school work. Children within a radius of four miles are brought to school by a bus.

3 tons per crop, and an enormous amount of beans, squash, and other vegetables. Their agricultural teacher received his training at a college in Mexico City. These pupils have erected an artistic *ramada* as playshelter, and have built arbors and rustic tables and benches under the fine shade trees beside the school buildings. The girls in

this school produce needlework which would compare favorably with that of some American home economics graduates. A school bus transports the children within a 4-mile radius. Parents come with their children for evening entertainments over the radio, as well as home-talent entertainments. Six years ago this school enrolled 180 pupils in contrast with its present 135, and drew them from great distances, but other schools have been opened as the colonization of the district has developed under Government auspices. The present plan is to have a school within reach of every child, by traveling 4 miles as the maximum.

The boys in the school of the Colonia Progreso have an opportunity to learn a trade at the cotton gin of the colony, and receive good



Courtesy of Louise F. Shields.

THE CUAUHEMOC SCHOOL AT MEXICALI

This Mexican school for boys gives excellent training in a number of trades

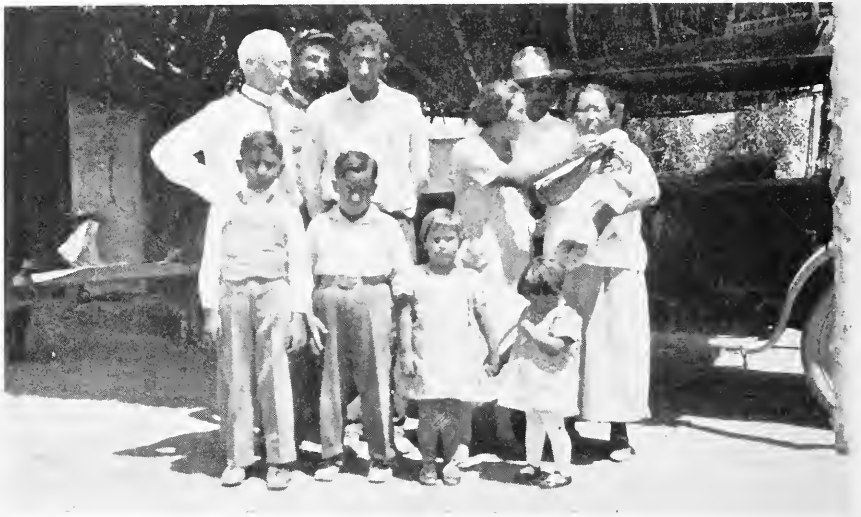
wages for their work outside of school hours. The pupils of this colony have access to an especially fine library of technical, historical, literary, and juvenile books, presented by Gov. Abelardo L. Rodríguez and housed in the headquarters of the Sociedad Cooperativa Colonia Progreso y Anexas. This school has a fine orchestra of 24 boys and 6 girls under the direction of a professional musician. Radio entertainments and dances alternate with the orchestral concerts in the school auditorium which, here, has the dignified title of "salón." A night school has sessions here several times a week for adult colonists.

The especial pride of the Northern District is the recently enlarged trade school connected with the Cuauhtemoc school for boys in Mexicali, which gives excellent training in carpentry, cabinetwork,

automotive and electrical trades, shoemaking, saddlery, and other occupations.

In the annual exhibition of handcrafts many articles made in the trade school are displayed, and a bewildering array of embroidery, drawn work, practical garments, paintings, lamp shades, and other household decorations.

Modern playground equipment adds incentive for developing healthy bodies. Competitive athletic games, here as in other parts of Mexico, are rapidly supplanting popular interest in cock fights and bull fights. Interscholastic events include running, high and broad jumping, and baseball.



Courtesy of Louise F. Shields.

HEALTH WORK PRODUCES GOOD RESULTS

The taller of the two boys, sons of a Mexican family, can now walk normally as the result of an operation for club-foot, provided by the Rotary Club of the border city of Calexico, California

Children of school age are required to attend school, but may work before and after school for a limited number of hours. The Labor Department of the Northern District regulates the time for children's work, even during the summer vacation, permitting them to work in the fields from 4.30 to 9 a. m., and from 4 to 7 p. m., but not during the heat of midday.

May is a festal month. Children's day, or Fiesta del Niño, comes on May 1; Mothers' Day on May 10; and Teachers' Day on May 15.

National heroes are commemorated by many of the schools, as the one in the east end of Mexicali, which bears the name of Benito Juárez, and the one in the west end which is called Netzahualcoyotl.

The superintendent of public instruction in the Northern District for the past 15 years has been Prof. Matías Gómez, a graduate of

the Oaxaca Normal School, and author of a geography of the Northern District. He has the assistance of three district supervisors and three office clerks. Many of the teachers attend summer school sessions in Mexico City, or other centers in their own country or the United States.

The teachers on the American side of the Imperial Valley wish to bring the above facts to the attention of their fellow countrymen who have a neighborly interest in the Republic south of our border. The friendly understanding between teachers and pupils on the two sides of this valley may contribute to friendly diplomatic relations between the two Republics when present school children shall take the reins of government.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

EXPORTS.—The *Review of the River Plate* for August 5, 1927, gives the following report on grain, butter, and sheepskins exported from January 1 to August 4, 1927:

Comparative table

| Shipments | Jan. 1—Aug. 4 | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 1927 | 1926 |
| Wheat, tons of 2,205 pounds..... | 3, 506, 766 | 1, 851, 501 |
| Maize..... | 4, 867, 862 | 2, 191, 825 |
| Linseed..... | 1, 264, 065 | 1, 205, 931 |
| Oats..... | 507, 576 | 459, 651 |
| Flour..... | 84, 965 | 81, 598 |
| Barley..... | 281, 832 | 147, 906 |
| Birdseed..... | 7, 707 | 9, 691 |
| Butter, cases..... | 486, 688 | 603, 222 |
| Sheepskins, bales..... | 20, 192 | 13, 326 |

FRANCE-ARGENTINA AIR MAIL.—The representative of the Latecoère Co. of France announced late in July to the press that by the end of 1927 an air mail service from Toulouse, France, to Buenos Aires would be in regular operation.

Plans for the journey from Toulouse are as follows:

There will be stops at Marseilles, Barcelona, Alicante, Málaga, Tangiers, Casa Blanca, Agadir, Cape Juby, Villa Cisneros, Port Étienne, Saint Louis (Senegal), Dakar, Porto Praia, Fernando do Noronha, Natal, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Caravellas, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Florianopolis, Pelotas, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, making a total distance of 12,800 kilometers. The company has 160 planes to put into the service, each leg of the flight to be made by a differ-

ent plane. The crossing of the Atlantic from Dakar to Natal will be made in the beginning by fast steamers, which it is hoped may later be replaced by seaplanes. Two trips each way will be made weekly, seven and one half days being calculated as the time necessary for the journey. However, when seaplanes are used between Dakar and Natal it is believed that the time can be reduced to four days or less. In addition to the 160 planes, the company has 1,100 spare motors which are to be kept in the repair shops at the various landing fields. The company has purchased a 250-acre landing field at Talar de Pacheco for its Buenos Aires terminal, where it is planning to construct hangars.

GRAIN GRADING.—The Ferrocarril del Oeste (Western Railroad) early in August completed a grain grading tour of its lines in the grain regions, using its mechanical grain cleaner and grader to aid the planters in selecting better seed. Farmers who have profited by this service, begun by the railroad two years ago, have found that their yield from the selected seed is 2 to 3 quintals (quintal equals 220.46 pounds) greater per hectare (2.47 acres), and that the grain is more uniform and heavier. The Central Argentine Railroad has also completed a similar wheat and linseed selection tour.

BERLIN-BUENOS AIRES RADIOTELEPHONE.—On August 3, 1927, the Telefunken Co., of Germany, made the first official test of radiotelephone transmission from Berlin to Buenos Aires, opening the program with an address by the Minister of German Communications, the rendition of the Argentine and German national anthems, and continuing with music and addresses by other speakers. The Transradio International, of which the Telefunken Co. in Germany is a member, intends to set up a transmitting station in Monte Grande near Buenos Aires before the end of the present year.

BOLIVIA

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—The Bolivian Government has accepted a tender in the sum of 800,000 bolivianos for the construction of the proposed highway from Potosí to Cinti.

On the Potosí-Sucre road construction of the section from San Pedro to Ingahuasi has been awarded to the Sociedad Agrícola y Ganadera de Cinti. This section comprises 61 kilometers.

REPORT OF LLOYD AÉREO BOLIVIANO.—The first annual report of the Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano was published a short time ago and gives some interesting figures regarding the activities of this organization. The main line of the company, for the present, is from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, along which 107 flights have been made, covering a total distance of 45,230 kilometers. Besides this main line one was inaugurated from Cochabamba to Todos Santos and thence to Trinidad last October, the distance being 790 kilometers and the time employed 6 hours and 30 minutes. This line, however, is not operating regularly for the present. The company's planes have made a number of trial and investigation flights between practically

all the larger towns of the Republic. The total number of flights carried out by the company during the past 14 months is 314; number of hours in the air, 454; distance flown, 72,800 kilometers; number of passengers carried, 1,583; amount of baggage carried, 7,468 kilos; mail carried, 1,148 kilos.

BRAZIL

TESTS OF BABASSÚ NUT AND COROÁ FIBER.—The test of the nut of the babassú palm made in Norway in the spring at the suggestion of the Brazilian commercial attaché in Oslo showed very gratifying results as to the useful content of this oleaginous nut, as follows:

Water, 3.80 per cent; oil, 66 per cent; albumins, 7.27 per cent; digestible carbohydrates, 15.95 per cent; wood fiber, 3.43 per cent; full melting point, 79.5° F.; solidification point, 72.6° F.; saponification value, 247.02; etherizing value, 245.05; iodine value, 15.20; free fatty acids, 0.06. The analysis of the babassú oil cake compared with that of the coconut is as follows:

| Analysis of oil cakes | Babassú | Copra (coconut) | Analysis of oil cakes | Babassú | Copra (coconut) |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|
| Water..... | 12.51 | 12.22 | Carbohydrates..... | 43.21 | 42.33 |
| Oil..... | 6.02 | 7.50 | Wood fiber..... | 11.32 | 12.10 |
| Albumins..... | 21.95 | 19.37 | Ash..... | 4.99 | 6.48 |

The sale of babassú nuts increased from 7,282,885 kilograms, valued at 4,668,007 milreis, in 1921 to 10,909,875 kilograms, valued at 10,979,138 milreis, in 1925.

The Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce after a test of the coroa plant, native to Brazil, is reported to have stated that its fiber is eminently suitable for the manufacture of paper. The three samples tested were treated with the caustic-soda process for making pulp; a formula having a small quantity of soda produced a strong wrapping paper, and a larger quantity of soda produced a pulp suitable for fine paper. As the coroa plant is plentiful in northeastern Brazil and the world's supply of trees suitable for wood pulp for paper is growing scarce this fiber will doubtless become an important item of export in Brazilian foreign trade.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—According to cabled press reports, Senhor Conde Pereira Carneiro, a prominent Brazilian, has organized a company in Paris for the establishment of commercial aviation between Pernambuco, Brazil, and Montevideo, Uruguay. It is planned later to operate the service in conjunction with other companies making flights between Europe and America.

It is reported that the Zeppelin Co.'s engineer has arrived in Rio de Janeiro to make arrangements for an airship service between Germany and Brazil, and that the airport being constructed on Ilha Grande dos Marinheiros, at Porto Alegre, for the hydroplanes of the Empresa de Viação Aerea, will be completed in October.

ELECTIFICATION OF MINAS GERAES RAILROAD.—In accordance with a contract with a British company, signed in April, 1926, the Railroad of Western Minas Geraes is being electrified over a section 73

kilometers long from Barra Mansa to Augusto Pestana. This section of the main line was previously expensive to operate on account of the large amount of coal necessary to provide power for the steep grades in crossing the Serra da Mantiqueira. For the same reason trains had to be made up with only a few cars, causing congestion in freight and bad connections with the Uberaba, Tres Corações-Lavaras, and Barra Mansa-Porto de Angra dos Reis lines. The electric power is to be developed from the Pilões Falls of the Bananal River, which can furnish 2,400 horsepower and a three-phase current of 33,000 volts.

There are to be five electric locomotives and all the necessary equipment for the development of power at a total cost of £151,640 and 1,406 contos. The work was to be concluded on September 27 according to the terms of the contract.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BAHIA.—The foreign trade of the State of Bahia for the first four months of 1927 was as follows: Imports, 36,477,599 milreis, or £885,652, and exports, 77,260,826 milreis, or £1,883,564. The leading exports were cacao, valued at £954,531; coffee, worth £287,406; leaf tobacco, worth £228,459; and skins and hides, worth £209,554.

CHILE

NITRATE AND IODINE.—As iodine is the chief by-product secured in refining nitrate, the Government has been very much interested in the disposal of this important chemical, the only other commercial source for which is certain kinds of seaweed. It has been customary for the Chilean Association of Iodine Producers, composed of the members of Chilean Association of Nitrate Producers, to send their entire output to a London firm, to which was delivered also the iodine made from seaweed by European companies. The London firm shipped the iodine to a few manufacturers in various parts of the world for preparation of the various compounds and products in which it is used. The Association of Iodine Producers has recently revised its rules so as to admit three directors in representation of the Government, who have the right of veto over any proposed action, and to authorize the President of the Republic to take over at any time when he deems it advisable the control of existing stocks of iodine in the country and that manufactured thereafter. Except under such control sales and exports will proceed freely.

The press states that the so-called Guggenheim process of refining nitrate introduced at the María Elena plant (formerly Coya Norte) of the Anglo Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corporation is producing nitrate 98 per cent pure and also proving economical in operation, although at the time of writing the plant was not working at full capacity, due to lack of complete mechanical extractive equipment.

The corporation in question, owner of the Tocopilla Railway and branches leading to various nitrate plants, has ordered 60 freight cars especially for the transportation of Chilean coal from the seaboard to the plants, besides 2 electric engines and 20 nitrate cars. Readers of the BULLETIN will recall that there is a movement to promote the use of national coal in the nitrate plants, instead of imported petroleum.

COLOMBIA

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR PASSENGER AIR LINE.—The Colombian-German Air Transport Co., operating a passenger service up the Magdalena River from Barranquilla to Zirardot, has purchased seven new hydroplanes, including Junker, Dornier Merkur, and Dornier Wall planes. The last named is the largest, having two motors of 600 horsepower each and a carrying capacity of 12 passengers.

COLOMBIAN-CHILEAN SOCIETY.—The commercial attaché of the Chilean Legation in Colombia recently organized in Bogotá a Colombian-Chilean commercial society with a capital of 200,000 pesos, divided in 20,000 shares. A main office has been opened in the Colombian city of Cali, and a branch office in Santiago, Chile. The purpose of this new commercial society is, as its name implies, to develop trade relations between the two countries. The Cali office will further the export to Chile of such Colombian products as coffee, tobacco, hides, fibers, fruits, petroleum, sugar, cotton, coal, and medicinal plants, while Chile will send to Colombia nitrate, wines, cereals, fine footwear, cattle and horses, and many other products. The society plans to purchase in Chile two or three vessels of 3,000 tons each.

COFFEE GROWERS' CONGRESS.—The second national congress of coffee growers, which convened in the city of Medellín last June, approved a number of important resolutions bearing upon the development of coffee production and trade, which constitutes the prime industry of the country. These resolutions cover such questions as the selection of seeds for new plantations, prevention of coffee diseases, the spacing of trees in order that the maximum production may be obtained, selection of trees for planting, the gathering of only such berries as are ripe and ready for use, proper locations for storing coffee, and use of fertilizers specially suited to this tree. A resolution was also passed providing for the Chief Executive to establish general storage deposits in such localities as the Government may deem most advantageous for their location in relation to the principal producing centers and coffee markets.

COSTA RICA

INCREASE IN HIGHWAY FUNDS.—By an act of June 28, 1927, the loan of 10,000,000 colones authorized on May 14, 1927, was raised

to 12,000,000 colones. The decree specifies that the sum of 6,000,000 colones destined by the former decree for the construction of arterial highways shall, with an additional 2,000,000 colones, be used exclusively on the San José-San Carlos, San José-Puriscal, and San José-Sarapiquí highways, but that should that amount exceed the sum necessary for their construction, the balance shall be used to build a road linking Puriscal with the Turrúcares station on the Pacific Railway. Of the 2,000,000 colones originally set aside for highways in Provinces not benefited directly by the main highways, 400,000 colones is to be spent in the Province of Cartago, 200,000 colones in Limón, and 400,000 in Puntarenas, while the remaining 2,000,000 colones, as provided in the original decree, is to be expended in the construction of waterworks, no definite place being specified.

CUBA

FISH CANNING.—Fishing interests along the Cuban coast plan to establish canneries for preserving fish. The business men interested in this enterprise stated in a report to the Chief Executive that this industry, if properly protected, would become in time perhaps the third largest and most important industry in the Republic. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

CONSUMPTION OF MEAT IN THE REPUBLIC.—A recent report of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture states that at the close of the year 1926 there were in the Republic 4,703,917 head of cattle, 747,303 horses, 71,942 mules, and 3,420 donkeys. During that same year 450,972 head of cattle were slaughtered for consumption, yielding 706,180,649 kilos of meat; hogs slaughtered, 170,645, giving 10,613,846 kilos of meat; sheep, 20,060, giving 374,013 kilos of meat; and goats, 6,277, giving 56,879 kilos of meat. According to these figures the annual consumption of meat in the Republic is 26.22 kilos per person, estimated from the figures of the last census, which gives the population as 3,363,871. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK.—On August 7 President Machado laid the cornerstone of the laboratory to be erected on the grounds of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Santiago de las Vegas to house a plant for preparing serum against the hog disease known as *pintadilla*. In connection with this plant another laboratory will be built for making antianthrax vaccine, also a model stable for pure-bred livestock which are kept at the experiment station and sent to the different livestock centers throughout the country every year for breeding purposes. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW INDUSTRY.—Recent experiments made in Cuba with bags manufactured from banana fiber are said to have shown this material to be superior to jute fiber for this purpose. Of

two sacks, one made of jute and the other of banana fiber and filled with sugar, the latter did not show signs of deterioration as quickly as the former. Another proof of resistance was made when a banana fiber sack, filled with sand, was thrown from a height of 12 meters and showed no signs of breaking. A still greater argument in favor of developing this industry is the fact that from one *caballería* of land (a *caballería* is about $33\frac{1}{3}$ acres) planted in bananas enough fiber is obtained to make 20,000 sacks, while that same amount of land would produce only enough jute fiber to manufacture 4,000 sacks. A project is now under way for the construction of a plant for manufacturing banana-fiber bags with a quantity production of 10,000,000 sacks for each sugar crop. The cost of establishing this plant, including land for growing the bananas, machinery for the factory, railroads, and other equipment, is estimated at \$3,000,000. The efforts of this organization will not be limited to the manufacture of sacks, cord, and rope, but will include also other products, such as fertilizers, potash, cellulose for paper, banana flour and dried bananas. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

TOBACCO EXPORTS.—The statistical section of the Treasury Department published recently a very interesting report regarding tobacco exports from Cuba during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1927. During the period in question the United States purchased from Cuba 7,804,522 pounds of leaf tobacco, valued at \$6,190,118. Small stick tobacco and strip tobacco used for making cigarettes were exported to the United States to the amount of 20,045,611 pounds, valued at \$15,558,868. During the same fiscal year Cuba exported to the United States 31,024,699 cigars valued at \$3,663,963. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COLONIZATION LAW.—Law No. 670, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of July 2, 1927, states the conditions under which land will be granted for agricultural colonies. When a certain tract of Government land has been designated for colonization by the Chief Executive, said land shall be subdivided and a plan of each lot made and kept in the division of archives, which is to be created in the Department of Agriculture. Before any colonies are established a group of 20 houses will be built in some section selected for its healthful conditions. Grants of land will be made only to persons over 18 years of age. The colonist shall have the privilege of selecting the crops to be planted on his lot, but always with the advice of and under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

NEW DIVISION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The regulations governing the new division recently created in the Department of Foreign Relations were recently published. The

duties of this division, according to the regulations, are to prepare trade statistics for the Department of Foreign Relations and other branches of the Government, also to furnish, on request, both foreign and domestic firms with export and import figures, customhouse and port regulations, mercantile laws, and similar information. Furthermore, this division shall obtain and keep in its files commercial data relating to other countries.

ECUADOR

“PANAMA” HATS.—The production of so-called Panama hats, made from *toquilla* straw, which is one of the leading industries in the southern Provinces of Ecuador, has shown a very considerable growth during the past few years, as shown by the following table giving the exports of these hats for the decade from 1917 to 1926:

| | Weight in kilos | Value in sucres | | Weight in kilos | Value in sucres |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1917----- | 152, 704 | 1, 918, 095 | 1922----- | 186, 459 | 3, 067, 760 |
| 1918----- | 126, 434 | 1, 851, 032 | 1923----- | 168, 903 | 2, 441, 962 |
| 1919----- | 190, 058 | 3, 435, 167 | 1924----- | 180, 994 | 2, 243, 987 |
| 1920----- | 200, 265 | 3, 628, 936 | 1925----- | 180, 103 | 3, 183, 284 |
| 1921----- | 87, 684 | 1, 297, 881 | 1926----- | 235, 052 | 5, 552, 597 |

GOVERNMENT TO IMPORT SHEEP.—At the request of the Department of Agriculture data have been sent to the Ecuadorean Government from various livestock dealers in the United States regarding the possibility of sending karakul sheep to Ecuador. If the sheep become acclimatized in the Ecuadorean plateau the Government plans to breed them for industrial purposes, starting the preparation of fine Astrakhan and karakul fur.

GUATEMALA

BRIDGE OPENED.—In the presence of a large gathering which included President Chacón and other high Government officials, the Chacón suspension bridge over the Motagua River near San Agustín was formally opened on July 30, 1927. The bridge, erected at a cost of 45,010 quetzales, is expected to contribute much toward the further development of the agricultural departments of Alta and Baja Verapaz.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT.—In accordance with a contract of September 22, 1924, the hydro-electric plant at Santa María has been completed, and was turned over to the Government on July 29, 1927.

HAITI

VETERINARY SCIENCE.—During the month of July a total of 6,888 animals were treated in the public clinics held throughout the Republic. Of these there were 2,504 horses, 1,654 mules, 2,379 donkeys, 83 oxen, 151 swine, 65 dogs, 2 cats, and 50 fowls.

INSECT PEST CONTROL.—Extension work in entomology on the control of the banana-root borer was continued throughout the month of July in the region of Cape Haitien. This pest has also appeared in the St. Marc and Archaie districts. A survey was made to determine the range and intensity of the infestation, and all farmers whose fields proved to be infested were informed of the proper methods of control and actual demonstrations were made. At Kenscoff several demonstrations of methods to control the caterpillars which eat out the center of young corn plants were also made. Beetles which defoliated the apple trees planted there were collected and destroyed; by thus eliminating the beetles not only are further injuries to the foliage prevented, but the females do not lay their eggs in the ground around the roots of the trees. These eggs, if deposited, would later hatch into white grubs which would cause injury to the tree roots.

HONDURAS

CONTRACT WITH THE CUYAMEL FRUIT Co.—A contract with the Cuyamel Fruit Co., signed by the President of Honduras on July 29, 1927, subject to the approval of Congress, contains, among others, the following provisions:

In return for the cession to the Government by the company of all the latter's railways in the zone of influence of the National Railway, and of the construction of certain specified railway extensions, bridges, and stations, the Government leases to the company for exploitation until July 19, 1995, all the aforementioned railways, the National Railway to continue to enjoy the rights which it now has. The company cancels all debts owed it by the Government, and obligates itself to transfer to the Government its railway lines in the zone of Cuyamel. The company also pays the National Treasury \$100,000 under certain conditions, \$25,000 towards the water and electric light systems of Comayagua, and \$4,000 annually. The Government furthermore agrees not to increase taxes on agriculture and industry in the zone served by the National Railway for 30 years, except highway taxes and import duties. The company is relieved from all obligations under the contract if it does not secure the effective use of water for irrigation in the zone of the National Railway, in accordance with a contract to that end celebrated on the same day as that summarized above.

MEXICO

CUSTOMS COMMISSION.—By executive decree of August 27 last, the Customs Commission has been reorganized, to be composed of 12 members selected as follows: Two by the Secretary of the Treasury; two by the Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor; two by the Secretary of Agriculture; one by the Secretary of Communications and Public Works; one by the Secretary of Foreign Relations; and one each by the manufacturers', business men's, and workers' organizations. Suggestions for changes which the committee considers it advisable to make in the schedules of export and import duties will

be submitted to the President's consideration by the Secretary of the Treasury.

FEDERAL SUBSIDY FOR SUGAR PRODUCTION.—On August 30, 1927, President Calles signed a law imposing a Federal tax of 2 centavos on each kilogram of sugar sold at wholesale, the revenue of said tax to be used to provide funds for a Federal subsidy to the sugar producers of Mexico for the development of the industry. It is believed that in spite of the apparent disadvantage in a forced rise in the price of sugar, the planters will through the subsidy be able to increase the industry and that later the price will decrease with stabilization.

MINING PRODUCTION.—The following table shows comparative figures on mining production and its value for the first six months of 1926 and 1927, according to figures of the National Statistics Bureau:

| Months | 1926 | | 1927 | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Production | Value | Production | Value |
| | <i>Kilograms</i> | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Kilogram</i> | <i>Pesos</i> |
| January..... | 18, 250, 979 | 15, 449, 058 | 42, 662, 358 | 23, 908, 442 |
| February..... | 56, 437, 708 | 31, 606, 891 | 40, 743, 648 | 21, 575, 965 |
| March..... | 47, 302, 753 | 30, 154, 370 | 46, 067, 222 | 24, 397, 355 |
| April..... | 53, 883, 680 | 29, 169, 690 | 49, 133, 560 | 24, 272, 931 |
| May..... | 52, 638, 164 | 26, 085, 387 | 62, 998, 464 | 27, 521, 152 |
| June..... | 50, 242, 363 | 26, 496, 946 | 50, 655, 331 | 26, 594, 523 |

NICARAGUA

FACTORY FOR CANNED GOODS.—The press reports the establishment of a new industry in the city of Managua, where a factory is now in operation for the canning of chicken, tongue, sirups, and other food products.

NEW MACHINERY FOR TORTILLAS.—A Nicaraguan recently has invented machinery for the manufacture of tortillas or corn cakes, which were previously prepared by hand from the corn on the ear to the finished cake. The inventions include a corn husker, a process for removing the kernels, a mill, a cutter for round or square tortillas, and an oven with 12 sections for baking. The present capacity of the plant is 500 tortillas per 1½ hours.

PANAMA

SUGAR AND COFFEE IN AGUADULCE.—In Aguadulce the area planted to sugar cane now producing has been increased by several hundred hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) over that of last year. The facilities for sugar shipments will be greatly improved in January by the completion of the dock at Aguadulce. In the Santa Fe and Chitre districts many thousands of young coffee trees have been planted. It is believed that after the building of the road to Santa Fe that the coffee area will also increase as labor is plentiful there.

BELLA VISTA DEVELOPMENT.—In August development was begun on the second half of a large property in the suburb of Panama City known as Bella Vista. Three hundred building lots are to be laid out and supplied with sewer, water, and electric connections. Shrubbery and tree-bordered avenues will add to the natural beauty of the site, which faces the Pacific.

SURVEY AND CHART OF PANAMA BAY.—The United States Navy is to undertake to survey and chart Panama Bay, which though much traversed by shipping from all over the world, has never before been completely studied. The present charts, made from a combination of surveys extending from 1847 to 1924, are no longer adequate. The British survey made from 1847 to 1849, though the most complete, is now out of date. The new survey, which will require three or four years for completion, will be made to a scale suitable for modern navigation, showing the position of shoals and rocks not before charted.

PARAGUAY

NEW SETTLERS.—On August 8, 1927, the Paraguayan Chamber of Deputies approved a concession for an agricultural and industrial colony on the banks of the Paraná River. The company is to establish a town either on the Paraná or at Caarendy (also known as Puerto Pirapó), and to divide 10,000 hectares in the township into agricultural lots within 30 months. These lots are to be sold to the colonists at a maximum price of 22 gold pesos per hectare, 20 per cent to be paid in cash and the remainder within four to seven years, plus interest at 7 per cent.

SELECTED SEED.—The Bureau of Agriculture, through an arrangement with the Botanical Garden, is furnishing cotton and other selected seed to the agricultural commissions in the towns of the Republic so that farmers may produce larger and better crops.

EXPORTS OF FRUIT TO ARGENTINA.—Word has been received from the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the port of Rosario has been designated as qualified for the reception of imports of Paraguayan fruit, including oranges and mandarin oranges. This is an aid to Paraguayan exporters, as previously Buenos Aires was the only port through which Paraguayan fruit could enter Argentina.

ORANGE PEEL EXPORTS.—The Bureau of Agriculture has stated that in the town of Villeta the orange peel industry is being carried on with a view to export. There are six machines in operation which can peel 20,000 oranges a day.

LIQUID RUBBER.—A shoe manufacturer of Asunción who has been making footwear with rubber soles has now put on the market a liquid rubber which can be used for mending rubber articles or in the manufacture of rubber products.

MATE SEED FOR AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—The Director of the Bureau of Lands and Colonies recently sent to the agricultural schools special seed of the mate or Paraguayan tea shrub, presented for that purpose by a planter. With the seed, pamphlets on the cultivation of mate were also transmitted to the schools.

PARAGUAYAN TOURING CLUB.—The Paraguayan Touring Club now has 421 active members who are interested in extending and improving the highway system of Paraguay. It is expected that the membership will continue to grow rapidly.

PERU

PUBLIC WORKS.—In his annual message to Congress on July 28 last President Leguía stated that railway construction had been considerably intensified in the course of the year by virtue of the irrigation and sanitation loan which also authorized the application of funds to railroad building. Work is in actual progress on the following lines: From Huancavélica to Castrovirreina, from Tablones to Recuay, from Chuquicara to Cajabamba, from Cuzco to Santa Ana, from Tambo del Sol to Pachitea, from Ascope to the head waters of the Chicama River, and from Huancho to Supe and Barranca. During the present year the sum of 633,070 Peruvian pounds has been spent on all these railroads, as against 484,900 Peruvian pounds in the previous year. In December of last year the railroad from Huancayo to Huancavélica was completed and opened to public use. The impulse which this line has given to the commerce of the region through which it runs and especially to the mining industry has led to an increasing traffic. Plans for the extension of this road have been approved as far as the mining district of Santa Inés.

MANUFACTURE OF ABSORBENT COTTON.—A modern plant for the manufacture of absorbent cotton has been established in Lima. It is claimed that the plant recently established represents an investment of more than \$100,000 and has a capacity sufficient to meet the present requirements of the entire country. Heretofore, Peru has been entirely dependent upon the foreign market for absorbent cotton; imports of this commodity have averaged about 45,000 kilos (kilo equals 2.2 pounds) per year, 75 per cent of which was furnished by the United States. (*United States Commerce Reports, Sept. 12, 1927.*)

IRRIGATION WORKS.—According to the President's annual message to Congress delivered on July 28 last, the irrigation works undertaken by the State in the Departments of Piura and Lambayeque are in full development. The Chirá canal in Piura, which was inadequate for its purpose owing to its limited capacity of 3,500 liters (quarts) per second, has been converted into a large canal

with a capacity of 10,000 liters per second, which will allow the irrigation of 3,500 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of land already cultivated and 8,500 hectares of new land. Eight thousand hectares in the agricultural district of Sechura have been placed under irrigation by means of the reconstruction of this canal.

The Olmos irrigation works have necessitated the construction of roads in Lambayeque which are now being extended to Cutervo, Jaén, and Chachapoyas. A beginning has been made on the road which, starting from the last named point, will communicate with the Department of Amazonas. The road from Yurimaguas to Moyabamba, which will be of great benefit to the Departments of Loreto and San Martín, is also under construction; and another is being planned from Lanas to Chazuta.

The expenditures made in the methodical agrarian plan which the Government is now developing on the coastal lands represents a total cost from 1919 up to date of 2,290,762 Peruvian pounds, a sum which bears witness to the gigantic labor of reconstruction which the Government has undertaken. These expenditures fall into three categories, namely, work necessary for the preparation, execution and upkeep of hydraulic systems, major irrigation works soon to be completed, and existing irrigation works, which have brought under construction 8,000 hectares of land in Canete Valley and another 8,000 hectares in Sechura.

SALVADOR

AGRICULTURE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—In August the press of San Salvador announced the establishment of a committee to advise on technical and scientific problems in agriculture, which will function as part of the Ministry of Agriculture. Members appointed to serve on the committee are Doctors Carlos Rensou, Salvador Calderón, and Carlos Pavía, Señor Felix Chousy, an engineer, and Prof. Guillermo Gándara.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.—The *Diario Oficial* announced the appointment of Dr. José Honorato Villacorta as Salvadorean delegate to the International Parliamentary Conference on Commerce held in Rio de Janeiro in September of this year, and of Dr. Francisco Antonio Lima as Salvadorean delegate to the International Radiotelegraph Conference opened in Washington on October 4, 1927.

URUGUAY

SIX MONTHS' MEAT EXPORTS.—The Bureau of Animal Industry furnished the following figures on meat exports for the first six months of 1927:

The three packing houses now in operation (Swift, Artigas, Anglo del Uruguay) during the first half of 1927 exported a total of 67,554,089 kilograms of frozen

and chilled beef, 13,888,684 kilograms of preserved beef, 14,232,468 kilograms of frozen mutton, and 2,207,833 kilograms of jerked or dried beef. These figures compared with those of the corresponding period of the previous year show a decrease in exports of chilled and frozen meats amounting to 30,751,920 kilograms, or 31 per cent. On the other hand, exports of preserved meat during the first half of 1927 increased by 4,435,018 kilograms over the exports in the first half of 1926. Exports of jerked beef also increased slightly, being 788,526 kilograms more than in the first six months of 1926.

CONGRESS OF AGRONOMIC ENGINEERING.—A congress of agronomic engineering was opened in the University of Montevideo on August 25, 1927, the Minister of Public Instruction making the opening address. Besides Cabinet Ministers and other distinguished guests, a delegation representing the Argentine Agronomic Engineering Association came from the neighboring country to attend the congress.

BARCELONA TO MONTEVIDEO CABLE.—On August 16, 1927, the international cable section between Málaga and Barcelona was opened for public use, so that Barcelona is now in direct connection with Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. Cordial messages were exchanged between Barcelona and Montevideo on this occasion.

COURSE IN BEE-KEEPING.—The Bureau of Agronomy has announced a theoretical and practical free course in bee-keeping to be given in its laboratory section in Montevideo.

URUGUAY IN IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—On June 9, 1927, the Uruguayan Congress appropriated 80,000 pesos for participation in the Ibero-American Exposition to be held in Seville from October, 1928, to April, 1929. The committee for the organization of the Uruguayan exhibits has opened a competition for plans for the Uruguayan building, and has received offers from national companies of cement and marble for the construction of the building. Free freight space of 100 cubic meters each trip has been promised by three steamship companies.

VENEZUELA

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.—Practically all the crude petroleum produced in Venezuela comes from the region of Lake Maracaibo. Recently 39 tank steamers, each with a carrying capacity of 6,000 to 16,000 barrels were placed in service; some of these steamers make as many as 10 trips a month. The number of barrels transported every month is almost 4,926,000. According to recent reports 10 additional tank steamers are being constructed in England for use on Lake Maracaibo; it is hoped they will be ready for use by the end of the present year.

NEW VESSEL FOR TRIP TO VENEZUELA.—Persons contemplating a trip to Venezuela will be interested to know that a new vessel, the

Caracas, has been added to the Red "D" fleet. This steamer, which is the largest of the Red "D" fleet, arrived in La Guaira on September 21, 1927, on its maiden trip from New York.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

BONDS OF ARGENTINE STATE RAILWAYS.—An issue of 6 per cent gold bonds to the amount of \$40,000,000 to fund the floating debt of the Argentine State Railways, put on the market in New York at 99½ on September 1, 1927, was subscribed completely on that date. The bonds are dated September 1, 1927, and run to September 1, 1960, by which time they will be paid through the operation of a cumulative sinking fund.

BOLIVIA

RESULTS OF KEMMERER MISSION.—The Kemmerer Financial Mission, which recently completed a three-month contract with the Bolivian Government, has prepared the following projects:

1. Project of law for the reorganization of the Banco de la Nación Boliviana.
2. Project of organic law for the national budgets.
3. Project of law for the reorganization of Government accounting, and the intervention of the Government in the auditing of public expenses, and proper check by means of an office to be termed Controloría.
4. Project of law for the reorganization of the Bolivian Treasury Office.
5. Project of a general law for banks.
6. Project of law for taxes on certain classes of incomes.
7. Project of law on taxation of fixed property.
8. Project of a monetary law.
9. Report of mining taxes.
10. Report of public credit of Bolivia.
11. Report on the financing of the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz Railway.
12. Report on the stamp law.
13. Project for an organic law for the customs house administration.
14. Project of a reform law for railway tariffs.

CHILE

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.—The Santiago Savings Bank has recently been amalgamated with the National Savings Bank, which now has more than 1,000,000 accounts, approximately 400,000,000 pesos on deposit, and 1,500 employees. Señor Manuel Salas Rodríguez, general manager of the bank, proposes to make the bank of the

utmost usefulness to small manufacturers, farmers, and workers lacking the means to extend their business. By a system of cooperation between the savings bank and the Agricultural Credit Bank, farmers in any part of the country where a branch of the former exists may quickly obtain a loan.

The National Savings Bank and its branches in the various departments of the Nation will act as fiscal agents for the Government, receiving and transmitting funds and keeping the Government informed daily of the amount of revenue deposited to its credit.

CENTRAL BANK OF CHILE.—The following statement of the Central Bank of Chile was issued for June 30, 1927:

Obligations of the bank

[Thousands of pesos]

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Paper money in circulation..... | 345, 435 |
| Time drafts..... | 95, 156 |
| Deposits..... | 135, 400 |
| Total..... | 575, 991 |

Gold reserves

[Thousands of pesos]

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| In Chile..... | 84, 666 |
| Abroad..... | 533, 833 |
| Total..... | 618, 549 |
| Per cent ¹ | 106. 57 |

Bank funds loaned

[Thousands of pesos]

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Other banks..... | 32, 702 |
| The public..... | 5, 163 |
| The Government..... | 3, 865 |
| Total..... | 41, 730 |

The discount rate was 7 per cent for banks and 8 per cent for the public.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—In discussing the national budget before the Cabinet, Señor Pablo Ramírez, Minister of Finance, made some very interesting statements last August. The following excerpt is made from his remarks:

Between 1863, when the budget was 53,696,000 pesos, and 1927, for which the budget is 993,159,000 pesos, there has been an average annual increase of 5 per cent over the budget for the previous year. It should be noted in this connection that a large part of Government expenditures, either directly or as service on the national debt, has been made for public works, including the construction of a railway system at a present value of not less than 1,200,000,000 pesos; port improvements on which 305,000,000 pesos have been spent; sewer and water systems; and other works which increase the national assets and in other countries are usually effected by private companies or by concessions to foreign capital.

¹ Includes time reserves abroad.

Moreover, in Chile 94 per cent of public expenditures is met by the national treasury and only 6 per cent by the municipalities, while in the United States such expenditures (according to a publication of the Industrial Conference Board, New York) are divided between the Government, the States, and the municipalities with respective shares of 32, 15, and 53 per cent.

The budget of expenditures and per cent of increase for the past five years were as follows:

| Years | Budget of expenditures | Per cent of variation over previous year |
|-----------|------------------------|--|
| | <i>Pesos</i> | |
| 1923..... | 672, 140, 000 | +11 |
| 1924..... | 637, 904, 000 | -5 |
| 1925..... | 707, 729, 000 | +10 |
| 1926..... | 958, 824, 000 | +36 |
| 1927..... | 993, 059, 000 | +4 |

Considering that in 1925 and 1926 the budgetary increases were so large in proportion, far beyond the normal rate of increase, the Minister of Finance considers that for the next year some retrenchment may well take place. It is planned to reduce the budget for 1928 by 61,200,000 pesos, but it should be noted that the Kemmerer law made certain receipts and expenditures appear in the 1927 budget which hitherto had been considered in separate accounts.

COLOMBIA

PUBLIC DEBT.—According to the President's annual message to Congress on July 20, 1927, the foreign debt of the Republic, on January 1, 1926, showed a balance of 17,222,744.90 pesos. During the year in question amortization of 2,722,105.70 pesos was made, leaving a balance, on December 31 of that year, of 14,500,639.20 pesos. The amount of the internal debt, on January 1, 1926, was 13,291,432.40 pesos, which was increased to 13,482,662.40 pesos by virtue of an issue of bonds for 191,230 pesos. During that year amortization of the internal debt was made in the sum of 2,107,591.60 pesos, leaving due on December 31 a balance of 11,375,070.80 pesos. By June 30, 1927, the above-mentioned balances had been reduced as follows: Foreign debt, 12,406,653.20 pesos, and internal debt, 8,921,849.72 pesos, making a total reduction of 21,328,502.92 pesos.

LOAN FOR BOGOTÁ.—Last July the municipality of Bogotá completed negotiations for a loan of \$5,000,000 to purchase the rights of the electric power companies operating in that city. This loan was obtained from a banking house in the United States.

COSTA RICA

STATEMENT OF BANK OF COSTA RICA.—According to a statement recently made by the director of the Bank of Costa Rica, and quoted

by the press on August 9, 1927, the total assets of that bank are at present 26,477,809 colones, representing an increase of 9,728,643 colones over those of the previous year. Deposits amount to 11,509,412 colones, showing an increase of 5,360,792 colones over those of the past year; paid-up capital is stated to be 2,000,000 colones; reserve, 2,400,000 colones; and the cash on hand, 8,276,352 colones.

MEXICO

LOAN OF \$2,000,000.—To complete the semiannual payment due for the first half of 1927 from the Government of Mexico to the International Committee of Bankers, according to the revised agreement of October 23, 1925, President Calles authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to contract a loan of \$2,000,000 with the aforesaid committee.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AND EXPORT TAXES.—The Treasury Department has recently completed records on the production and export taxes on native petroleum and the 15 per cent export taxes on foreign petroleum for the first eight months of 1927, as follows:

| Months | Production tax | Export tax | 15 per cent export tax | Months | Production tax | Export tax | 15 per cent export tax |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> | | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> | <i>Pesos</i> |
| January..... | 1,338,955.49 | 575,012.99 | 7,401.83 | May..... | 1,334,960.89 | 566,909.06 | 41,869.71 |
| February..... | 1,290,523.14 | 545,470.58 | 4,094.06 | June..... | 1,364,529.63 | 535,343.94 | 31,099.68 |
| March..... | 1,091,072.00 | 466,218.34 | 24,140.01 | July..... | 1,275,125.89 | 539,876.65 | 23,451.85 |
| April..... | 1,431,782.64 | 564,625.49 | 25,811.54 | August..... | 1,099,985.65 | 478,299.40 | 21,039.50 |

PANAMA

BUDGET FOR 1927-1929.—As the National Assembly had passed no budget law for the two-year period from July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1929, President Chiari issued decree No. 65 on August 19, 1927, basing the new budget on the former but omitting items valid once only and adding others authorized by the National Assembly. The budget for 1927-1929 is balanced at \$14,302,488.28, to be expended as follows by the respective ministries: Government and justice, \$3,943,932; foreign relations, \$595,875; treasury, \$3,766,740.20; public instruction, \$3,050,500; agriculture and public works, \$2,945,441.08.

Special funds available outside the regular budget include: Chiriqui Railroad extension loan, \$2,351,260.53; highway loan, \$365,388.84; Bocas del Toro waterworks, \$100,000; sum for payment on national defense bonds, \$6,500; and deposit in National City Bank of New York for payments on the loans of 1926-1956 and 1926-1961, \$188,077.26.

PARAGUAY

ARGENTINE BRANCH BANK IN ASUNCIÓN.—Press reports from Buenos Aires state that a branch of the Bank of the Argentine Nation will be established in Asunción, Paraguay, to facilitate business between the two neighboring countries.



LEGISLATION

CHILE

MINISTRIES OF WAR AND MARINE.—By a recent decree separate Ministries of War and Marine, until now combined under a single head, have been created, Captain Frodden retaining the Ministry of Marine, while General Blanche has been appointed Minister of War.—(*Chile, August, 1927.*)

COLOMBIA

RAILROAD PUBLICATION.—Dr. Enrique Nariño Pinto has completed and recently published a digest of Colombian railroad laws. This is a very complete work containing all laws and rulings relating to railroads, and should be of great value to lawyers, and all persons interested in railroad enterprises in Colombia.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REVISED CONSTITUTION.—The constitution of the Dominican Republic of June 13, 1924, has been revised, the complete text of this new edition being published in the *Gaceta Oficial* for June 17, 1927. Amendments have been made to the sections relating to members of Congress, to the functions of the Vice President, to the supreme court of justice, and to the government of the Provinces.

ECUADOR

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXPORTATION OF ANTIQUITIES.—Under decree No. 79 regulations have been issued for the law prohibiting the exportation of antiquities. For the purposes of this law all objects which, due to their artistic or archaeological value, whether they belong to the State, to corporations, or private individuals, shall be considered as national antiquities and therefore not to be exported. This law also applies to historical documents, books, and pamphlets written in Ecuador previous to the nineteenth century. If, however,

foreign universities, museums, or other scientific centers desire the loan of any such documents or archaeological objects, a duly authorized representative of the institution desiring the loan shall present a petition to the Minister of Public Instruction giving a detailed account of the objects desired accompanied by duplicate photographs. This law also requires that reproductions of antiquities shall be stamped and marked as such.

MEXICO

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMON LANDS.—On August 25 of this year, President Calles signed a law amending the regulations on the distribution of common lands, as issued on December 19, 1925. The present law declares land rights acquired by a town to be inalienable, and states that, therefore, common lands can not be rented, transferred, mortgaged, or otherwise subjected to lien.

Residents in towns to which common land is given have an inalienable property right thereto, subject only to requirements imposed for the welfare of the community. Among such requirements may be mentioned the following:

ART. VI. The person to whom a parcel of common land has been allotted shall pay annually 15 per cent of the crops obtained from his parcel, or its equivalent, said 15 per cent to be divided as follows: 5 per cent for the payment of taxes and material improvements (rural schools, etc.), and the balance for a cooperative fund. * * *

The law on the division and restitution of lands and waters signed on April 23, 1927, was amended by a law of August 11 last.

NICARAGUA

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The press of Managua for July 31, 1927, publishes the decree of July 30 providing for the organization of the National Guard. The regulations require that the National Guard shall take over the duties of the present police force throughout the Republic. All prisons, fortifications, war vessels, munitions, and other Government property previously under the Army are now to be under the control of the National Guard, which in turn is under the direct supervision of the President. The funds for the maintenance of the present police force are to be used for the maintenance of the National Guard. The American officers now training the National Guard will be replaced by native officers as rapidly as such officers can be fitted for command. Except in civil suits the personnel of the National Guard is subject to court-martial.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BRAZIL-PERU

CONVENTION ON GENERAL OBLIGATORY ARBITRATION.—On August 2, 1927, the President of Brazil issued a decree (No. 17870) published in the *Diario Oficial* of August 5, putting into effect the general obligatory arbitration convention signed by the accredited representatives of Brazil and Peru in Rio de Janeiro on July 11, 1918, and ratified by the Brazilian Congress on December 23, 1918, the ratifications of which were exchanged in Rio de Janeiro on July 23, 1927.

GUATEMALA-HONDURAS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY QUESTION.—Dr. Virgilio Rodríguez Beteta was sent by the Government of Guatemala in August to Tegucigalpa as minister plenipotentiary to treat with the Government of Honduras on the question of the international boundary between the two nations.

BOLIVIA-PARAGUAY

BOUNDARY PROTOCOL RATIFIED.—On June 29, 1927, the President of Paraguay issued a decree published in the *Diario Oficial* of June 30, 1927, approving the protocol on boundaries signed in Buenos Aires on April 22, 1927, by the Bolivian Minister of Foreign Relations and Dr. Lisandro Díaz León, member of the Paraguayan Chamber of Deputies.

GUATEMALA-HONDURAS-SALVADOR

UNITY OF FOREIGN POLICY.—The convention signed by the Ministers of Foreign Relations of Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador in the city of San Salvador on May 25, 1927, whereby the signatory countries bind themselves to a unified foreign policy in the recognition of governments, declarations of war, and other matters, was ratified by the Salvadorean Legislature on June 30 and signed by the President on July 18, 1927. The full text of the convention, together with the legislative decree of ratification, was published in the *Diario Oficial* of July 23, 1927.

SALVADOR-UNITED STATES

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND CONSULAR PRIVILEGES.—On June 30, 1927, the Salvadorean Legislature passed a decree reconsidering its former decree of May 31, 1926, whereby certain

changes were required before ratification of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and consular privileges signed by representatives of the Republic of Salvador and the United States in San Salvador on February 22, 1926. The present decree of June 30, 1927, states that the suggested changes in the treaty were not of sufficient importance to hinder its ratification, which would be beneficial to the friendship and commerce of both countries, and therefore ratifies the treaty, with slight amendments. This decree was signed by the President on July 19, 1927, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of July 23.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The National Council of Education reports that during 1927, 23 new public schools were opened in Buenos Aires, 35 in the Provinces, and 56 in the Territories. The new grades opened in 1927 numbered 180 in Buenos Aires, 335 in the Provinces and 205 in the Territories and also 34 in military schools. Schools closed during the year totaled 5 in Buenos Aires, 4 in the Provinces, and 4 in the Territories.

HOMAGE TO MEMORY OF ADA MARÍA ELFLEIN.—On July 24, 1927, a number of associations, schools, and institutions took part in a memorial exercise upon the eighth anniversary of the death of Ada María Elflein, late Argentine educator, historian, poet, and first newspaper woman of her country. It was she who for some time made historical investigations and studied the geography of her country, that errors in the textbooks on these subjects might be corrected.

ARGENTINE WOMAN RECEIVES FELLOWSHIP.—Miss Emilia C. Dezeo, of Buenos Aires, who was awarded the fellowship of \$1,500 offered annually to a Latin-American woman by the American Association of University Women, came to the United States in September, in order to pursue advanced studies in Columbia University. Miss Dezeo is a graduate of the National University of Buenos Aires, from which she received the Ph. D. degree, and has taught in both public and private schools in that city.

BOLIVIA

NORMAL SCHOOL ESTABLISHED.—A new normal school has been established in La Paz, classes having been opened on July 14 last. The principal of the school and professor of education is Carlos

Beltrán Morales, the assistant principal and professor of history and geography being José E. Paz.

CREATION OF NATIONAL LIBRARY.—In conformity with resolutions of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress of 1924, and the International Congress of History and Geography of 1926, the Bolivian Government has decreed the establishment of a national library in the city of La Paz, under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Instruction. Said library will be charged with the organization and conduct of the Simón Bolívar American library, the organization of which was recommended at the above-mentioned International Congress of History and Geography. All national editors and authors are obliged to send to the national library two copies of all publications edited or issued by them. All official bureaus or offices are also obliged to send said library 30 copies of any publications issued by them, these publications to be used for purposes of exchange with other similar institutions in the American Republics.

BRAZIL

CENTENARY OF LAW SCHOOL; HIGHER EDUCATION CONGRESS.—The opening of the Congress of Higher Education and the conferring of degrees upon the new bachelors of the Rio de Janeiro Law School took place on August 11, 1927, the celebration of the first centenary of the Law School also beginning on that day. The Congress of Higher Education met under the presidency of Dr. Vianna do Castello, Minister of Justice, to consider university organization, education in law, and other similar subjects.

CHILE

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The Ministry of Public Education has obtained a loan of 10,000,000 pesos to be used this year for the erection of school buildings, with the prospect of a similar loan next year. Many Government schools are now housed in rented property. The Minister of Public Health considers the securing of good school buildings one aspect of the question of housing, in which he is very much interested (see p. 1154).

OPERA AT POPULAR PRICES.—Following the European custom of making the best music available to the public, the Government has made arrangements for the coming opera season whereby the gallery seats will be given free to students, soldiers, and members of labor organizations. Moreover, biweekly performances will be given at popular prices for the whole house.

APPLICATION OF INDIGENOUS ART.—An interesting article contributed to *El Mercurio* of Santiago by Señor Richon-Brunet discusses the recent exposition of drawings by students in one of the girls'

secondary schools in Santiago, the motives for which drawings were adapted from Araucanian utensils and textiles. The Araucanians who, as readers will recall, are the Indians of central Chile, still produce notable and admirable hand-woven textiles, although they never have achieved monumental art such as the Aztec, Maya, and Incan remains. Señor Richon-Brunet considers that Señorita Mireya-Albertina de la Fuente, the teacher under whose direction the drawings were made, is to be greatly congratulated on her effort to utilize this important part of the Chilean cultural heritage. The Mexican Department of Education has done much to preserve the tradition of indigenous art, and something has also been undertaken in Peru.

ART EDUCATION.—Don Alberto Mackenna Subercaseaux, director general of art education, is planning changes in the course of study so as to give more scope to the individuality of the student. Applied design will also be given special attention.

Don Carlos Isamitt, the new principal of the School of Fine Arts, has added three courses to the curriculum, as follows: Decorative art, lithography, and indigenous art. He is also furthering post-graduate study abroad for artists, who on returning are to place their knowledge at the service of the school. One professor is already in Europe, while painters and sculptors have engaged in a competition for a three-year fellowship.

PRESIDENT OF THE PEDAGOGIC INSTITUTE.—Following the resignation of Don Maximiliano Salas Marchán as president of the Pedagogic Institute (Teachers College) in Santiago, Dr. José María Gálvez, a distinguished educator, author, and member of the faculty of the University of Chile, was appointed acting president. Doctor Gálvez, who received his Ph. D. from the University of Berlin in 1910, has been exchange professor in the University of California, guest professor in the University of Berlin, and lecturer in many countries of Europe and the Orient. He takes a special interest in all students planning to do post-graduate work abroad.

COLOMBIA

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ANTIOQUIA.—The Minister of Public Instruction in his annual report to Congress states, in regard to the Department of Antioquia, that during the year 1926 there were in that Department 1,110 schools with a registration of 99,644 pupils, of whom 49,320 were boys and 50,324 girls. Of the teachers in charge of these schools, 422 were men and 1,268 women, making in all 1,690 instructors. The cost to the Department of Antioquia for the upkeep of these schools during the year reviewed was 983,638.80 pesos. Fifteen provincial inspectors visit these schools periodically during the year and supervise their operation.

COSTA RICA

ANTIILLITERACY MEASURE.—The President, believing that the most effective means of fighting illiteracy is to advance the rural schools to at least the fourth grade, has decreed that all the schools which at present contain three grades shall have in the future a fourth. Those schools which have two grades shall be under a rotating system as follows: Next year they will not have the first grade, but second and third grades. The following year they will have third and fourth grades, but not first and second. The following year they will have the fourth and first, and the next year the first and second. In this way the succession will be continued. This decree will go into effect when the 1928 school year begins.

CUBA

DISSEMINATION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The Minister of Public Instruction has prepared a series of lectures touching many subjects of interest, including agriculture, literature, science, commerce, industry, and civic questions, which will be broadcast from the office of the Ministry of Public Instruction. All centers of learning, from the University of Habana to the smallest school in the Republic, will be provided with radio receiving sets in order that they may have the benefit of these lectures. In each school the receiving sets will be constructed by the pupils themselves. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

BICENTENNIAL OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.—In January, 1928, the National University of Habana will celebrate the bicentennial of its founding. A committee composed of members of the faculty headed by the rector of the University, Dr. Octavio Averhoff, has been appointed to prepare the program of festivities. The committee will extend invitations to foreign universities asking them to appoint representatives to attend the ceremonies in connection with the bicentennial celebration. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

ECUADOR

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.—On July 10 last a special library for children was opened in the Espejo model municipal school in Quito.

GUATEMALA

ACADEMY NOTES.—An important cultural work being carried on by the American Academy in Guatemala City is the printing of a Spanish-English paper, *Academy Notes*, which although at first appearing only in mimeographed form, now bids fair to become a periodical of sizeable proportions. Prepared by the students, it serves

the double purpose of giving practice in the two languages and of developing self-expression among the pupils.

The BULLETIN wishes to congratulate the editor in chief and his associates on their excellent work.

PREPARATORY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—The establishment of two preparatory agricultural schools with their respective experimental farms in Quezaltenango and Jalapa was authorized by a presidential decree of August 5, 1927. Under the direction of a principal and 15 instructors, each school will offer a three-year course, including a study of Spanish grammar, arithmetic, botany, zoölogy, physics, chemistry, economic entomology, pathology as applied to sugar cane, coffee, wheat and corn, agricultural legislation, tropical agriculture, and agricultural methods.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR INDIGENES.—According to recent press reports a night school for Indians is to be established in Quezaltenango. It is thought that the enrollment will reach 350, a large number having already registered. The school, which will meet a peculiar need, is said to be the first of its kind to be established in Guatemala.

REGULATIONS FAVORING LITERARY PRODUCTION. — In order to advance the national literary production and the development of libraries, the President has ordered that all scientific and literary books, as well as those of a purely scholastic character which are edited at Government expense, shall be published in sufficient numbers to supply the National Library of Guatemala City with copies for exchange with other parts of the Republic and foreign countries. The Government shall also obtain copies of the works of Guatemalan authors, to be used for exchange purposes. Furthermore, the Minister of Public Education shall hold annual competitions among national and foreign authors for the preparation of textbooks for the primary, special and professional schools, fixing an appropriate compensation, and shall have the most important works published at Government expense.

HIKE TO MEXICO CITY.—On July 8, 1927, a group of Guatemalan students arrived in Mexico City after a 67 days' hike from Guatemala City. They were enthusiastically received by more than 3,000 students from the various technical schools and representatives of the athletic associations of the Aztec capital and during their stay were feted everywhere as guests of honor. It will be remembered that last year a group of Mexican students made a similar trip to Guatemala City.

KINDERGARTEN IN RETALHULEU.—A kindergarten open to all children from 4 to 6 years of age was opened in Retalhuleu on July 7, 1927. In addition to the regular kindergarten work, the school will teach reading and writing.

HONDURAS

TEACHERS' CONGRESS.—The first teachers' congress of Honduras is to be held in Tegucigalpa on January 1, 1928, to consider reforms to the present system of public instruction, the vocationalization of primary instruction, stimuli to teachers, the definition of the social duties of the teacher, higher education in the National University for the training of teachers, costs of primary education, and other related subjects. Members of the congress are to be graduate teachers elected by their colleagues in each Department of the Republic.

EDUCATION LIBRARY.—The Secretary of Public Instruction has resolved to establish in Tegucigalpa a library of works on education which it was hoped might be open by September 15, the national holiday.

GARRISON SCHOOLS FOR ILLITERATES.—The press of Tegucigalpa reports the opening in military posts of garrison schools for illiterate soldiers. One such school was opened on August 1 in the town of Danlí and another in Yuscarán.

MEXICO

DOMINGO FAUSTINO SARMIENTO SCHOOL.—July 9 witnessed the inauguration of the Domingo Faustino Sarmiento School, built with 50,000 pesos given by the Transcontinental Petroleum Co. The municipality of Mexico City gave land for the school in the District of Valbuena. The Federal Government gave a swimming pool and shower baths, so that, as the Secretary of Public Education said in an address at the inauguration, "every pupil may have the benefits of running water and at home may continue the hygienic habits learned in school."

PARENTS' ASSOCIATION.—In his brilliant address at the inauguration of the Domingo Faustino Sarmiento School mentioned above the Secretary of Public Education stressed the fact that open-air schools benefit not only the pupils but also the whole community. He said:

We have witnessed the physical and moral improvement of sections which were previously considered to be a real danger for those who ventured into them after 8 o'clock at night. The Atlampa section, where the Álvaro Obregón School is located, has greatly changed. A parents' association has been formed in connection with the school. Social conditions have improved there, and in the two years since the school's opening no robbery has occurred in the building, which has no doors nor window sashes for protection, although situated in what was considered one of the worst districts in Mexico City.

EXCHANGE STUDENTS.—Following the custom of the past few years, there has been a group of Mexican students attending classes in the summer school of Pomona College in Claremont, Calif. Pomona College paid the expenses in the United States of two of these students, while Mexico did the same thing for two in the large group

from Pomona which went to study at the summer school of the University of Mexico.

NICARAGUA

HOMAGE TO A FAMOUS EDUCATOR.—In order to honor the memory of Miguel Ramírez Goyena, founder and director of the first secondary school of Managua, an executive decree has changed the name of the Central National Institute for Boys to that of the Ramírez Goyena Institute.

PANAMA

ART STUDENT RETURNS FROM ROME.—Señor Rubén Villalaz has returned to Panama on a visit to his family, after studying three years on a scholarship from the Republic of Panama in the Municipal Art School in Rome and carrying on other studies in the Roman Academy of Fine Arts and under Humberto Amati. While in Panama he exhibited 14 of his works in several mediums. Señor Villalaz will return to Rome to study four years more, as he has received much encouragement, including a medal of honor from the mayor of Rome.

PARAGUAY

INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE.—Dr. Alberto Strucchi, professor in the Medical School of the University of Córdoba, Argentina, arrived in Asunción last July to arrange for cultural exchange between the University of Asunción and the institution which he represented.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL SPANISH ACADEMY.—Notification was received last July that the following Paraguayans had been honored by appointment as corresponding members of the Royal Spanish Academy of Letters: Don Delfín Chamorro, Dr. Cecilio Páez, Dr. Eusebio Ayala, Dr. Manuel Domínguez, Don Eloy Farina Núñez, Dr. Eligio Ayala, Don Pablo M. Ynsfrán, Don Arsenio López Decoud, Dr. Justo P. Benítez, Dr. Juan Stefanich, Dr. Anselmo Jover Peralta, and Don J. Natalicio González.

PERU

CREATION OF AN ADVANCED NORMAL SCHOOL.—In order that Peru may have an institution that will prepare teachers for the different grades of the primary and secondary schools, the Normal School for Teachers in Lima has been changed into a "pedagogic institute," or advanced normal school. This institute will be composed of the following divisions: Elementary normal section, for the preparation of elementary teachers; second grade section, for the preparation of intermediate teachers; special section, for the preparation of special intermediate teachers; advanced section, for the preparation of secondary school teachers.

THE ORGANIZATION OF RURAL SCHOOLS.—The Minister of Instruction has commissioned Dr. José Rafael Pareja, who has been on a special mission to Mexico, to make a study of the educational situation in the departments of Arequipa, Puno, Cuzco, and Apurímac. This commissioner is to propose the measures which should be taken to spread education among the aborigines of the country.

SALVADOR

BOOK DAY.—Book Day was celebrated in San Salvador on August 4, 1927, as part of the August patriotic holidays. Many writers were present to enjoy the program arranged and to vote on the establishment of a board of book publication, of which Señor Juan R. Uriarte was made president.

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY ESTABLISHED.—In July the Biological Society of Salvador was established at a meeting held in the National University located in the capital. The purpose of this learned society is to forward the study of biology by the opening of a laboratory, a museum, a biological library, scientific excursions, and eventually the foundation of the Agronomic Institute of Salvador.

URUGUAY

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE.—On August 21, 1927, Dr. Antonio Sagarna, Argentine Minister of Public Instruction, arrived in Montevideo upon the invitation of the Council of Secondary and Preparatory Instruction to give a lecture in the University of Uruguay on "How we should educate toward peace." Dr. Ramón G. Loyarte, of the School of Physics of the Argentine University of La Plata, was another exchange lecturer invited by the Council of Preparatory and Secondary Education to give a series of lectures for the benefit of teachers taking special advanced courses.

Uruguayan university students during July visited Brazil, making an extended tour of the principal cities of that country on a pilgrimage of fraternity and of study. They were most cordially received by their Brazilian confrères.

BOLIVIA SCHOOL IN URUGUAY.—On August 6, 1927, a school in Montevideo known as No. 42 was renamed for the Republic of Bolivia, an interesting program being carried out in celebration of the event. The Minister of Bolivia made an eloquent address, voicing the spirit of American fraternity and expressing admiration for Argentina.

The Bolivian Minister later informed the Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Relations that on August 25, 1927, the anniversary of Uruguayan Independence, the vocational school for girls in La Paz would be named for the Republic of Uruguay, and also that the city of Cochabamba had named one of its principal schools for Uruguay.

VENEZUELA

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—In pursuance of the Government's policy for promoting public instruction the Minister of Public Education has introduced many improvements in the National Library of Caracas. One of these is a donation of 3,000 carefully selected volumes for the circulating section of the library, including books on science, arts, and industries. Children's books and many works on sports and amusements for young people are also among this collection.



BRAZIL

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.—The Cooperative Association of Railway Employees of Rio Grande do Sul, organized in Santa Maria for collective buying, now has 3,853 members. With their families, there are 15,412 individuals profiting from the services of this organization. The association has a capital of over 7,000 contos, large warehouses in Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, Cacequy, Bagé Passo Fundo, Rio Grande, and Cruz Alta. It also maintains schools for ordinary and professional education. In its advanced schools for girls at Santa Maria there were 226 students in 1926, and in the vocational school for boys, 260.

Another organization of this type is the Central Cooperative Association of Laborers, organized on July 29, 1927, in Rio de Janeiro for the purchase and sale of necessities, in order to reduce the cost of living and give more profit to the rural producer. The association is an outcome of the discussion in the credit congresses which meet annually. The initial capital of 100,000 milreis was immediately subscribed, the Banco Federal taking 30,000 milreis and individuals the remainder.

CHILE

COURSE IN ELECTRICAL WORK.—An evening school for electricians taught by the officials of the general electrical inspector's bureau in Santiago gives an opportunity for learning the electrician's trade. Men passing the examination at the end of the course are licensed as electricians.

CONVALESCENT HOME FOR WORKING WOMEN.—A convalescent home for working women has been founded with Government aid in Santiago by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. This

work is an extension of the service already offered to working women by these sisters, who maintain a dining room where women living outside the city may have their meals at very modest prices, and also offer bookkeeping, music, sewing and domestic-science courses which women may take in free hours.

MEXICO

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE MEXICAN REGIONAL FEDERATION OF LABOR.—This national labor organization held its eighth annual convention in Mexico City from August 20 to 26 of this year, with almost 3,000 delegates in attendance. The federation is composed of a large number of organizations of industrial and agricultural workers from all parts of Mexico, representing a total of more than 2,000,000 organized workers.

The convention discussed many phases of the labor problem in Mexico and passed numerous resolutions designed to improve the social, economic, and moral conditions of the Mexican laboring classes. Among the most important were those relating to the foundation of libraries and schools for the workers in various States of the Republic, the establishment of sanitary commissions and rural schools, the sending of lecturers and instructors in social questions to various centers, the creation of workers' cooperatives, and proposed legislation.

The federation will also work for the peace and concord of the nation and cooperate in every possible way in promoting its growth.

President Calles was the guest of honor at one of the convention sessions, when he received a vote of confidence from the workers for his patriotic services as President of the Republic.

URUGUAY

FIXED WAGE.—According to *El Día*, Montevideo, June 1, 1927, quoted by *Industrial and Labor Information*, Geneva, August 1, 1927, the National Administrative Council of Uruguay has approved a law providing that in contracts for public works, drawn up between the Government and private contractors, workers shall receive no less than a minimum wage which will be fixed by a special committee on the basis of the cost of living. According to the United States *Commerce Reports* for September 19, 1927, a decree of the Minister of Public Works provides that all contractors shall pay a minimum wage of 2.50 pesos a day (peso at current exchange equals \$1.002) on all Government contracts, present and future. The difference between the wages actually being paid by contractors now executing public works and the decreed minimum wage will be met by allow-

ances from the public treasury, but no future bids from contractors will be recognized unless they agree to pay the minimum wage.

DELEGATE TO INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—The *Diario Oficial* of June 2, 1927, announces the appointment of Señor Oscar Defféminis as permanent Uruguayan representative at the International Labor Office in Geneva. Señor Defféminis is Uruguayan consul general in Switzerland.



What does it matter, when you come to think of it, whether a child is yours by blood or not? All the little ones of our time are collectively the children of us adults of the time and entitled to our general care.—Thomas Hardy.

ARGENTINA

SOCIAL MUSEUM INCORPORATED WITH UNIVERSITY.—The Argentine Social Museum, though retaining its autonomy and liberty for development, has been made a part of the University of Buenos Aires, where it will function as an institute of social statistics, investigations, and activities. The Argentine Social Museum has been the foremost institute in the study of social conditions in that country and has sponsored international conferences relating to sociology.

NEW RED CROSS DISPENSARY.—The Argentine Red Cross on July 24, 1927, opened the new Juan Gironde anticancer dispensary and the gynecological and child-welfare clinics on Calle Paraná, Buenos Aires.

FREE HEALTH LECTURES.—On August 2, 1927, in the Popular Lecture Institute maintained by *La Prensa*, a great daily of Buenos Aires, the twelfth lecture was delivered by Dr. Samuel Madrid Páez on "Preventive medicine for children." The lecturer was well fitted for his subject, as he has been director of the Casa de Expósitos (orphan asylum), is now director of the Mercedes Lasaga Riglos Children's Hospital, and president of the board of medical advisors of the Charity Society. He has also lectured on child health in Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, and Santiago, Chile.

Other free lectures on the conservation of health are offered by the Argentine League for Social Prophylaxis, which discusses the causes and effects of social disease. The lecture delivered August 4, 1927, was on "Hereditary disease and sanitary reforms in connection with marriage."

BOLIVIA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST IMMORAL BOOKS.—A very laudable measure toward guarding the morals of the younger generation has been taken by the Minister of Instruction, Señor Victor Muñoz Reyes, in starting a campaign against immoral books. To this effect Señor Muñoz has sent a note to all school principals of the Republic requesting that they notify bookstores and other places selling books, phonograph records, postcards, or statues which in any way offend public morals that such articles will be seized and all of the penalties stipulated in the penal code for offering such articles for sale will hereafter be strictly enforced.

BRAZIL

CITY PLANNING AND HOUSING.—M. Alfred Agache, the French city planner engaged to advise the city government on projected improvements in Rio de Janeiro and the extension of that capital, gave in July and August a series of illustrated lectures in the School of Fine Arts and the Polytechnic School, as well as several before the Rotary Club and other audiences.

Plans are being considered for the construction of 5,000 cheap wooden houses to relieve the housing shortage in the Brazilian capital for the officials and employees of the Federal Government. Bids have been called for under the provisions of Law 4569 of August 21, 1922.

SUBURBAN MATERNITY HOSPITAL.—On August 14, 1927, the corner stone of the suburban maternity hospital in Cascadura on the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro was laid in the presence of officials of the Government and other guests. The board of directors of this recently incorporated institution is composed of ladies.

NEW CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.—The inspector of child hygiene plans to open another child-welfare clinic in Catumby for the benefit of that section of Rio de Janeiro. Care will be given to expectant mothers, babies, and children of preschool age, as well as weekly lectures on the preparation of babies' food. Dental service will also be available for preschool children.

RADIO LECTURES ON CARE OF TEETH.—Thanks to the courtesy of the Radio Society, Prof. Frederico Eyer, president of the Children's Dental Service of Rio de Janeiro, has begun a series of radio lectures on the proper care of children's teeth, and the importance of the diet of the expectant mother and of the growing child in securing good teeth for the child.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEWSBOYS.—An association for the protection of newsboys has recently been established in Rio de Janeiro. It will have its headquarters in the building of the Press Club and will give evening classes for the benefit of its young protegés as well as some material aid.

CHILE

RETIREMENT OF DOÑA CONCEPCIÓN VALDÉS DE MARCHANT.—This lady, the founder and for 16 years the president of the women's committee of the Patronato Nacional de la Infancia in Santiago, has recently resigned her office because of ill health, becoming honorary president. To her and to her brother, Don Ismael Valdés Valdés, are largely due the growth and efficient work of the child health centers and other work of the Patronato. Señora de Marchant trained the corps of women and young girls who assist in the health centers and make home visits, imparting to them some of her own devoted and self-sacrificing spirit; she frequently visited the maternity home; she and her brother founded the dining room for poor nursing mothers; the layette section was under her immediate direction. Thousands of mothers think of her with gratitude; thousands of children are living who but for her work would have died.

HOUSING.—Dr. José Santos Salas, Minister of Public Health, recently issued a statement on cheap housing. Readers of the BULLETIN will recall that Chilean law provides for loans of Government funds at low interest for the construction of workers' dwellings, to be sold to them on easy payments; these loans are now to be made only to municipalities. Provincial authorities are requested to have a census of workers' dwellings made in their respective districts, with data as to their habitability.

The city of Santiago has under consideration the erection of 500 houses at a cost of 10,000 pesos each, to be sold for annual payments of 600 pesos, while in Valparaíso a group of houses will be built in the waterside section known as Las Habas, and next to it a number of flats.

Of interest in connection with housing is the statement made by Dr. Ugarte Valenzuela, an alderman of Santiago, during a discussion of the question. He said that of the approximately 600,000 families in Chile 2 per cent are large landowners and 8 per cent small landowners, the remaining 90 per cent being tenants.

COSTA RICA

CREATION OF NEW PORTFOLIO.—A portfolio to combine the present functions of the Under Secretary of Hygiene and Public Health as specified in the law on the protection of public health, those of the Public Welfare Bureau, and those of the Department of the Interior in respect to local hygiene, was created by an official decree of June 4, 1927, under the name of Department of Public Health and Social Protection.

WORK OF BUEN PASTOR.—Most interesting and helpful is the work being carried on by the sisters in charge of the Buen Pastor reformatory situated on the outskirts of San José. According to the *Diario*

de Costa Rica of July 22, 1927, the visitor to the home soon forgets that he is in a prison. Strict discipline has been found to be unnecessary, and the criminal tendencies of its inmates are overcome by the training given for future self-support. Weaving, pottery-making, laundry work, and wicker-furniture making are taught; the younger children receive a regular school training and all are given instruction in morals. Aside from workshops, classrooms, and chapel, the reformatory has earthquake-proof dormitories, a hospital, and large kitchen where enough bread is baked each day to more than supply the institution. At present there are 120 inmates in the reformatory.

ECUADOR

CIVILIZATION OF INDIANS.—A committee of women was recently organized in Guayaquil for the purpose of cooperating in the development of the eastern section of the Republic, and particularly in the work of civilizing the Jíbaro Indians by establishing schools, building roads, and teaching them sanitary measures. Plans have been made by the committee for establishing primary schools for the colonists of the eastern section and for the Indians, as well as agricultural and manual-training schools among the Jíbaros, providing the latter with machines for teaching them to spin, weave, and sew.

HAITI

HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.—At the Port-au-Prince hospital men's medical service has been installed in two of the new wards, thus relieving the congestion. Since August 1 the third ward has been receiving the female medical service. The entire medical service is now in the new building. With the exception of the children's service, the hospital now has ample room for the patients being handled.

The hospital at Cayes has been furnished with shower baths and latrines in the grounds, one for patients in the hospital and another for the nurses and dispensary patients.

At the Gonaives hospital an independent water supply was completed on July 21.

RURAL CLINICS.—At Jacmel, during July, 12,939 consultations were given in the rural clinic and dispensary service, in addition to 1,623 at the out-patient department of the hospital. This is the largest number of treatments given in this section in a single month of the present fiscal year.

HONDURAS

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION IN HONDURAS.—Doctor Malloy, an expert of the staff of the Rockefeller Foundation, who has had charge of a number of the health departments established by that

institution in Central American countries, is to be stationed in Tegucigalpa to direct the campaign against malaria and its carrier, the mosquito, and against other diseases.

MEXICO

CAMPAIGN FOR CHILD WELFARE.—As part of the active campaign for child welfare begun in Mexico, a corps of voluntary visiting nurses has been created, which will be free to all parents registering their children in the respective offices of the Bureau of Public Health. After being carefully instructed, the women who offer their services for this work will visit homes, watch each child's development, and give the necessary advice for keeping it strong and well, recommending the service of clinics when necessary.

Many pamphlets on child welfare have also been distributed by voluntary workers, while lectures on this subject will be given periodically in all towns. It is also planned to organize groups to visit small villages and hamlets to give instructions to rural mothers.

NICARAGUA

GRADUATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH COURSE.—Dr. Jacinto Pérez, of Nicaragua, received his diploma as doctor of public health from the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University on June 14 where he had been studying on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship. Arrangements are being made for Doctor Pérez to do special work in the preparation of antirabies and smallpox vaccines before his return to Nicaragua.

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOL HYGIENE.—Physicians have recently been appointed as inspectors of school hygiene in the towns of Masaya, Chinandega, Matagalpa, Rivas, Chontales, and Granada.

PARAGUAY

PARAGUAYAN RED CROSS BUILDING.—The Paraguayan Red Cross, which was founded in 1919, began on July 28, 1927, the laying of the foundation of the National Red Cross Building in Asunción on a lot of 2,117 square meters near Caballero Park. As funds in hand are not sufficient to complete the building, a loan of 130,000 pesos is to be floated in 500-peso bonds running for three years. The building, in addition to the offices and other rooms, will have a child-welfare clinic.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN LECTURES.—Dr. Gabriela Valenzuela, a Paraguayan woman physician, recently gave a lecture in Asunción on "Useful knowledge for the woman in the home." Doctor Valenzuela was distinguished as a student in school and in the university, and now as physician is helping to educate her countrywomen in knowledge of the remedies and first aid which are necessary to every housewife.

PERU

UNITED STATES DELEGATES TO SANITARY CONFERENCE.—The following delegates were appointed by the Secretary of State, under authorization of the President, to the Eighth Pan American Sanitary Conference which met at Lima, Peru, on October 12, 1927: Surg. Gen. Hugh S. Cumming, Surg. B. J. Lloyd, and Surg. J. D. Long.

URUGUAY

CHILD WELFARE.—On June 8, 1927, the President of Uruguay appointed Dr. Luis Morquio Uruguayan member of the board of directors of the International American Institute of Child Welfare, located in Montevideo. Doctor Morquio, now head of the school of pediatrics in the university, is regarded as a most eminent child specialist.

A bill for the establishment of an institute of pediatrics and child care as part of the school of pediatrics was presented to the Uruguayan Congress in July, with the indorsement of the Uruguayan Society of Pediatrics.

ANTITUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.—The Uruguayan Antituberculosis League appointed Dr. José Mainginous as delegate to the antituberculosis congress held in Córdoba, Argentina, in October, 1927. The league also sent its leaflets and tables and statistics published in pamphlet form, which it has prepared for the use of the National Public Charity Department of the Government and for the National Council of Hygiene.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.—On July 28, 1927, the Young Men's Christian Association opened its clubhouse in Montevideo, having among its distinguished guests on that occasion the President of the Republic and representatives of Congress, the diplomatic corps, and the National Council of Administration.

VENEZUELA

HONORARY DEGREE CONFERRED.—Information has been received that the University of Puerto Rico recently conferred the honorary degree of doctor of science on Dr. Juan Iturbe, a brilliant young physician of Caracas who has made himself known through his studies of tropical diseases.

DENTAL SOCIETY TO INSTITUTE PRIZE.—At the suggestion of the president of the Dental Association of Caracas this organization has suggested the founding of a prize to be named Florestán Aguilar, in honor of that famous Spanish dentist. To this end the society has invited the various dental associations of Latin America to cooperate in the founding of the prize, which will consist of a diploma, a gold medal, and \$1,000 in gold. This suggestion will be carried for approval to the Third Latin American Dental Congress, which congress will meet in Rio de Janeiro in 1929.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION IN SANTO DOMINGO.—By a presidential decree of March, 1927, diplomatic representation in the Dominican Republic was extended to the Argentine Minister to Cuba, who now is Minister to both countries.

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION FOR AMERICAN PEACE.—The Director General of the Pan American Union recently received a letter from Dr. Enrique Loudet, of Buenos Aires, announcing the establishment in that city of an international cooperative association for American peace.

The BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION takes this opportunity to wish success to the new organization which has pledged itself to American friendship and better understanding, a cause for which the Pan American Union has been working for nearly 40 years, and in the interest of which it stands ever ready to lend aid and support to collaborators.

BRAZIL

CELEBRATION FOR AVIATORS OF THE JAHU.—During the latter part of July, Rio de Janeiro celebrated with enthusiasm the completion of the flight by Brazilian aviators from Porto Praia, Portugal, to Fernando Noronha and on to Brazil. Commander Ribeiro de Barros and Lieutenant Negrão, the successful aviators, received homage from all classes of citizens, who feel a great pride in the conquest of the Atlantic by their countrymen.

CHILE

CHILEAN PRESIDES OVER LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL.—As presiding officer of the Council of the League of Nations, Señor Enrique Villegas, Minister of Chile in Italy, opened the Eighth Assembly of the League of Nations, which met in Geneva last September.

COLOMBIA

COLOMBIA HONORS THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE.—By virtue of Executive Decree No. 1266, of July 23, 1927, the decoration of the Cross of Boyacá, of the first class, with precious stones, was bestowed upon His Excellency Señor Carlos Ibáñez del Campo, President of Chile.

COSTA RICA

SEVENTH AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.—On July 30, 1927, the installation of the members of the organizing committee of the Seventh American Scientific Congress, to be held in San José in 1929, in accordance with a decision of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, took place in that city. All preliminary arrangements will be under the direction of Licenciado don Luis Anderson, who was named president of the commission at its first session. At the same time Don Guillermo Vargas was chosen secretary general and a subcommittee appointed to draw up the regulations for the congress. As yet no definite date has been set for the congress.

CUBA

CUBA GIVEN SEAT ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the Eighth Assembly of the League of Nations last September, Cuba was voted a nonpermanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations. Of the nine nonpermanent Council seats, four are now held by American nations: Canada, Chile, Colombia, and Cuba.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NATIONAL ACADEMIES.—The creation of national academies of history and of arts and letters has been proposed by Señor Martínez Reyna, Secretary of State for the Presidency. This suggestion has received the public indorsement of President Vásquez as being a natural corollary of proposals to build a national theater, a national university, and a national library and museum.

PARAGUAY

NATIVE MUSIC.—A concert of native music played chiefly on native instruments was organized not long ago in Asunción by Nónon Domínguez, who also included in the program the dances known as the *santafé*, the *pericón*, and others. Folk songs and other typical musical compositions were executed on the harp, guitars, the balambau (a single-stringed Indian instrument), the piano, and accordions.

URUGUAY

URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY.—The Eighth Assembly of the League of Nations, meeting in Geneva last September, elected as its president Dr. Alberto Guani, Minister of Uruguay in France, and former Minister of Foreign Affairs of his country. Doctor Guani is the third Latin American to receive this honor, his predecessors being Señor Agustín Edwards, of Chile, and Dr. Cosme de la Torre, of Cuba.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1927

| Subject | Date | Author |
|--|-----------------|--|
| ARGENTINA | | |
| Company formed in the Province of Mendoza to develop the Argentine copper mines..... | 1927 July 20 | C. W. Gray, vice consul at Buenos Aires. |
| Analysis of the 1926 census in Rosario..... | July 27 | Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario. |
| The economic situation in Argentina..... | Aug. 10 | Dana C. Sycks, consul at Buenos Aires. |
| BOLIVIA | | |
| Vital statistics and living conditions in Bolivia..... | July 25 | J. F. McGurk, consul at La Paz. |
| BRAZIL | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of the Pernambuco consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1927. | July 12 | Archer Woodford, consul in charge at Pernambuco. |
| Budget for the State of Bahia for 1926..... | do | Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia. |
| Road building in the State of Bahia..... | June 16 | Do. |
| Review of commerce and industries of Para consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1927. | July 18 | John R. Minter, consul at Para. |
| American capital invested in the Bahia diamond fields..... | July 19 | Howard Donovan. |
| Increased wages for railway employees in State of Bahia..... | July 20 | Do. |
| Review of commerce and industries of Santos consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1927. | do | Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos. |
| Prices of sugar and cotton in Pernambuco for June, 1927..... | July 21 | Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco. |
| Zircon and zirconia in Brazil, exports from 1916 to 1925, inclusive. | July 23 | Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Brazil's import and export trade during 1926..... | July 25 | Do. |
| The Brazilian coffee market..... | July 27 | Do. |
| Brazilian trade in fresh fruits, imports and exports..... | July 28 | Do. |
| Cocoa movement at Bahia during June, 1927..... | July 29 | Archer Woodford. |
| Bahia coffee exports during June, 1927..... | do | Do. |
| Imports at Santos during quarter ended June 30, 1927, as compared with previous quarter. | July 30 | Fred D. Fisher. |
| Radio broadcasting stations in Brazil..... | Aug. 1 | Claude I. Dawson. |
| Brazilian regulations for meat inspection in interstate trade..... | do | Do. |
| Tobacco exports from Bahia during June, 1927..... | Aug. 2 | Archer Woodford. |
| Declared exports from Bahia for July..... | do | Do. |
| State of declared exports, coffee exported and movement of vessels during July, 1927, as compared, with same month of 1926 (Santos). | Aug. 5 | Fred D. Fisher. |
| Amazon Valley rubber market in July, 1927..... | Aug. 13 | John R. Minter. |
| CHILE | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of the Valparaiso district for quarter ended June 30, 1927. | July 14 | Harold M. Deane, consul at Valparaiso. |
| Review of commerce and industries of Punta Arenas, semester ended June 30, 1927. | July 20 | John T. Calvin, vice consul in charge, Punta Arenas. |
| Quarterly report from Antofagasta, ended June 30..... | July 21 | Geo. D. Hopper, consul at Antofagasta. |
| Transition of the Chilean nitrate industry..... | Aug. 10 | Harry Campbell, consul at Iquique. |
| General plan for improvement of Viña del Mar..... | Aug. 16 | Harold M. Deane. |
| COLOMBIA | | |
| Coffee production in Colombia..... | July 28 | Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla. |
| Exports from Buenaventura for July, 1927..... | Aug. 5 | R. Hudson Fetner, vice consul at Buenaventura. |
| Congestion in the port of Buenaventura..... | Aug. 6 | Do. |
| Comparison of imports and exports of first 6 months of 1927, with same period of 1926. | Aug. 11 | Do. |
| The market for lumber..... | Aug. 12 | Do. |
| Market for railway equipment..... | Aug. 14 | Do. |
| Modern tenement houses for Cali..... | Aug. 15 | Do. |
| Sugar production in western Colombia..... | Aug. 22 | Do. |

Reports received to September 15, 1927—Continued

| Subject | Date | Author |
|---|----------------|--|
| COSTA RICA | | |
| Quarterly report of Costa Rican products exported..... | 1927 Aug. 8 | Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San José. |
| July, 1927, report of commerce and industries..... | Aug. 10 | Do. |
| CUBA | | |
| Mineral production in the Antilla consular district during 1926.. | Aug. 12 | Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla. |
| Report on the mineral production of Cuba in 1926..... | do..... | Edward Caffery, consul in charge, at Habana. |
| Commercial aviation in Cuba..... | Aug. 13 | Do. |
| Review of commerce and industries for July, 1927..... | Aug. 19 | Do. |
| ECUADOR | | |
| Report on commerce and industries for June, 1927..... | June 13 | Harold D. Clurn, consul in charge at Guayaquil. |
| Review of commerce and industries, July, 1927..... | Aug. 13 | Do. |
| GUATEMALA | | |
| Report on commerce and industries for July..... | Aug. 9 | Philip Holland, consul gen- eral at Guatemala City. |
| Supplement items in customs tariff..... | Aug. 17 | Do. |
| HONDURAS | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of Ceiba consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1927. | July 30 | Nelson R. Park, consul at Ceiba. |
| Review of the Puerto Cortes district, quarter ended June 30, 1927. | Aug. 3 | Ray Fox, consul at Puerto Cortes. |
| NICARAGUA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of western Nicaragua for July, 1927. | Aug. 3 | Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto. |
| Foreign trade of Nicaragua during 1926..... | Aug. 19 | A. J. McConnico, consul at Bluefields. |
| PANAMA | | |
| July report on commerce and industries—Government bonded warehouses, text in "Gaceta Oficial" of July 16, 1927. | Aug. 13 | H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama. |
| PERU | | |
| Review on commerce and industries for July, 1927, and principal points of message of the President at opening of Congress on July 28, 1927. | Aug. 10 | Geo. A. Makinson, consul at Callao-Lima. |
| SALVADOR | | |
| Report on commerce and industries of Salvador for July, 1927... | Aug. 1 | W. J. McCafferty, consul at San Salvador. |
| URUGUAY | | |
| Decree changing the customs tariff on imported lumber..... | July 26 | C. Carrigan, consul general in charge, Montevideo. |
| VENEZUELA | | |
| Vital statistics and living conditions in the Puerto Cabello con- sular district. | Aug. 6 | George R. Phelan, vice con- sul at Puerto Cabello. |
| Coffee report of Maracaibo for the months of May, June, and July, 1927. | Aug. 25 | Raymond E. Ahearn, vice consul at Maracaibo. |





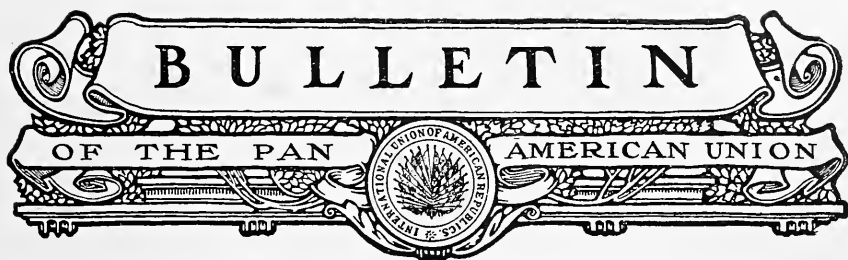
TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|------|
| The New Diplomatic Representative of Chile..... | 1163 |
| The Governing Board of the Pan American Union..... | 1167 |
| Death of Distinguished Guatemalan Diplomat..... | 1169 |
| The Quichua Race in Sculptured Marble..... | 1173 |
| Young Brazilian Scientist Wins Medal..... | 1176 |
| Development of Banking Institutions in Mexico..... | 1181 |
| By José Miguel Bejarano, Secretary, Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States | |
| The Motor Highways of Honduras..... | 1185 |
| Diary of Padre Juan Antonio Rivera..... | 1191 |
| From Cottonseed to Lard in Peru..... | 1200 |
| World Emblems of Religion Increase International Consciousness..... | 1208 |
| By Louise F. Shields. | |
| Colombia as Seen by the Tourist..... | 1212 |
| By H. A. Caracciolo. | |
| Community Progress in Chile..... | 1220 |
| I. Workers' Housing. | |
| II. Bus Service in Santiago. | |
| The Opening of the Pan American Hospital in New York..... | 1226 |
| The Tropical Plant Research Foundation..... | 1228 |
| Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce..... | 1233 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Economic and Financial Affairs..... | 1246 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Colombia—Costa Rica—Honduras—Salvador. | |
| Legislation..... | 1248 |
| Brazil—Chile—Guatemala—Mexico—Nicaragua—Salvador—Venezuela. | |
| International Treaties..... | 1251 |
| Brazil—Pan American Republics—Costa Rica—Spain—Haiti—France—Salvador—Pan American Republics. | |
| Public Instruction and Education..... | 1252 |
| Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela. | |
| Labor..... | 1259 |
| Dominican Republic. | |
| Social Progress..... | 1259 |
| Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Ecuador—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Salvador—Uruguay. | |
| General Notes..... | 1266 |
| Brazil—Chile—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Panama—Paraguay—Salvador—United States—Venezuela. | |
| Subject matter of Consular Reports..... | 1269 |

NOTE.—*Contents of previous issues of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union may be found by consulting the Readers' Guide in your library.*



HIS EXCELLENCY DR. CARLOS DÁVILA
The new Ambassador of Chile in Washington



VOL. LXI

DECEMBER, 1927

No. 12

THE NEW DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE OF CHILE

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HIS Excellency Señor don Carlos Dávila, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile in the United States, was officially received by President Coolidge at the White House on October 6, 1927, thus succeeding to the important post left vacant by the departure from Washington of Dr. Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal.

When presenting his credentials the Ambassador spoke, in part, as follows:

It will be my most welcome duty in the discharge of my mission to pursue the work done by my distinguished predecessors and to devote all my abilities to the endeavor of adding intenseness and effectiveness to the cordial political relations maintained by our countries with invariable loyalty and reciprocal interest since the time when Chile conquered her political independence, which relations, I am sure, will grow in strength to the full extent fervently desired by the Government and people of my country.

I shall make it my special effort to intensify the economic ties which bind our two Republics, between which there are fortunately running considerable streams of intercourse that hold forth a promise of broad and prosperous development: Chile finds deep gratification in the fact that large sums of money and many activities from the United States are now engaged in her territory, surrounded by as many guarantees as they would find in their own country and enjoying the advantages in the way of production that my country offers.

I cherish the hope that in achieving this purpose I shall have the generous cooperation of Your Excellency and of your enlightened associates in the Government of the great Republic.

I trust that Your Excellency will deign again to accept the thankful acknowledgment of the Government and people of Chile for the invaluable service you have done to the cause of continual peace and harmony in accepting the task, offered to your high decision, of settling, as arbitrator, the difficulties resulting from the sole stipulation in the Ancon treaty that was disputed.

Your Excellency has my best wishes for the ever-growing prosperity of the United States of America and your personal happiness.

To these expressive words of the Ambassador the President of the United States made cordial response, in part as follows:

I cordially reciprocate the friendly sentiments which Your Excellency has so well expressed, and I confidently share your expectation that the political relations between our countries will continue in the same friendly path which they have happily followed ever since the first glorious days of Chile's life as an independent nation.

As for the economic ties to which Your Excellency has alluded, it is gratifying to receive this new assurance that the Government of Chile welcomes the enterprises in which the citizens of the United States are so largely interested and affords to those enterprises as great a degree of security in their activities as they would enjoy in this country, for I am convinced, Mr. Ambassador, that only in this way can the systematic development of natural resources, with its consequent stimulus to the commercial intercourse upon which the modern economic structure of the world so largely depends, be carried forward under conditions of real mutual benefit. Permit me, therefore, to assure Your Excellency that in your efforts to foster these commercial relations which you have mentioned you will have the whole-hearted support and cooperation of myself and every member of this Government.

It is extremely agreeable, Mr. Ambassador, to hear from you the expression of appreciation which on behalf of the people and Government of Chile you have formulated with respect to my services as arbitrator in the pending settlement of the Tacna-Arica controversy. It is my sincere hope that a solution may be reached and the question settled for all time in a manner both equitable and acceptable to all concerned.

The new diplomatic representative of the progressive Chilean nation was born in Los Ángeles, in the southern Province of Bío-Bío, September 16, 1887. On the completion of his elementary schooling, he began his study of the liberal arts in the Colegio Inglés, Valparaíso, continuing this preparatory work in the excellent secondary school of the city of Concepción. Thus equipped, he entered the law school of the University of Chile, situated in Santiago, from which in due time he graduated with the corresponding degree.

In 1912 Doctor Dávila became a member of the editorial staff of *El Mercurio*, a Santiago daily, thus exchanging a legal for a journalistic career. Five years later, the management of *La Nación* selected him as editor of this increasingly important organ. And through the editorial columns of this newspaper Doctor Dávila began to direct what has been perhaps the most interesting and fruitful labor in the annals of Chilean journalism.

The establishment and development of *La Nación* are recognized as powerful factors in that gradual evolution toward new methods

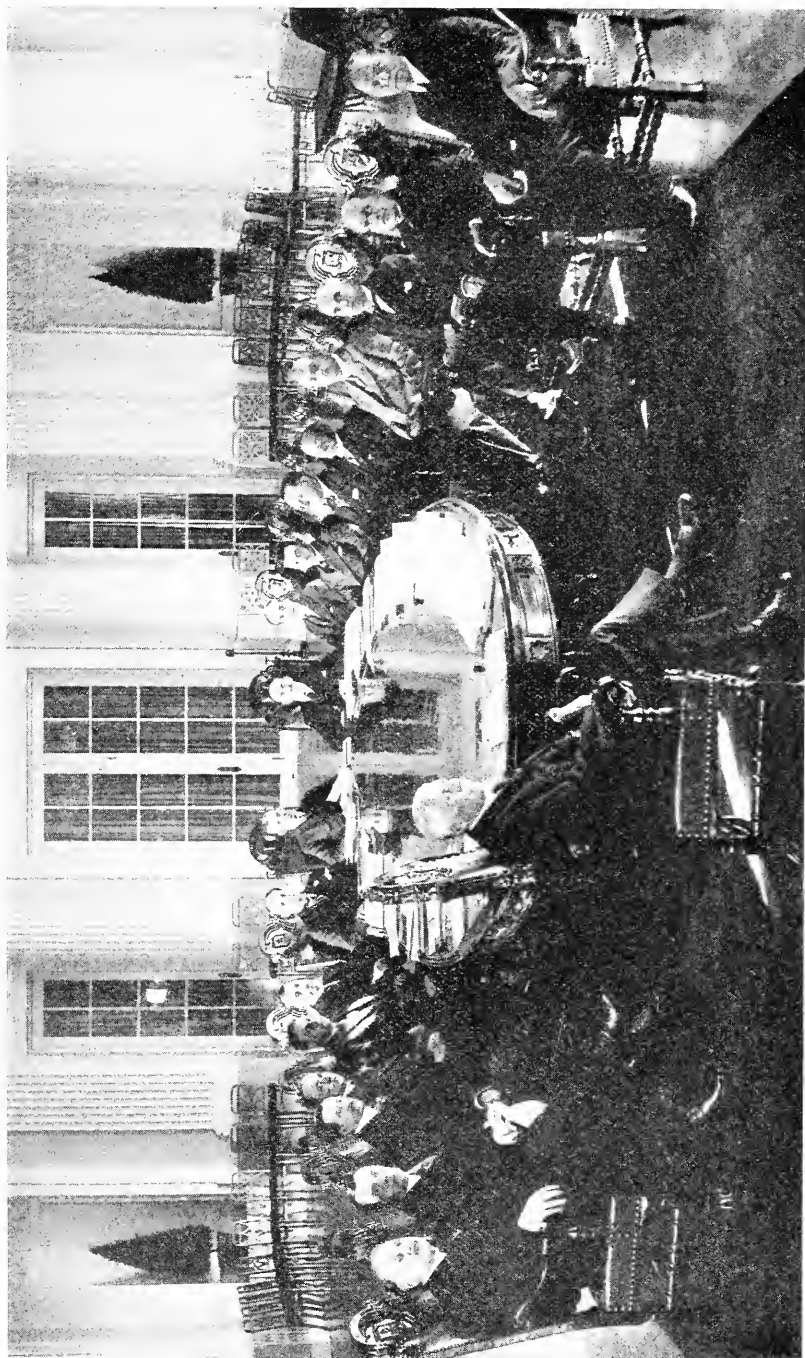
and objectives which has distinguished Chilean journalism in general during the last decade. The rapid growth of this newspaper and its characteristic methods of dealing with public questions and the presentation of news inevitably stimulated other dailies to a constant rivalry of effort, one of the results of which has been a period of extraordinary journalistic progress. *La Nación* has always been characterized by a markedly liberal spirit and by the scientific manner in which it approaches the study of economic and social problems, whether national or foreign; and it was Doctor Dávila who gave this paper a distinctly democratic and popular trend, the effect of which was felt some years later in the political life of the Chilean nation.

Although *La Nación* has never been a propagandist organ, it has nevertheless accomplished a work of cultural and intellectual uplift which has had no small influence on the ideas and trends of its time. It has, moreover, been greatly influential in constraining popular opinion to concern itself with economic questions. The financial and social reforms which in recent years have placed Chile on a firm basis and prepared her productive forces for the economic reconstruction of the nation were, in large part, the result of the energetic campaign waged by Doctor Dávila in the columns of *La Nación*.

Aloof from party politics, the new diplomatic representative of Chile has always enjoyed the respect and consideration of the public at large. It is to be noted, moreover, that the largest number of his admirers are found in industrial and commercial circles and among wage earners and salaried employees.

In May, 1927, the Government offered Doctor Dávila the post of Minister to Great Britain, an honor which he declined. Last August, however, when President Ibáñez expressed his desire of entrusting to him the ambassadorship to the United States, Doctor Dávila accepted, although he was on the eve of embarking for Europe to study conditions there in the execution of a Government mission connected with nitrate propaganda on that continent.

The *Bulletin* of the Pan American Union, on extending a most cordial welcome to this distinguished Chilean publicist and diplomat, can not fail to recall the debt of gratitude which for many years it has owed the important newspaper which Doctor Dávila so brilliantly edited and which has played so vital a rôle in the evolution of his country. At the same time it embraces this opportunity to wish him the fullest measure of success in his high mission and an enjoyable residence in Washington.



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THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

ON Wednesday, November 2, 1927, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union held its first regular session of the fiscal year 1927-1928 in the beautiful headquarters of the Union in Washington.

At this meeting His Excellency Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama, was elected vice chairman of the board for the ensuing year, the Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, being reelected chairman of the board.

A number of important resolutions were adopted by the board, transmitting reports to the Governments, members of the union, for the information of the respective delegates to the Sixth International Conference of American States which will convene at Habana on January 16, 1928.

The accompanying photograph shows the governing board in session. In the center, at the head of the table, is seated the chairman of the governing board, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States. The others present are as follows, reading from left to right: Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón, Ambassador of Argentina; Dr. Sylvino Gurgél do Amaral, Ambassador of Brazil; Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama; Señor don Luis Bográn, Minister of Honduras; Señor don Ángel Morales, Minister of the Dominican Republic; Dr. Francisco Antonio Lima, Minister of Salvador; Dr. Juan V. Ramírez, Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay; Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union and Secretary of the Governing Board; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Señor don George de la Barra, Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia; Dr. Antonio Castro Leal, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico; Dr. Alejandro César, Minister of Nicaragua; Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti, Minister of Venezuela; M. Hannibal Price, Minister of Haiti; Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay; Dr. Hernán Velarde, Ambassador of Peru; and Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia and retiring vice chairman of the governing board.



SEÑOR DON FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ LATOUR

Late Minister of Guatemala in the United States, who died in Washington November 8, 1927

DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED GUATEMALAN DIPLOMAT

TO Pan American circles in Washington and throughout the country the death of the Minister of Guatemala, Dr. Francisco Sánchez Latour, at the Legation in Washington, November 8, came as a distinct shock. One of the most genial and widely known members of the Latin American diplomatic corps, his sudden and untimely death is mourned by a host of friends both within and outside official and diplomatic circles.

Particularly will his loss be felt in the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in which he was an indefatigable worker for closer and better inter-American understanding. There was never any doubt as to where Dr. Sánchez Latour stood in Pan American affairs, and none was ever more ready than he to cooperate in every legitimate movement headed toward the realization of Pan American ideals and aspirations. That these endearing qualities were well recognized by his colleagues is abundantly attested by the action of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union which, in a special meeting on the afternoon of November 9, expressed its affection and grief through the voice of the Secretary of State, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, chairman of the board, and His Excellency the Minister of Panama, Dr. Ricardo Alfaro, vice chairman. The text of Secretary Kellogg's tribute follows:

We have met upon this sad occasion to pay a last but heartfelt tribute to our dear friend and colleague, Francisco Sánchez Latour, whose sudden death on Tuesday morning so deeply moved and shocked us all.

During the many years that he resided in Washington as Secretary of Legation, Chargé d'Affaires and Minister of Guatemala, he not only ably served his Government as a true and loyal citizen but showed himself in every possible way anxious to promote good understanding and closer relations between the Republics of America. Both as a member of the Governing Board and during the period of his service as Vice Chairman he was indefatigable in furthering the purposes of the Pan American Union. Moreover, by his personal charm and kindly nature he endeared himself to countless friends who deeply and sincerely lament his loss. So ably did he combine the functions of his high offices with the duties and privileges of friendship and with zeal for the cause of Pan Americanism that his loss will be thrice felt, since we mourn him as a colleague, a friend, and a coworker.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to the bereaved widow and to other members of the family as well as to the nation which has lost so capable and faithful a servant, and I am certain that I am voicing your sentiments when I submit for your consideration the following resolution:

"The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, assembled in special session to pay tribute to the memory of His Excellency, the Minister of Gua-

temala, Señor Don Francisco Sánchez Latour, representative of Guatemala on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union,

“RESOLVES

“To spread on the Minutes of the Meeting an expression of the profound sorrow of the members of the Board at the death of their distinguished colleague, and to record their deep appreciation of his important services.

“The Chairman of the Board is authorized to communicate to the Government of Guatemala and to the family of the deceased the unanimous expression of condolence of the members of the Governing Board.”

In paying tribute to Señor Sánchez Latour's memory, Doctor Alfaro expressed himself as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen:

The tribute of remembrance and affection which we have come here to-day to render has its roots in the very depths of our hearts. Francisco Sánchez Latour was not only a very distinguished colleague, an outstanding member of the diplomatic corps in Washington, he was also an excellent friend who by his spiritual gifts gained the intimate affection of every one who knew him.

Sánchez Latour was one of those unassuming men who pass through life without giving a first brilliant impression but, as they are better known, give evidence of ever new and greater charm. If we were to try to determine what was the most distinguishing characteristic of our departed colleague, surely we would say it was his gentleness. But his was not that empty gentleness of mediocre personalities. On the contrary, his was an external gentleness behind which were hidden the most vigorous and powerful faculties of the spirit. Gentle was his voice; but whenever we listened to it, it was to hear vigorous thoughts. Gentle were his manners, but they thus served as an interesting contrast to a will and character of steel. Endowed with an exquisite courtesy, a jovial spirit, a splendid generosity, Sánchez Latour was at the same time an indefatigable worker, a valiant and persevering fighter. He was, in the full significance of the word, a model diplomat; his culture, assured on a foundation of careful education; his discretion, perfect; his judgment, faultless; his tact, the finest; his courtesy, that of a gentleman; his patriotism, always evident. And over and above all these superior qualities, that spirit of tolerance, that gift of being able to see the point of view of the other side which well-balanced minds acquire from constant intercourse with men, with races, and with nations, and which will ultimately bring the world to the supreme ideals of universal peace.

Sánchez Latour leaves in the Pan American Union a memory of intelligent and efficacious service. As a member and as Vice Chairman of the Governing Board he was always an enthusiastic supporter of the principles which constitute the best in Pan Americanism; Pan Americanism which affirms the existence of continental interests as the source of continental solidarity, and the juridical equality of the nations as the firm foundation of international relations.

May this tribute of our sorrow be acceptable to our noble friend, who saw death come with the same sweet tranquillity which he showed in his life; respected and esteemed colleague, to whose voice we always listened with interest in our council and whose empty chair bears mute witness to the final departure of a good man, worthy and beloved, who on entering into eternity has bequeathed to us a noble example to imitate and dear memories to cherish.

President Coolidge took an early opportunity to send a message of sympathy to President Chacon of Guatemala, stating that he deeply regretted the death of Señor Sánchez Latour “who so ably served your

Government for many years at this post, and for whom officials of this Government entertain sentiments of the greatest admiration and esteem." The Secretary of State also cabled a message of condolence to Señor Herrarte, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Government officials, members of the diplomatic corps and Pan American circles were among the first to offer condolences to the minister's family. Señor Sánchez Latour not only had many personal friends in Washington but also in many other parts of the country where, as in Virginia and near-by States, he had often been entertained. Dr. Sánchez Latour was one of the few diplomats who attended the famous Gridiron Club dinners. He was also a talented musician, and the recitals given at the Legation under his direction were greatly appreciated in the musical circles of Washington, as were also the Marimba Band concerts given in the Pan American Union, largely through his initiative.

Dr. Sánchez Latour leaves behind him a distinguished record of service. Born in Quezaltenango August 21, 1876, of one of the most eminent families in the liberal political tradition of the country, educated in France and England, serving later in the navy of the latter as an officer, Dr. Sánchez Latour was sent by his Government to Washington in 1908 on special mission connected with the treaty of the preceding year. After his appointment as Chargé d'Affaires in 1910, he became increasingly identified with Pan American affairs. Following the recognition of the Orellana Government in 1922 he was appointed Minister to the United States, his elevation to this important office being, in the words of President Coolidge, "but the reward of your Government for your satisfactory services in the past."

Surviving the minister are his widow, Lillian Hall Davis de Sánchez Latour, and a brother, Delfino Sánchez Latour, Consul General of Guatemala in New York City.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union takes this opportunity of associating itself with the grief-stricken family and the many friends, everywhere, who mourn the untimely passing of this distinguished and loyal advocate of the Pan American spirit and international peace.





"LA VIRGEN INDIA." THE HIGHEST TYPE OF ANDEAN MAIDENHOOD

In this group the sculptor has depicted the flower of Andean womanhood, her grace and beauty, her authentic physiognomy, and the spirit of the Quichua race. The juxtaposition with perhaps the most femininely graceful of the Andean fauna completes this simple but beautiful poem in marble

THE QUICHUA RACE IN SCULPTURED MARBLE

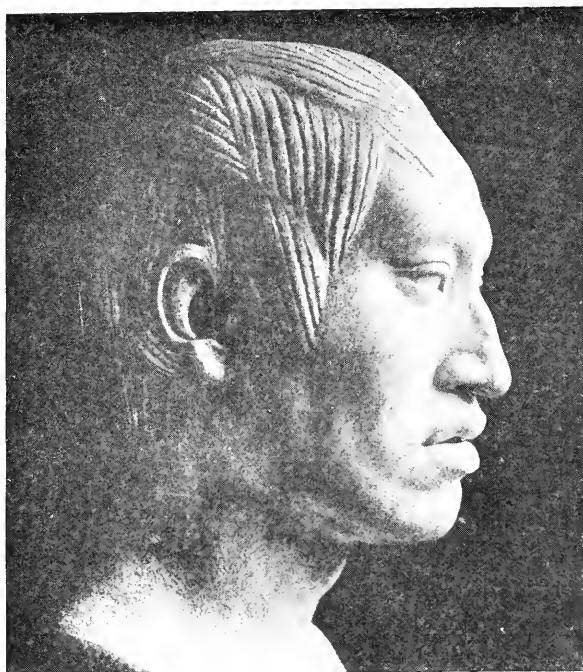
A GREAT deal has been written and declaimed as to the increasing need of a more adequate exchange of students and professors, and of cultural things in general, between the American Republics. Something, it is true, has been accomplished in this direction, but it is lamentably small when compared with what remains to be done if Pan American unity of purpose and friendly understanding are to become established and enduring facts.

In this connection it is rather surprising to note what a considerable part of inter-American cultural interchange is due to the initiative of sculptors and painters, particularly in revealing and interpreting each to the other the natural genius and spirit of the respective peoples.

One of the latest examples of such enlarging and enriching interpretation is the notable group of Bolivian-Peruvian highland types, executed in marble, by the young Spanish artist, Ramón Mateu. Not by any means without reputation in his native Valencia—a reputation later enhanced by several years of work and a number of successful exhibitions in Cuba—Mateu sailed for Peru, a year or so ago, consumed with a great desire to fix in marble and clay the inherent force and beauty, the very soul, itself, of the Quichua race.

This race, simple yet mysterious, humble yet proud, stolid and apathetic in appearance, but in reality possessing the slow, steady energy which will decide the destiny of the countries in which they form the masses, has at last been revealed in the six splendid sculptured types produced by this artist, five of which are reproduced in these pages.

It is to be hoped that these finely conceived and arrestingly sculptured types of a race whose rule and civilization once extended from the Isthmus to Arauco, may find their way before long to the United States, to the great enrichment of our common American inheritance and the enlargement of our inter-American consciousness.



"EL KESHUA" (THE IMPRISONED)

Perhaps the most striking of the three types of manhood, depicted by the sculptor Mateu, commonly found in the Bolivian-Peruvian highland. Together with the immense bitterness of one who has nothing to hope from life, as depicted in this impressive head, there may be discerned the indomitable spirit of the Amerindian, a spirit which in this case, for lack of education or the all too common injustice with which this class of the population is treated, has strayed from the path of rectitude

"AMAUTA," ANOTHER STUDY BY MATEU

This vigorous and altogether admirable head represents the pure-blooded Indian of the sacerdotal type who is also a thinker, a type which still persists in the remote Bolivian-Peruvian highland



A "CHOLA" MAIDEN OF
CUZCO

An arresting and graceful piece of work, depicting the traditional and picturesque type of young womanhood so prevalent in La Paz and in the Bolivian-Peruvian highland, in general



"YUPANQUI," A PERFECT EXAMPLE, BY MATEU, OF THE WAR-LIKE TYPE OF AMER-INDIAN

In this study the sculptor has portrayed the highest type of Amerindian manhood. The broad full forehead, wide nostrils, full lips and firm mouth, the muscular neck, and the proud poise of the head, mark the man born to direct, lead, and rule. Yupanqui is, in short, an admirable example of the great warrior chiefs who, centuries ago, ruled the ancient and powerful civilizations of the Andean highlands.

YOUNG BRAZILIAN AWARDED MEDAL FOR SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVE- MENTS ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

A MOST interesting ceremony took place a few days ago in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, in which Dr. Afranio do Amaral, a distinguished young scientist of Brazil, took a very prominent part, a part which reflects honor not only upon himself but upon the land of his birth and Latin America in general.

The occasion was notable in that it marked the awarding of the John Scott medals, three in number, for outstanding scientific achievements, the recipients this year being Dr. Afranio do Amaral of Brazil, and Dr. Alfred Fabian Hess and Dr. Peyton Rous of the United States. The awards, each of which carries with it an honorarium of a thousand dollars, were conferred by the Board of City Trusts before a notable gathering which included the Ambassador of Brazil, Dr. Gurgél do Amaral, and representatives from the College of Physicians, the Board of City Trusts, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, and the Universities of Princeton and Pennsylvania.

Dr. Afranio do Amaral, whose early work was done with Dr. Vital Brazil, who, it will be remembered, founded the famous snake-venom laboratory at Butantan, near São Paulo, Brazil, has for the last few years been devoting his entire time to research work in substances which counteract the venom of deadly snakes. The Antivenin Institute of America, a division of the Mulford Biological Laboratories, was established largely due to his efforts, and likewise the increasing success which, under his direction, has crowned its labors.

The Ambassador of Brazil, in his most genial vein, made the principal address of the occasion, the text of which follows herewith:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:

The prevailing idea—and certainly a most erroneous one—whenever a diplomatic representative is invited to take part in any ceremonies in honor of one of his compatriots, is that he extends his diplomatic capacity as a sponsor for him. The habit has been so thoroughly established that a reversion of positions might easily take place, to the great embarrassment of the diplomatist, who can not keep pace with the merit of the man honored. This is due in large part to the inborn

feeling of hospitality everywhere, and especially in America, towards a foreign representative as an homage to his own country and to all and every one of his compatriots. Fortunately, however, there are exceptions to this rule, and I know that you feel, ladies and gentlemen, that Dr. Afranio do Amaral has no sponsor and needs no sponsor. If I come here as Ambassador of Brazil, it is only to be present in the hour of glory of Dr. Afranio do Amaral.

I am not here to support him; I am not here to enhance his personality; I am not here to draw attention to him, to his work, or to the results of his work, or to lend to him any light that might come out of my official capacity. I am here to witness the consecration of the merit of a Brazilian gentleman, to gather for



DR. AFRANIO DO AMARAL

The brilliant young Brazilian scientist who was awarded one of the three John Scott medals for outstanding scientific achievements, presented in October by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences

my country and to convey to it the benefits of the renown which, he having acquired for himself, reflects credit on the culture of the Brazilian fatherland.

Ladies and gentlemen, you Americans are the conquerors of progress. In all the immensity of mental and intellectual expansion, you have set the milestones of the civilization of our times. The pinnacle of fame which you have attained has not dulled your energies, and, far from being dormant as a result of success, you are always contriving to better what seems inaccessible to betterment. Your work for the advancement of civilization, your conquest of the discomforts of life, your contribution to your own welfare as well as to the general good of the world, and your strides towards the summit of national glory and universal

altruism are the exaltation of our epoch. We count your deeds nearly every day of our lives. In the field of scientific research you equal all possible parallels. In financial and business knowledge, the methods you have created are the methods adopted wherever progress is in sight.

I would not have needed to emphasize these signal marks of your own series of triumphs and glories were it not for the fact that in rendering your homage to Dr. Afranio do Amaral, you yourselves emphasize with unbounded generosity the merits of a scientist of a foreign land.

Foreign lands have in many instances called upon America to help them. You have thus contributed to straighten situations which they could not themselves correct. You have offered your hands many times to change confusion into order, and with your experience and knowledge you have collaborated with your comrades in science and art in foreign lands. But the superiority of your spirit is such that you did not hesitate to go to a foreign land and bring back to your own the elements which exceptionally you might lack.

This is the case of Dr. Afranio do Amaral, to whom your generosity is paying its tribute of respect and warm friendship. You realized that our tropical climate has brought forward the problem of the immunization of mankind from a devastating enemy. This need has produced in Brazil scientific men who are nowadays the acknowledged standards of perfection in their special fields. The havoc played by venomous reptiles was to a great extent constituting a universal menace. Thousands of lives every year were either imperiled or in many cases destroyed by the terrible scourge. This scourge was not confined only to Brazil and other tropical countries, but it was also present in certain regions of the United States, where the climate proves to be somewhat tropical. You went out from your own house and you knocked at the door of your Brazilian friends and took from them the man who could assist you in the protection of your enormous population against the evil of the insidious reptile.

Smilingly and jokingly sometimes, and at other times speaking gravely, I might apply to this man what is so often applied to all things American: "The best in the world!" It is for that reason, because Dr. Afranio do Amaral is "the best in the world" in his specialty, that the illustrious Harvard University brought him from Brazil to the United States; it is for that reason that you have kept him here; it is for that reason that he founded your Antivenin Institute; it is for that reason that you asked him to go to the Republics of Central America; and it is for that reason that he is consecrated here to-night as a man of accomplishments, as a doer, a winner.

I am proud, ladies and gentlemen, to express these words, and I feel sure that I interpret the sentiments of the Brazilian nation when I tender to you my heartfelt thanks for this testimonial with which you express your admiration, respect, gratitude, and friendship to Dr. Afranio do Amaral. Not only your testimony embodies all these feelings, but it contributes also to the realization, throughout the scientific world, of the fact that culture and the advancement of science in Brazil have already reached such a high level that the United States of America were eager to secure the services of an eminent Brazilian for the betterment of their own American science. This is indeed deeply gratifying to our country and will act as a new link in the solid chain of our old friendship and as a working power for further accomplishments among our men of study and learning.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your courtesies to me in your great city, and, now, let me step back into the quietness of my diplomatic status while you give your undivided attention and praise to your Brazilian guest of to-night.

Dr. Amaral's response to the award made him is singularly revelatory not only of the high ideals he has set before him in the work to

which he is devoting his life, but of the modest spirit which has characterized his every achievement. The text of his response is as follows:

Mr. Vice President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Mr. Representative of the Board of Directors of the City Trusts, Your Excellency the Brazilian Ambassador, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"Since dawn the man had been seated on a stone at the bottom of a ravine. Three peasant women on their way to the vineyards exchanged 'Good day' with him as they passed to their work. At sunset when they returned the watcher was still there, seated on the same stone, his eyes fixed on the same spot. 'A poor innocent,' one whispered to the others, 'pécaire! a poor innocent,' and all three made the sign of the cross. Fabre, the incomparable naturalist, patiently waiting to discover what is instinct and what is reason in insect-life, is to the vintagers an object of supreme commiseration, an imbecile in God's keeping, wherefore they crossed themselves."—R. Gregory.

Nevertheless, it was a copy of Fabre's marvelous book *Souvenirs entomologiques* which accidentally fell into my hands when I was but a youngster that decided my future career. Having become a collector of insects, and other animals for the museum of my native town, I had to go through college and the medical school in order to be received into that temple of science, the Instituto Butantan of São Paulo, Brazil, where I expected to have many opportunities to follow my natural inclination.

I was, of course, aware of the fact that scientific knowledge could never be acquired by prayer and fasting, but by persistent observation and constant inquiry.

Having devoted most of my time to the study of serpents and not having missed the side lights that all of the other branches of Science might throw upon my own field, I suspect that I have come to a point where I do not feel helpless in persevering with my old endeavors.

It appears, however, that it was the unalterable will of Heaven—to use a mythological expression—that fell along my path when about two years ago, Harvard University, my *Alma Mater*, called me back to this country in order to pursue my investigations on snakes and venoms and draft a plan to combat the ever-increasing menace of snake poisoning in the United States and Central America. According to a computation made as completely as possible of the incidence of snake poisoning, there are at least 3,000 cases in this country every year, the State of Pennsylvania alone having contributed over 40 cases this year. The death rate seems to vary from 10 to 15 per cent in the Eastern, Middle Western, and Western States and 25 per cent in the Southeastern States, to 35 per cent in the extreme Southwest.

Evidently, a propitious star has heretofore guided my steps, as not very long ago Dr. P. Willson wrote the following sentences: "It is obvious, then, that such a thing as the serum treatment of snake poisoning, so far as this country is concerned, simply does not exist. Nor is it likely that it ever will. The difficulties in obtaining a sufficiently large supply of venom to render possible the production, on a commercial scale, of an antivenene could only be obviated by breeding large numbers of snakes in captivity, and even with a large and continuous supply of venoms there would still remain to be overcome the difficulties pointed out by McFarland, the severe local reaction and likelihood of infection in the animals used. Having succeeded in overcoming all these difficulties, the value of the serum so prepared even if it could be made polyvalent, i. e., protective against all of the three pit-viper venoms, would be dubious, unless it could be made more potent than Calmette's serum."

Indeed, nothing else than a propitious star could have assisted me in obtaining the help, without which, of course, I could have done nothing, a help that could not be secured anywhere else in the world, of such cooperative institutions as the Mulford Biological Laboratories, the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, the United Fruit Company, the Army Medical Corps, and the zoological societies of New York, Philadelphia, San Diego, and New Orleans, thus enabling me to be in a position to state, as I do now, that Doctor Willson's predictions could not have been any more pessimistic.

Verily, in regard to the first topic of his statement, I think I can affirm, that specific treatment of snake poisoning is already available in this country; as regards the second topic, I may say, we have obtained so large a supply of venoms that we are producing antivenins on a commercial scale, thereby making them accessible to all; in connection with the third topic, it is safe for me to state that the difficulties pointed out by McFarland can be overcome; finally, as to the fourth topic, I am glad to announce that a polyvalent antivenin, that is, a serum potent against the three most dangerous types of snakes in this country, namely the rattler, the copperhead, and the moccasin, has been prepared and made comparatively at least five times as strong as Calmette's serum.

This is the gift that I, as a Brazilian, am leaving for you, my dear American friends, to use in the development of the agricultural sections of your country and also for you to enjoy when in the future you go out, entirely unconcerned with any snakes, on your excursions and week-ends or summer vacations.

Of the international significance of my mission in this country his Excellency, the Brazilian Ambassador, will speak with more authority and elegance than I could.

As a physician and as a scientist, I feel that so far I might say with Wallace: I believe I have acted rightly in steadily following and devoting my life to science. I feel no remorse from having committed any great sin, but have often and often regretted that I have not done more direct good to my fellow creatures.

I thank you.

Before closing, a brief account of the establishment of the medals awarded may be added:

The John Scott medal was established by the bequest of \$4,000 to the city of Philadelphia in the will of John Scott, a chemist of Edinburgh, Scotland, who died in 1816. He specified that the income was to be "laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions, but no one of such premiums to exceed \$20, and along with which shall be given a copper medal with this inscription: 'To the most deserving.' "

By 1919 the \$4,000 had grown to more than \$100,000, and the Board of City Trusts was authorized to increase the premium to \$800 and to select an advisory board competent to make awards for inventions useful to mankind in the advancement of any science or the development of any industry. Subsequently the premium was increased to \$1,000.

DEVELOPMENT OF BANK- ING INSTITUTIONS IN MEXICO¹

By JOSE MIGUEL BEJARANO

Secretary, Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States

IN other parts of the world banks were established earlier than in Mexico. . . . Charles III, King of Spain, was responsible for a bank established in Mexico during the second half of the eighteenth century. It was called Banco de Avío de Minas. This bank loaned money to mines and paid interest on deposits. Its action was rather limited, and at the end of the War of Independence it faded away.

The first real bank was established in Mexico in 1864. It was the branch of an English bank which opened for business in Mexico City when the capital of Mexico was in possession of the French Army supporting Emperor Maximilian of Austria. This bank was opened under the auspices of the Commercial Code of May 16, 1854; its name was Bank of London, Mexico and South America, William Newbold being its first manager. When the Empire collapsed and the Republican form of government was again implanted in Mexico, the bank continued doing business.

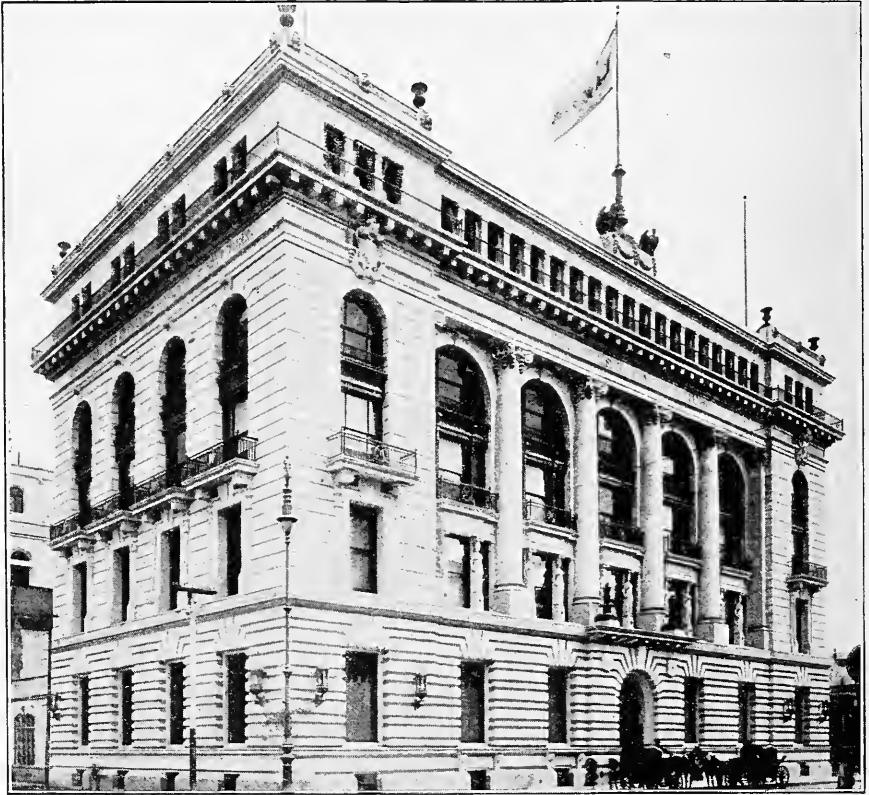
Mexico must have been a bankers' paradise at that time, as there were no laws requiring the publication of balances or reports, providing official inspection or limiting operations. The Bank of London, Mexico and South America, responsible only to its directors and customers and very ably managed, steadily increased its credit and strengthened its position. It is really the foundation upon which banking in Mexico afterward developed.

On August 16, 1881, the Banco Nacional Mexicano was organized as per contract signed between the Mexican Government and a French banker. The capital was 20,000,000 pesos, the bank having authority to issue notes without limitation provided a reserve of 33 per cent was kept. These notes were legal tender, their acceptance being voluntary on the part of the public and compulsory on the part of government offices, which were forbidden to receive bills from any other bank which might thereafter be established. The duration of the charter of the Mexican National Bank was 30 years.

¹ From *Mexico*, New York, October, 1927.

On November 16 of the same year, an old institution, the Monte de Piedad (something like a Provident Loan Association) was authorized to issue paper currency, but the privilege was discontinued after one year of continued difficulties.

A Mercantile, Agricultural & Mortgage Bank was organized in April, 1882, with a capital of 3,000,000 pesos and with issuing privileges for three times as much. Under similar conditions the Employes'



THE BANK OF MEXICO, MEXICO CITY

Bank was established in the middle of 1883 with a capital of 500,000 pesos and a 30-year concession.

Three years later the Employes' Bank was transformed into the Commercial Bank, which had a charter authorizing discounts, drafts, loans on merchandise in storage, and the issuance of trust receipts. Its issue of notes was limited to double the amount of cash on hand.

An economic crisis forced the Mercantile, Agricultural & Mortgage Bank and the Mexican National Bank to consolidate, the new institution, the National Bank of Mexico, being still in existence. The

capital was 20,000,000 pesos, 40 per cent of which was paid in. The duration of the concession was 50 years. The National Bank of Mexico, whose capital was increased to 32,000,000 pesos, was the most important banking institution in Mexico up to the time that the Banco de Mexico, S. A. (State Bank) was created in 1925.

The Bank of London, Mexico & South America, whose charter was threatened with cancellation, acquired the Employes' Bank, and in 1889 increased its capital to 1,000,000 pesos, obtained a concession for 30 years, and changed its name to the Bank of London & Mexico.

Several small banks were created in Mexico, particularly in the State of Chihuahua, before the banking law of 1897, such as the Santa Eulalia Bank, the Chihuahua Mining Bank, and the Chihuahua Commercial Bank. In 1889 two banks were created in Yucatan; the Bank of Durango was established in 1890; and the Banks of Nuevo León and Zacatecas opened for business in December, 1891.

The banking law of 1897 divided the banks in Mexico into three classes: (1) Banks of issue, (2) mortgage banks, and (3) Bancos refaccionarios (auxiliary or promotion banks designed to encourage mining, agriculture, and industrial enterprises).

In 1910, under this law, the National Bank of Mexico with 32,000,000 pesos capital and an issue of about 46,000,000 pesos, and the Bank of London & Mexico with a capital of 21,500,000 pesos and an issue of a little over 16,000,000 pesos, were the leading banking institutions of the country. In addition, more than 20 State banks of issue were functioning, as well as 1 large mortgage bank and about half a dozen "refaccionario" banks.

The revolution of 1910 had a disastrous effect on all the financial institutions in Mexico. The National Bank had deposits amounting to 45,000,000 pesos in 1910, while its deposits in 1914 were only about 19,000,000 pesos. In 1913 the Bank of London & Mexico took 5,000,000 pesos from its reserves, and in 1914 2,500,000, to offset losses.

The coup de grâce was given the banks in 1913: their issue was more than doubled and their realizable assets greatly diminished.

The first steps taken by the revolutionary Government in connection with the reorganization of the banks were the decrees issued by Carranza late in 1915, when Rafael Nieto was secretary of the treasury. The banks were forced to adjust themselves to the terms of the concessions under which they were originally created, the result being that with the exception of the charters of the Banco Nacional de México and the Banco de Londres y Mexico, those of nearly all the other banks were declared rescinded. It was during this time that the country was flooded with fiat money issued by practically every revolutionary leader.

Article 28 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 provided for the creation of a State bank with exclusive privileges of issue. The bank had already commenced to function with a temporary charter under the name of the Monetary Commission, when on August 28, 1925, a law embodying the organization of the Banco de México, S. A., was enacted, the bank being inaugurated on September 1 of the same year with a capital of 100,000,000 pesos.

Arrangements have been made with the private banks still in existence whereby they may continue operations under certain conditions, and a few of these institutions, particularly the National Bank of Mexico, are doing business in a very successful manner.

Although not a bank of issue, a bank was established in Mexico last year which is called upon to play a very important rôle in the reconstruction of the country. This is the National Bank of Agricultural Credit, which has already had exceedingly encouraging results from its activities.

In 1926 the Mexican State bank, Banco de México, S. A., handled gold, silver, and foreign currencies amounting to about six and one-half billion pesos. It has 25 branches scattered all over the country, which branches had a monetary movement of more than 3,000,000,000 pesos in 1926. This means currency transactions totaling nearly 10,000,000,000 pesos. Besides its branches, the Banco de México has more than 600 local agents throughout the Republic of Mexico and correspondents in practically every important city in the world. Its correspondents in New York are the Equitable Trust Co., the National City Bank, and the Federation Bank.

Possessing an excellent board of directors and a very able personnel the bank is managed by a financier with whom bankers and merchants in New York are quite familiar. This director general is Alberto Mascareñas, whose father founded the Bank of Sonora, Mexico. Señor Mascareñas, after being connected with that bank for 13 years, was Mexican minister to England and subsequently Mexican financial agent and Mexican consul general in New York in 1923 and 1924. The Bank of Mexico has acquired as its home the Mutual Life Insurance Building, one of the largest and most impressive modern structures in the City of Mexico.



THE MOTOR HIGHWAYS OF HONDURAS¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

HONDURAS is the second largest Republic in Central America, with a population of 680,000 and an area of 46,250 square miles (119,787.5 square kilometers).

The development of a modern transportation system has been impeded by the same obstacles met in other countries of Latin America. Honduras is very mountainous, and though the mountains are not high the cost of constructing highways and railroads is great.

The Ulua River, which is connected with Lake Yojoa by the Rio Blanco, is navigable by boats of 20 feet draft. Several other rivers on the Atlantic coast are also navigable for short distances. The short Pacific coast, however, has no navigable rivers and no railroads. The Atlantic coast, where the great banana crops are grown, has about 1,225 kilometers of railway, but no line penetrates farther inland than Potrerillos, 96 kilometers from the coast.

The highways of Honduras, therefore, are at present of relatively greater importance to the State than are those of other Latin American countries, since they are the principal traffic routes to the interior and from coast to coast. According to some authorities, however, the future development of the State depends more on the extension of the railroads than on highway construction. As Honduras is in the main a sparsely settled pastoral and agricultural country, the products that could be exported—with the exception of minerals—need low freight rates and could not be transported at a profit for any distance over automobile roads. Minerals, on the contrary, could be so handled, and it is possible that roads built through the mining districts would encourage the opening of new mines.

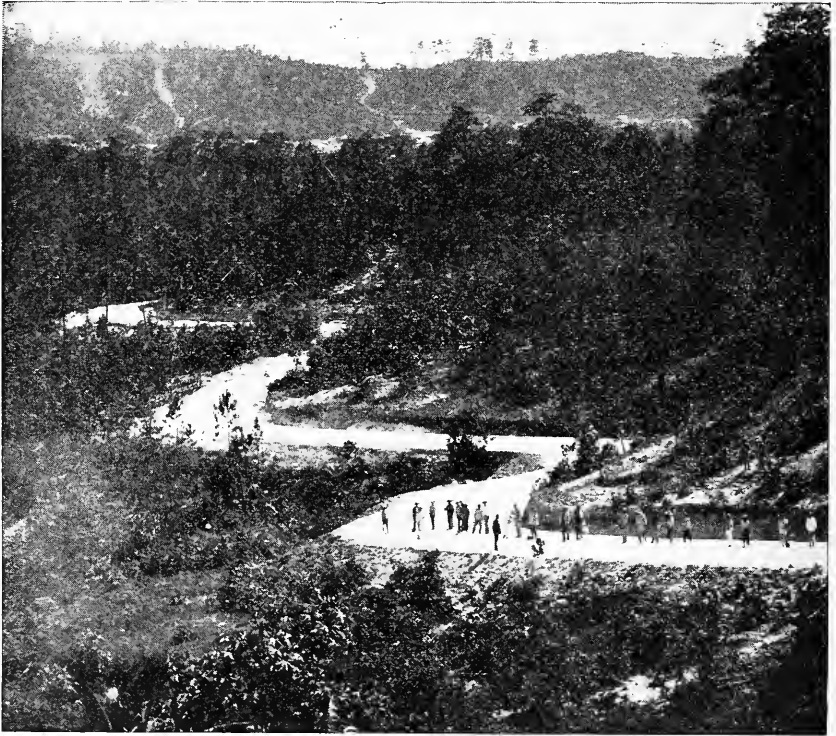
HIGHWAY SYSTEM

The intercoastal route for freight and passenger traffic is by automobile from San Lorenzo on the Pacific coast through Tegucigalpa to Lake Yojoa, by motor launch traversing the lake, by automobile from the lake to Potrerillos, and by rail from that point to the Atlantic coast.

From Tegucigalpa two other long roads, linking the Departments of Olancho and El Paraíso with the two oceans, are under construction. Another project, called the "Carretera de Quimistán," on

¹ From *Modern Honduras*, San Jose, Calif., U. S. A

which work was begun in March, 1922, will connect Ocotepeque, on the border of El Salvador, and the Departments of Cortés, Santa Rosa, and Santa Bárbara with the Atlantic coast. This road will make accessible a large territory through which the only means of transportation has been by muleback. According to figures published by the United States Department of Commerce, in 1925 there were in Honduras 130 kilometers of highway passable all the year round; 110 kilometers were under construction; 552 kilometers are



A SECTION OF HIGHWAY BETWEEN TEGUCIGALPA, CAPITAL OF HONDURAS, AND THE SOUTHERN COAST OF THE REPUBLIC

This view gives an idea of the mountainous terrain which most Honduran roads must traverse

projected; and 185 kilometers passable in the dry season only. At the present time we may consider these figures too low, the actual status of the highways of Honduras being as follows: Passable at all times, 315 kilometers; under construction, 302 kilometers; projected, 450 kilometers; and passable in the dry season only, 300 kilometers.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The roads of Honduras are classified as follows: (a) Highways, *caminos carreteros*, macadamized, 6 meters wide, constructed by the Department of Public Works or by private parties under concession

or contract; (b) bridle roads, *caminos de herradura*, natural dirt roads, 3 meters wide, suitable for beasts of burden, constructed by the Department of Public Works but maintained by the municipalities; (c) rural pack trails, *caminos rurales*, crude paths too poor to be called roads, built and maintained by the municipalities under the supervision of the Department of Public Works.

Construction work on the new roads is well done. An example of the methods used is found in the section of the intercoastal highway between Siguatepeque and Lake Yojoa. This road was macadamized to a width of 6 meters, with maximum grades of 10 per cent. Where the road runs along mountain sides, stone retaining walls were built as a protection against landslides. In one section, where the road passed along the side of the same mountain at four different levels,



ROAD-BUILDING IN HONDURAS

one and the same landslide destroyed the road in four different places. The old line here was abandoned and a new route cut through solid rock. Near Yojoa 4 kilometers of the road passes through a swamp. A corduroy road was first built, and this served as a temporary route for through traffic and for the transportation of materials for the permanent road. A deep ditch revetted with stone was dug along each side of the road, covered culverts of large stones were built at intervals of 3 meters, and a layer of broken quartz 30 centimeters deep was spread on top of the logs which formed the surface of the corduroy road.

The cost of construction of roads suitable for automobiles, including macadamization and stone bridges, in 1921 was 12,925 pesos the kilometer, or \$10,400 gold per mile; roads not macadamized, with

wooden bridges, cost 6,462 pesos a kilometer, or \$5,400 gold per mile; and the bridle paths, or *caminos de herradura*, cost 2,983 pesos the kilometer, or \$2,400 gold per mile. The cost of maintenance of the highways was 696 pesos the kilometer, or \$560 gold per mile; and of the bridle roads 55 pesos the kilometer, or \$44.50 gold per mile. No later figures are available on construction costs, but it is probable that the cost of the work on the intercoastal highway described above was much higher, because of the fact that this road is the most important in Honduras and because the difficulties of construction were even greater than ordinary.

Very little machinery is used in road construction in Honduras. The Government owns four or five old steam rollers, but they have not been kept in use. All dirt is moved by hand. Material for macadam is generally available near the roads, and the work is done by native peons. Those employed on the intercoastal highway in 1922 were paid from 50 to 75 centavos silver, or \$0.25 to \$0.37½ gold, per day.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

For purposes of administration the roads are divided into three classes: National roads, or *Caminos Nacionales*; departmental roads; and municipal roads. The Department of Public Works is responsible for the first two classes and supervises the administration of the last named. Roads built by contract are supervised by Government inspectors, usually engineers from the engineering office of the Department of Public Works. Roads constructed under concession are inspected by a commission when completed and accepted if they have been built according to the terms of the concession. Those built by the Department of Public Works are under the charge of engineers of that department with the title of inspectors. Under these are sectional inspectors, foremen, and laborers.

The principal source of revenue for the construction and maintenance of roads are a tax on imports by weight, called *Peaje* or tolls, direct taxes, mining taxes, income from concessions, and fines paid by soldiers. No road taxes are levied on abutting property. Direct road taxes are levied on capitalists, including business houses, who are divided into six classes according to the amount of capital assessed and who pay taxes as shown in the following statement:

| | Gold yearly |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 100,000 to 200,000 pesos..... | \$37. 50 |
| 50,000 to 100,000 pesos..... | 20. 00 |
| 20,000 to 50,000 pesos..... | 10. 00 |
| 10,000 to 20,000 pesos..... | 5. 00 |
| 5,000 to 10,000 pesos..... | 2. 50 |
| 500 to 5,000 pesos..... | 2. 00 |

On amounts exceeding 200,000 pesos, the tax is \$37.50 gold, plus 50 cents gold for each additional 10,000 pesos of capital. A project

providing for a revision of the road law has been elaborated by the Permanent Commission of the National Congress.

The total receipts from all sources in the fiscal year of 1924-25 were 302,424.18 pesos, and the expenditures were 298,850.15 pesos.

These taxes are collected by chiefs of police of municipalities. Fifteen per cent is kept by the municipalities to be used on "caminos de herradura" and "caminos rurales," and 85 per cent goes to the treasurer of departmental roads to be expended on roads of all types, including railroads in the municipality.

Direct road taxes must be paid by laborers, who must contribute four days of labor each year, with the privilege of hiring a substitute or paying in cash the current cost of four days' labor. This labor or tax is usually expended on the bridle paths and pack trails but, if the Executive desires, it can be used on highways.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

There is no regularly organized good-roads movement in Honduras. The purchasing power of the population is low as evidenced by a report made in 1922, which stated that there are in the vicinity of Tegucigalpa not more than 1,000 persons who could purchase automobiles. During 1920 and 1921 agitation for a modern highway in the western part of the country was very strong, fostered especially by the motorists of San Pedro Sula, who had to be content with 10 or 12 miles in the vicinity of the city, and the backers of the Santa Rosa water system, who had no means of transportation for the machinery necessary for their new plant. On January 12, 1922, representatives of the most important municipalities in the Department of Santa Bárbara and Copán met at Quimistán to discuss the opening of a new highway. It was decided to ask the Government to advance funds for the enterprise, and the president of the Junta de Aguas, or Water Board, of Santa Rosa, which had at its disposal a large sum for the construction of a new water system in that city, guaranteed a portion of that sum for work on the road. The beginning of the work on the Carretera of Quimistán was the direct result.

During 1923 the movement was checked, but Honduras was represented at the conference of the Pan American Highway Commission by Señor Manuel A. Zelaya, of Tegucigalpa, who built several difficult sections of the intercoastal highway.

Late in 1926 the Government of Honduras entered into an agreement with the New York brokerage firm of H. C. Burt & Co., in combination with Maj. E. A. Burke, to build a macadam highway from Tegucigalpa northeast to Juticalpa, a distance of about 120 miles. For this purpose the Government has issued bonds to the

amount of \$500,000 gold, which have been taken privately by the above-mentioned firm. According to the agreement, the Government will levy a road tax for the retirement of the bonds.

The work is to be carried through on a monthly basis, and the engineer in charge of construction is to report monthly whether or not roadwork to the value of \$46,000 gold has been completed. If such has been the case, the New York interests will advance the succeeding monthly installment.

It is planned to begin soon, and to complete it within 10 months.

If the construction of this roadway is successful, it is planned to issue another \$2,000,000 gold, under which the work will require 20 months at \$100,000 gold monthly. The roads contemplated under such an issue would cover the routes from San Pedro Sula (on the Honduras National Railway) southwest toward Santa Bárbara, with a branch to Santa Rosa de Copán in the Department of Copán. That roadway, together with one from Tegucigalpa to Yuscarán, is figured to absorb one-half of the bond issue. The other roadway, from Potrerillos to Comayagua, will consume the remainder in betterments to the existing highway. It should be noted that these additional road projects are contingent on the successful outcome of the arrangement for the Tegucigalpa-Juticalpa route. This last route, the Carretera de Olancho, will open to development the rich lands and rich mines of a large portion of northeastern Honduras.



DIARY OF PADRE JUAN ANTONIO RIVERA¹ ∴ ∴

COVERING THE YEARS 1676 TO 1696, DURING
WHICH TIME THE AUTHOR WAS CHAPLAIN OF THE
HOSPITAL DE JESÚS NAZARENO, MEXICO CITY

THE original of this curious document is to-day in the Library of the National University. Don Carlos María Bustamante unearthed it and published it in *El Museo Mexicano*, a weekly magazine popular in Mexico in the early forties. In this first English translation the work, which in the Spanish original is of great length, has been greatly abridged.

For an intimate glimpse into the life of a nation at any period of its development, no more illuminating document can be found than the one which follows. Written in the late seventeenth century within the walls of a hospital in active service to-day, and coinciding with the last 20 years in the life of Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz, this quaint account serves to emphasize the essential "oneness" of humanity in the processes of evolution. Then as now, earthquake, fire, and flood laid waste; garrisons revolted, brigands and pirates took prisoners for ransom; bakers and students went on strike; cornerstones were laid; conferences, banquets, balls, and parades were frequent; the weather, price of paper, calendar reform and immigration were, in turn, burning questions; roads were opened, canals dredged, and bridges built; and even prohibition and the bootlegger had their counterparts.

But the Reverend Padre must tell the story in his own inimitable way:

1676

January 3.—Word is received from Guatemala that in the city of Trujillo in Peru sixty nuns became possessed of the Devil, the Abbess only remaining sane. The Bishop exorcised them, and immediately afterward he died. Also that there are many dead and many sad happenings in that city, and a number of enemy ships in the Straits of Magellan.

May 8.—His Excellency, the Archbishop-Viceroy (Don Fr. Payo Enríquez de Rivera) went to see the quicksilver being poured near La Merced; and it turned out very well, because the ovens were in good condition.

August 1.—The road to Guadalupe was opened.

August 25.—Tickets having been given out to a masquerade in celebration of the elevation of Carlos II to the throne, (which act will take place on November 25th next) two hundred and fifty gentlemen turned out in costly costumes, finer than which have never been seen in all the time since Mexico was conquered. They passed through Calle de San Bernardo at eight of the morning.

¹ The *Mexican Magazine*, January, to June, 1927, Mexico City.

1677

January 15.—In the church of San Augustine, a great meeting this day of all the professors of architecture to choose a plan for the new church, and it was decided that each professor should submit his own design. The Archbishop-Viceroy (himself an Augustinian) was at the meeting.

January 18.—A Peruvian gentleman has made a present to the sanctuary at Guadalupe of a candlestick two and a half varas² high, and three hundred pesos.

May 1.—The church of Santa María was dedicated and Bishop Escañuela led the procession.

May 23.—Today died Don Andrés Casoval, founder of the Jesuit College of San Andrés. He gave more than two million pesos for pious works. He was buried in the Profesa convent. He left one hundred thousand pesos in reales, fifty thousand pesos for finishing the Convent of Santa Isabel and thirty thousand to be distributed in the church of San Francisco. The Real Audencia was present at the funeral.

October 10.—The Jubilee of the Holy Year is proclaimed.

December 3.—Petronilla de las Casas, niece of San Felipe de Jesús,³ died today in this hospital. The Archbishop ordered that she be buried by the clergy in the Cathedral in the chapel dedicated to her uncle. A great number of the clergy and a company of the Palace Guard and the family of the Archbishop-Viceroy accompanied the body.

1678

January 28.—The Señor Bishop Montecoso of Oaxaca is dead. He is famous for having built a fountain, bringing water from Mount Alban.

March 8.—Forty galley slaves left today for Manila. The Bishop de Cibú left for Acapulco to accompany them, but did not embark. "Yes, I am going," he said. But the order was given that he should pass no further than Taxco, under pain of a fine of five hundred pesos to be paid to the Alcalde.

March 20.—An Auto de Fé was held by the Inquisition, and it was at three o'clock of the morning. There were fourteen convicts, one a relapsed (relajado) priest to be burned alive; a Jewish youth with a San Benito⁴; two for having heard confessions, not being ordained, and one of them had also said Mass; and six who had married twice. The Viceroy and the Audiencia were present in secret. The ceremony was over at half past three in the afternoon.

March 22.—Seven of the convicts sentenced by the Inquisition were flogged. In this month there was a great earthquake in Cuba which destroyed the city; and during this time twenty hostile French ships were in sight.

May 1.—At ten o'clock this night there was an earthquake in Mexico. It lasted for the time of six Creeds (por espacio de seis credos).

July.—In this month Campeche was taken by French pirates, who numbered five hundred men. They sacked and burned the place; the garrison had only seven men; they took away a boat and two frigates and all the women. The King's money escaped capture, for it was hidden in a well.

September.—In this month León, the silversmith, was put to the torment, in order to gain information concerning a murder, and he did not confess.

October 26.—The Archbishop-Viceroy went to congratulate Don Nicolás del Puerto, who has just received the mitre of Oaxaca. He was an Indian of that

² A vara is 2.78 feet.

³ Mexican protomartyr, crucified at Nagasaki, in 1597. His beatification took place 30 years later and was celebrated in Mexico with great pomp. Tradition says that the mother of the saint was present at the ceremonies.

⁴ A penitential garment worn by those who had made full confession and were "reconciled" to the Holy Inquisition.

parish who was reprimanded by the Synod; and when leaving he arrived at the crest of San Juan del Rey and looked back at Oaxaca and shook the dust of the place off his feet and swore that he would not return until he was made a Bishop, as has come to pass. He is a man of great learning and an excellent Bishop. The Bishop of Chiapas went to visit him at Oaxaca, and the Audencia sent for him to return to his place.

December 8.—The Archbishop-Viceroy placed the first stone for the church of Santa Teresa La Nueva.

1679

June 1.—The procession of Corpus Christi went forth from the Cathedral. The same afternoon the Archbishop-Viceroy ordered the arrest of Manuel de Vergara, because he had absented himself from the procession.

August.—A certain Cervantes having slandered the Chamberlains of the Government, the Archbishop-Viceroy had him sent to prison and he was put into the stocks for half a day.

September 29.—Today went forth twenty-eight wagons with soldiers to reconquer New Mexico and the Archbishop-Viceroy went to see them set out from Guadalupe.

December 23.—The Archbishop made a visit to the prison, where there are two hundred and fifty prisoners, and afterwards went to the mint to see the new doubloons being coined.

1680

September.—In this month there arrived the new Viceroy, the Marqués de la Laguna. The Bishop of Puebla, Don Manuel Fernández de Santa Cruz, is made Archbishop of Mexico, his predecessor having resigned both the Archbishopric and the Viceregency. The Archbishop-Viceroy made a present to the new Viceroy of ten thousand pesos.

1682

March 19.—A horrible earthquake in Mexico. It lasted for about six Credos, and began at three o'clock in the afternoon.

April.—In this month the City of Campeche was burned.

July 1.—A mulatto was flogged, and on the scaffold they cut off his ears, for complicity in the theft of a lamp.

August 22.—In this month enemies came into Tampico, and caused great consternation.

1683

January 13.—Today died Diego del Castillo, the silver merchant. He built two churches, that at Churubusco and that of Santa Isabel. He left three hundred thousand pesos. He was buried in Churubusco. One hundred of the clergy were present, and four pesos were paid to each one of them.

May 21.—There came three couriers from Veracruz and they advised us that filibusters have entered into that city. At three o'clock a mandate was published ordering that within two hours all those able to bear arms should assemble. A council of war was held at the palace and it was ordered that the company of cavalry commanded by Urrutia be gotten ready and that twelve other companies be formed of infantry. This very day the oidores, Don Martín Solís and Don Frutos left the city to raise men to go to Veracruz; they set out with fifty men. The Viceroy named the Conde de Santiago Field Marshal.

May 23.—A messenger from the commander of the enemy today came before the Viceroy; and he demanded one hundred and fifty thousand pesos as ransom for the people held as prisoners at Veracruz. It was then ordered that all the men who had been gathered together should present themselves at the palace at three o'clock this afternoon. Captains were appointed to command the negroes and the mulattos.

May 24.—This was a day of great confusion in Mexico. The shops were closed; and those which did remain open were attended by women; the men are all in hiding to escape being armed and sent to Veraeruz. This day at five o'clock in the afternoon eight companies of soldiers belonging to the Conde de Santiago left the city with the Mariscal de Castillo at their head; also the treasurer of the mint, Domingo de Cantabranca; and finally the companies of negroes and mulattos in four great wagons. There were many soldiers, about two thousand men. They all passed in front of the palace, where the Viceroy stood on the balcony, under an umbrella.

May 25.—Came a letter from the Bishop of Puebla saying that the gentlemen of the fleet had arrived in Tepeaca; and all Mexico is greatly disturbed at the news. In the afternoon there came word from Veracruz saying that the enemy is still in possession.

May 26.—Another letter from Veracruz telling us that the enemy has retired, taking with them all the money there was in the city and that the rich men of the place have been left on Sacrificios Island waiting to be ransomed.

May 28.—Word comes that the enemy has left in Veracruz not one real, having sacked all the most important houses, and that they have left behind four men to receive the ransom that has been demanded.

May 30.—News from Veracruz that the enemy insists on receiving the ransom money. Lorencillo⁵ has quarrelled with the general; and Lorencillo has told the Viceroy that he will return part of what was stolen under certain conditions.

June 17.—The feast of Corpus. Ten altars were erected in the path of the procession. A great many Gachupines,⁶ who have arrived with the fleet, attended. Came news from Gozacoaleco saying that the pirates who robbed and pillaged at Veraeruz are now demanding sixty thousand pesos for the return of the negroes which they have stolen from the market place.

July 14.—Today there was baptized in the Cathedral a son of the Viceroy and the Archbishop baptized him in the font of San Felipe de Jesús. The Real Audiencia attended; the troops paraded and there was great rejoicing. Father Juan de la Concepción, a lay brother of San Agustín whom the Viceroy brought with him from Spain, was godfather. The Conde de Santiago came on horseback. Twelve sets of fire-works were set off in celebration of the baptism; there was a banquet in the palace and the Real Audiencia and the Tribunals were invited.

July 17.—At three o'clock this afternoon the Viceroy left for Veraeruz passing through the Calle del Relox, accompanied by the Real Audiencia, and went to sleep at San Juan Teotihuacán.

August.—A command has come from the King ordering the fleet to leave Veraeruz, because France has declared war. Also news that the King is ill with the ague. Came word from the Californias that the Indians have received the mission kindly.

August 16.—We hear from Veraeruz that the Viceroy, Count de la Laguna, in accord with the councillor, has ordered that the governor be beheaded, because he permitted the pirates to enter. The sentence was appealed and he was sent to Spain, a prisoner.

September 8.—The fleet sailed out of Veraeruz, but in twenty-four hours they returned because of a storm at sea.

1684

June.—This month there was a bull-fight and games in the Plaza of the Holy Trinity, in celebration of the feast of Santa Cruz.

⁵ Lorenzo Jacome, a famous pirate, known as Lorencillo. In May 1683 he sacked and pillaged Veraeruz, and sailed away on June 1 after having captured a large treasure. The fleet that was sent against the pirates arrived on the spot just in time to see Lorencillo sailing away over the horizon.

⁶ A nickname for Spaniards.

July 12.—Today they hanged Antonio Benavides (*alias* El Tapado) who has been masquerading as a Visitador of the Realm. They cut off his head and took it to Puebla, and they nailed one of his hands to the gallows.

July 14.—We received word that Lorencillo⁷ has captured a vessel that was on its way to Campeche.

August 19.—Today there was published a ballad in honour of El Tapado (who was hanged on July 12); and they sold six reams.

September 1.—We hear that Lorencillo is at Cabo-Corrientes with one hundred and twenty boats and four thousand men, waiting for reinforcements before attacking the fleet.

December 1.—About the time of evening prayers there blew over Mexico a sort of powder of lime or saltpetre, which made every one sneeze, and lasted until eight in the evening, and the church-bells tolled for general prayers. It is said to have been tequesquite (mineral salt) from the lake.

1685

February 11.—It was reported that some Spaniards on board Lorencillo's ship had mutinied and murdered him. This report later proved false.

June 3.—Although it was raining, the Señor Archbishop Seijas laid the cornerstone of the church of San Bernardo.

June 2.—At half past three this morning a terrible earthquake; it lasted about three Credos. The church bells were rung.

July 6.—There is rejoicing in Mexico over the safe arrival at Acapulco of the boat from Peru, loaded with quicksilver. It brought three thousand quintals.

July 8.—Word comes that four hundred pirates have landed at Campeche; the governor has fortified the garrison and gone forth to fight them.

August 16.—Nicolás Agramón and Lorencillo have taken Campeche; and they did advance ten leagues towards Mérida; but the government troops made them retire and took two prisoners, while the enemy has captured two hundred Indians. The troops of Mexico are ordered, the command to go into effect on the 20th.

September 3.—Two hundred men of the Palace Guards left for Veracruz. A fleet with fourteen hundred men is being gotten ready there to sail for Campeche.

September 25.—We hear that the fleet has captured a boat with twenty-five cannons and a frigate from the enemy who robbed Veracruz; and that they killed twenty-seven men: that, having sighted sails, they reconnoitered and discovered a boat with forty-five cannon and Lorencillo aboard; that on returning to port, they found that the fleet had gone and it is supposed that it has sailed in pursuit of the pirate. Finally it was said that the enemy ships had sailed to Paraguay, where they burned the towns, beheaded the inhabitants, and manned their boats with the slaves stolen from Veracruz, beheading those who proved unruly, so that they might not later be of use to the Spaniards.

October 6.—Word is received of the arrival of the Barlovento fleet.

October 20.—The peace with France is proclaimed. We hear that three pirate ships tried to land two hundred men, but our forces repelled them.

October 27.—Pirates have burned the port of Huatulco in the province of Oaxaca.

November 6.—The government has received word that the French have landed three hundred families in the Bahía del Espíritu Santo.

November 12.—We hear that pirates have landed on the coast of Colima, and killed the curate and other persons.

November 14.—The galleon from China, for which the enemy was lying in wait, entered safely into Acapulco. This news brought by Don Isidro Otón, a

⁷ Lorenzo Jacome, pirate chief.

sailor who then left with the expedition to the Californias, where he will accomplish nothing good. This officer went out with two boats to meet the galleon and escorted her while she called at the ports of Colima and Navidad.

November 31.—Word was brought that the Alcalde of the Court, Don Simón, has taken the admiral of the Barlovento squadron a prisoner; and three hundred men have been armed; and the soldiers of the garrison have taken to the hills, because they have not been paid the money that was due them.

1686

January 21.—Today there was read in the Cathedral the order from Rome, canonizing Gregorio López.

January 31.—The Viceroy and two of the oidores returned from the Santuario de Chalma.

February 25.—It is known that the enemy is within twenty leagues of Acapulco. One of his ships was burned, and he put his prisoners ashore.

March 18.—The pirates entered Compostela in Jalisco and stole forty boat-loads of fish; but the farmers attacked them and recovered the fish. And they killed more than fifty pirates and took away their arms.

June 6.—The Chapter of the Cathedral was invited by the Viceroy to accompany him to San Agustín de las Cuevas. This year two oidores went with them, and it is said that a great deal of gambling went on there.

August 12.—The students at the college of San Ramón have risen in revolt against the Father Superior, a monk of the Mercy order. The Vicar-general and an Alcalde of the Court were present during the disturbance.

August 20.—We hear that Don Melchior Porto-Carrero, *alias* Brazo de Plata, is coming to Mexico as Viceroy.

October 15.—The new Viceroy entered Chapultepec.

1687

February 6.—News comes from Guatemala that the volcano of Nicaragua is in eruption. In the southern seas the pirates have captured two of our ships and killed one hundred and eighty of our men. This day the Viceroy went to inspect the drainage canal of the city, and the Attorney-general and the engineers went with him.

February 7.—The Carmelite fathers gave alms to the convents of the nuns; they gave six hundred pesos.

April 3.—This day was laid the cornerstone of the church of San Antonio Abad.

May 5.—Today, by order of the Archbishop, the sport of cock-fighting was prohibited, and an idemnization was given to the manager to replace the profits he will lose.

May 13.—Father Manuel Cabrera is put in charge of the building of the drainage canal.

May 20.—Robbers near Cuautitlán having stolen seven mules loaded with silver belonging to private owners, an Alcalde left Mexico with a number of men in pursuit of the thieves.

May 23.—The robbers were captured near San Cosme, and among them was one dressed as a gentleman; and all of them were sent to prison.

June 10.—An order from the Archbishop, with censure, directing that all dogs be put out of the convents. This day there was found near San Francisco the body of a Spanish woman, with twenty knife wounds in her, and a son of hers beheaded. It is supposed to be the work of one of her negroes; he was arrested and the Alcaldes of the Court tortured him all night long, as the Viceroy had ordered that should he confess, he should be immediately hung. He denied his guilt during the torture, and they brought before him the earring of the dead woman and her shirt covered with blood. However, he did confess to having stolen from San Felipe an image of Nuestra Señora de las Nieves. He who

murdered the woman is one Miguel Sedano; he did the deed alone; and he was accused by a little child.

June 16.—The convict was hanged, and his right hand was nailed to the door of the woman whom he killed. The Alcalde, Don Francisco Moscoso, quarreled with the Corregidor; they fought with their canes and broke them.

June 19.—Word was brought to the Viceroy that at San Lorenzo some men were preparing to set fire to the jail, in order to free two prisoners. An Alcalde was sent with soldiers, and he prevented the deed, and captured three men.

June 23.—Don Antonio Sousa died in the court prison and was buried in Santo Domingo. It is presumed that he was secretly executed, for the burial took place behind locked doors, so that no one might see what went on.

July 20.—The Viceroy presented the parish of Santa Catarina with a carriage which cost one thousand, four hundred pesos.

August 20.—Paper was sold in the city at 16 pesos the ream.

September 21.—News comes that the pirates have landed on the coast of Tehuantepec.

1688

January 17.—A certain N. Padilla having escaped from prison, a proclamation was issued by the Viceroy offering a reward for his capture dead or alive, and a pardon to any delinquent who might catch him. Later in the day the guard at Río Frio brought in the prisoner and the Viceroy gave them 1,500 pesos.

September 8.—Today there was an auto de fé in the Inquisition; and there were nine convicted of serious crimes. It began at seven in the morning, and was over at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Viceroy and his wife were present. In the evening Juan Antero was married in the house of the Conde de la Laguna and the Viceroy witnessed the ceremony. The feast cost 25,000 pesos. On this same day we received word that in Guatemala an earthquake has destroyed many churches and killed more than three hundred people. We also hear that the English have captured one of our ships off the coast of Guatemala. They put the crew ashore and stole all the silver on board.

March 27.—It is discovered that 13,000 pesos have been stolen from a coffer in the Cathedral; and there are indications that they were stolen by a sacristan.

April 15.—Holy Thursday. The sale of sweets and pastry was prohibited.

August 23.—Today we were advised that Don Gaspar de Silva y Zúñiga, Conde de Galves, has been appointed Viceroy, and that the Conde de Monclova has been named Viceroy of Lima.

September 12.—An edict is published in the Cathedral removing twenty-five feast-days from the calendar.

September 22.—It is said that the Viceroy is bringing in two enemy ships captured on his way over from Spain. Three thousand quintals of quicksilver have arrived at Acapulco. Came a Royal Decree prohibiting cock-fighting; and there was returned to the Archbishop the sum he had given to the manager as indemnization.

November 26.—The pirates near Jalisco have carried off forty women, one Jesuit, one father of Mercy, much silver and many people.

December 1.—Troops set out today for Acapulco to fight against the pirates.

December 4.—The new Viceroy, the Conde de Galves, entered Mexico.

1689

September 23.—It is known that boats have arrived at Acapulco from Peru to escort the Viceroy, the Conde de Monclova.

April 4.—Monday of Holy Week. The procession passed from Santa Maria la Redonda to the home of the Conde de Monclova, and there were more than four thousand candles.

April 7.—Holy Thursday. The Viceroy Monclova assisted at the ceremonies at the Hospital de Jesús. On Holy Saturday he gave 100 pesos of alms to the hospital.

May 19.—The restoration of Nuestro Señor de Santa Teresa is declared a miracle by the Archbishop, Don Francisco Aguilar y Seijas; the church bells are rung all over Mexico.

July 9.—Came the news of the death of the Queen of Spain. We hear that the squadron of Lorencillo is advancing on Campeche and Vera Cruz.

August 15.—Today the jewels of the Cathedral, including the golden Asunción were appraised at two hundred thousand pesos.

October 13.—At two o'clock this morning, a terrible earthquake which lasted two Credos.

December 4.—The Viceroys went to inspect the treasure of the Cathedral, and the canons presented them with two jewels.

1690

June 14.—There was a bullfight in the park in front of the palace. The Conde de Santiago fought a bull, as did several of the other gentlemen; and a servant of the Count was caught by a bull and he was severely hurt.

August 17.—It is said that the Conde de Monclova did cause an Oidor to be hanged in Lima; this because he had killed a Mercedary friar.

September 8.—The Viceroy went to visit the mines at Pachuca.

November 3.—It is said that the treasure chest of the Holy Office has been robbed.

1691

February 16.—The great dome of the magnificent church of San Agustín, begun under the auspices of Father Payno Enríquez de Rivera, was finished.

March 14.—We hear that the Armada has entered Veracruz bringing in fourteen captured pirate ships; also that our arms have triumphed completely in Santo Domingo both on land and sea, and that more than six hundred Frenchmen were killed.

June 1.—In the Franciscan convent of El Santo Evangelio there are seven hundred and seventy-five friars, of which five hundred and twenty-five are creoles and the rest Spaniards.

June 14.—The feast of Corpus Christi, and as it had rained for three days and three nights, the Viceroy was consulted as to whether or no the procession should go forth as usual; and he said yes. Accordingly, the procession took place and returned at noon, and the Archbishop took part; and in the afternoon and night it rained without ceasing.

June 16.—The bells were tolled and prayers were offered for the rain to stop.

June 23.—A bridge was opened in the calzada de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, because the nuns in the San Juan convent are in danger of being inundated.

August 23.—There was total eclipse of the sun at nine o'clock this morning. The stars appeared, the cocks crew, and everything appeared as though it was the middle of the night. The Viceroy's lady has gone to make a novena to Nuestra Señora de los Remedios; she took with her as a gift a lamp that cost three thousand pesos and also a beautiful ornament for the shrine; the best society of Mexico accompanied her.

September 13.—The bakers in Mexico refused to make the bread and there was not a piece of bread in the city this day.

November 10.—D. J. Franco was elected Rector of the University; he is nineteen years of age and has been a Doctor for two years.

December 15.—It is ordered that, beginning with the first of next year, the bakers must bring to the plaza each day eighty baskets of bread, and each loaf is to weigh eighteen ounces.

December 23.—The Viceroy commissioned three gentlemen of the court to go forth and procure wheat. Zaragoza went to Chalco; Chacón to Atlixco; and Escalante went to Toluca. They are also to buy corn and great quantities are being received at the granary. The galleon from China has arrived at Acapulco.

1692

February 12.—There is great rejoicing over the arrival of two ships from Peru bringing three thousand five hundred quintals of quick-silver.

May 24.—Nuestra Señora de los Remedios was brought to the city on account of there being a lack of rain.

1693

May 31.—Don Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora, who was sent to Panzacola to see to the fortifications of that port, arrived in the city.

September 9.—A captain of the Cavalry killed eleven people and a page of the Viceroy's, having discovered that his wife was untrue to him; and he stabbed and wounded the woman, but she, running away, found sanctuary in the convent of San Gerónimo.

1694

March 13.—A Mass in the Cathedral, to give thanks for a victory in New Mexico.

June 22.—This day a partial eclipse of the sun.

July 6.—The Archbishop and the Viceroy are agreed as to the plan for the proposed church of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe and during the day the architects went to Guadalupe with the Majordomo to examine the ground and decide upon the site of the new church. With them went a scribe who will report their findings to the Archbishop and the Viceroy.

August 1.—This day two priests began, in the church of San Francisco, to beg for alms for the building of the church at Guadalupe. And Don Pedro Ruiz gave fifty thousand pesos; and Don Pedro Medina gave thirty thousand. Both are Mexican priests.

August 5.—The first stone of the new church was laid by Don Agustín Carreón. This same day Doña Juana, the widow of Captain Francisco Canales, entered the Capuchin convent, taking with her four hundred thousand pesos. She has given much to charity and has founded many works of piety.

December 30.—The painting of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe was this day placed in her provisional church, while the new one is being built. The Viceroy went to the ceremony, and Don Agustín García dedicated the church. And he gave more than a thousand marcos of silver bars.

1695

January 12.—It being the birthday of the Viceroy, there was a bullfight in the plaza of La Piedad; the Conde de Santiago and other gentlemen fought bulls in honor of the Viceroy.

February 16.—Today there were horse races at Tacuba. The Viceroy was thrown from his horse and suffered such a bad fall that the remainder of the races were called off.

April 17.—Today died the famous Mexican nun, Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz.

July 5.—Both the Archbishop and the Viceroy are very ill with dysentery. Had they not forbidden the sale of the pulque of the Indians, they would have been better by now. When a Gachupín is ill, give him pulque, and he will live to a ripe old age.

1696

January 15.—This day took place an auto de fé of the Holy Inquisition; and the Viceroy and his lady were present. It began at six o'clock of the morning and was not over before four o'clock of the afternoon, for there were twenty-five persons to be judged. Sixteen were accused of bigamy, and there were four women convicted of being witches.

January 16.—Twenty-two of yesterday's prisoners were flogged through the streets of the city.

March 31.—An order is proclaimed forbidding the puestos, or booths, in the plaza; only foodstuffs are permitted to be offered for sale there.

(HERE THE DIARY ABRUPTLY ENDS)

FROM COTTONSEED TO LARD IN PERU¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

A RAPIDLY GROWING PERUVIAN INDUSTRY

ALL the world knows the varied uses to which cotton may be put. But comparatively few there are who realize the many forces which lie dormant in a single seed of the cotton plant. Cottonseed in its natural, unlinted state might seem as valueless as any wind-blown seed of grass or wild flower. On the contrary, its industrial value is enormous. Its every component part is convertible into some commercial or economical use. As all may know, the soft green kernel becomes, when subject to the grinding mills, food for cattle and oil for the table and lard for the kitchen and soap for the laundry. But that is not all. The fiber which after ginning still clings to the shell is stripped away and marketed as lint. The shell itself after the last remaining bit of meat has been extracted, is used for heating boilers and making gas. Even the ashes when they have been raked from the gas-making plant have still their end to serve. They can be compressed in cakes and reused in the form of coke for producing steam.

Lint and lard, oil and soap, fodder and gas, fuel and coke—of what other seed in creation can it be said that it yields so great a return?

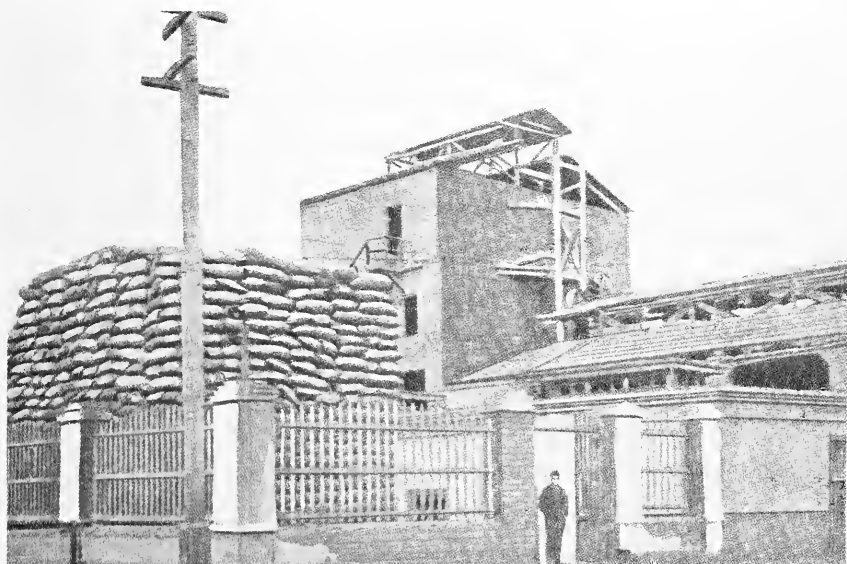
The cottonseed industry of Peru is developing rapidly as, year by year, more land is being put under cotton and new areas are brought into cultivation by means of irrigation. And yet the industry is still in its infancy. . . . The outcome has been the formation of a new industry which is Peruvian from top to tail and which, under the title of the *Compañía Industrial Ltda. de Huacho*, owns the largest factory in the country for the manufacture of cottonseed oil and vegetable lard. . . .

This company, founded in 1916, at first mainly devoted its energies to the production of cottonseed oil. A certain amount of lard was also put on the market, but the chief attention of the company's chemists was devoted to experimental work in the endeavor to produce a substance which should be absolutely free from the defects which were urged against chemico-vegetable lard. Visits were made to the leading factories in the United States, and by degrees the best-approved type of machinery was installed. The work was delayed by

¹ From the *West Coast Leader*, Lima, Peru, Sept. 6, 1927.

a fire which broke out in 1923 and completely destroyed the oil section. Thereafter the buildings were reconstructed, the staff reorganized and further new methods of manufacture introduced. The culmination of these long years of spade work and experiment was the placing upon the market in June, 1927, of the now-familiar brand of "Daisy" lard.

This brand at once began to win popular favor, not only on account of its cheapness but also on account of its digestibility and its lack of taste and odor. The favorable opinion was further supported by



MAIN ENTRANCE TO A PERUVIAN FACTORY MAKING COTTONSEED OIL, LARD, AND THEIR BY-PRODUCTS

the analyses made by competent chemists. These have given the following results:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Water..... | 0. 25 |
| Insoluble ether..... | . 11 |
| Vegetable substances..... | 13. 50 |
| Cottonseed oil..... | 86. 14 |
| Total..... | 100. 00 |

Reaction: Neutral.

Fusion point: 32.33° C.

A VISIT TO THE FACTORY

To the average individual who accepts his meals as they are served and who knows little of the mysteries of the kitchen, a visit to the factory of the Compañía Industrial Ltda. at Huacho is a deeply interesting experience. He learns in the first place the varied uses to

which the seed of cotton may be put, as has already been indicated in the opening paragraphs of this article. He may not be able to grasp in one, or in half a dozen visits, the intricate technical processes through which that seed must pass in the course of its evolution into cake or oil or lard. But he can not but be impressed by the meticulous care with which the vegetable fats are produced for use in the cooking of food. The millennium would have dawned if all cooks were as particular in attention to cleanliness and detail as the workers in the Huacho factory are in the production of oil and lard for human use.

The Huacho factory occupies a large block of ground facing the station of the Ferrocarril Noroeste del Peru and backing on the sea.



BAGS OF COTTONSEED AWAITING TRANSFORMATION INTO OIL, LARD, SOAP, OR OIL-CAKE

From the outside it is no more than a gaunt range of buildings conveying no meaning. But it differs from the average run of factory buildings in this, that the surroundings include no litter of dirt and rubbish, and no evil odors assault the nostrils. From the tall chimney issues a plume of pure white smoke without defiling the landscape and adjoining buildings with dust and cinders. The outside is a symbol of that which is within. Cleanliness is the moving factor, cleanliness and method and economy. . . . But to understand, even in the vaguest measure, the transformation from seed to lard it is necessary to begin at the beginning and pursue the cottonseed through its various apotheoses.

GINNING AND LINTING

The Compañía Industrial obtains its seed from many different sources. It is conveyed from the ginning mills in 150-pound sacks which are piled in the yards at the south end of the buildings. The ignorant visitor might wonder that the making of lard should require such enormous quantities of seed, as he gazes up at the mountains of sacks which represent the stock in hand. He is apt to be less surprised when he learns that the average consumption of cottonseed is 320,000 quintals² a year. Most of it is obtained from the Huacho, Supe, and Huaral districts. The Department of Ancachs also pays its tribute. . . . In general, there is little difference in the seed from the varieties of cotton which are grown in Peru, though some varieties give a better yield of oil than others. Growers also send their cotton to be ginned at the company's mill, giving the seed in return. For this purpose the factory is equipped with a complete ginning plant. . . . When the ginning process is completed, the cotton is baled on the premises and shipped abroad by the Compañía Industrial on behalf of the growers.

The seed, whether obtained from the ginning plant or from the stock at hand in the yards, is first carried in an elevator to the top of the building, where it is cleaned by passing through a fine filter. Thence it is passed through the linters to remove the particles of cotton still clinging to the husk. The resultant lint is also baled and shipped abroad.

Here, then, even at this early stage of his visit the neophyte begins to realize that the manufacture of vegetable lard has many varied phases. And yet these are simple in comparison to those that follow.

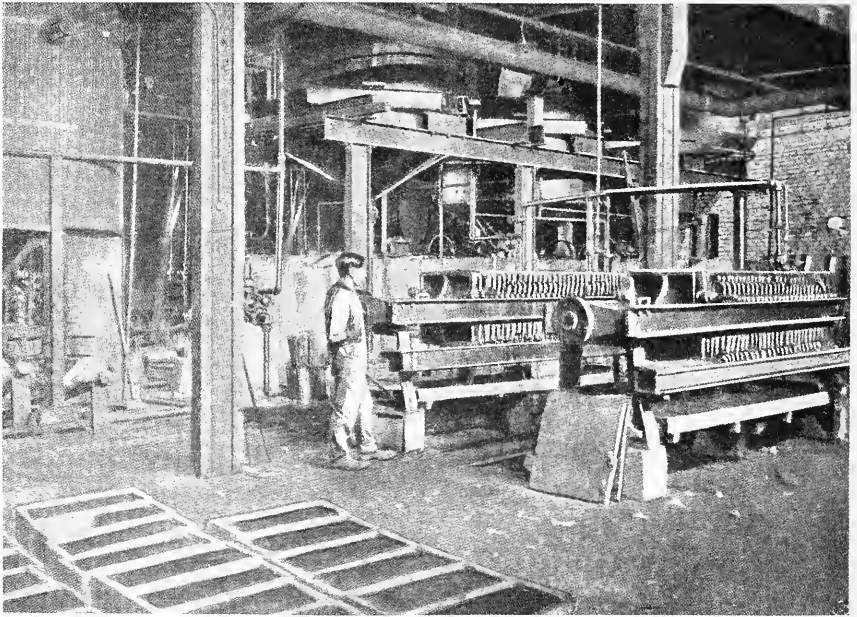
HULLING, GRINDING, AND GAS MAKING

After passing through the linters, the clean seed pours in a continuous stream into a tube carrying it by pneumatic airpressure to the top of the tower on its journey to the hulling machine, where the meat is separated from the husk. And at this point still another lesson is learned. Just as there is no waste in nature, so in the scientific manufacturing plants of to-day no waste is permissible. The husks, as they pour in their millions of broken fragments from the hulling machine, might be deemed to be so much waste matter. Not so in the modern factory of Huacho. In the first place, to insure that not a trace of meat remains, they are passed once more through a shaker. Thereafter they are used either for fuel in the furnace or put into a gas-making plant to provide power for two 250-horsepower Crossley engines with double cylinders, which in their turn furnish light and power for the seed department. And to

² 1 metric quintal equals 220.46 pounds,

complete the cycle, the ash which comes out of the gas-making plant is compressed into cakes and used again in the form of coke for making steam.

We now return to follow the fortunes of the kernel or meaty portion of the cottonseed, the part which produces the oil and lard and cake of commerce. In the first place, it is finely ground in a five-roller mill and thence carried automatically by conductors to a Five-High Cooker. Here it is subjected to a heat of about 214° F., from which it issues through a "former" in the shape of cakes. And at this point in the process occurs the only case in which the materials are handled by human touch, when a stream of men carry



FILTERS THROUGH WHICH COTTONSEED OIL PASSES AFTER BLEACHING AND DEODORIZATION

the superheated cakes, wrapped in asbestos, to the six 16-cake presses which face the cooker at a distance of a few feet.

COTTONSEED CAKE AND OIL

These presses are operated by hydraulic pressure of 4,200 pounds to the square inch, the pump being worked by cottonseed oil extracted on the premises—another instance of the manner in which the Huacho factory is to all intents and purposes self-maintained. When the cake has been squeezed dry of every particle of oil, it is passed to a trimming table and thereafter packed for shipment to Europe for use as cattle food or fertilizer. To eliminate any possi-

bility of waste the fragments which remain after the trimming are again passed through the cooker.

As one stands beside the presses, a thick stream of oil is seen flowing into a trough which runs into a tank sunk in the floor alongside of the machines. This is the crude oil which is to be used as required either in the making of "Winter" oil, i. e., oil for table or kitchen use, or for lard. As has already been stated, the *Compañía Industrial de Huacho* is at the present time concentrating its energies on the manufacture of the already famous brand of "Daisy" lard. But "Winter" oil is also produced as required by the demands of the market. It is so called because for use on the table or in the kitchen the oil after being clarified, has the stearin (the crystalline compound contained in animal and vegetable fats) settled out by means of freezing, the usual amount of stearin in cottonseed oil being 25 per cent. The factory is equipped with a special ice plant for the production of this "Winter" oil. It is then put up into 35 or 37 pound tins for the market by means of an oil-filling machine which performs its task automatically, without spilling a single drop.

The universal demand for wholesome table and cooking oils makes the production of cottonseed oil an industry of prime importance for a cotton-growing country like Peru. All the oil which the *Compañía Industrial* manufactures, with the exception of that which is required in the factory or for local consumption, is exported to Europe, where it finds a ready market. But it is not generally known that quite a notable proportion of it returns to Peru with the addition of a little green coloring matter and is sold in Lima at high prices as the "best olive oil." It is quite possible, therefore, that those who most shrink from the use of cottonseed products for domestic use are unwittingly using cottonseed oil with their salads.

The *Compañía Industrial* maintains large oil deposits at Huacho, contained in six tanks of a total capacity of 8,000 quintals.

LARD

In the manufacture of lard, the process is somewhat different, though it remains the same in the preliminary refining stages. The crude oil which flows from the presses into the tank is pumped to the second floor of the building and passed into tanks where it is neutralized and clarified with caustic soda. The purpose of this is to remove all impurities and acid matter. These impurities, which are impurities only in a technical sense, are utilized, as will be seen later, in the manufacture of a very excellent laundry soap. On the completion of the neutralization process, the oil is pumped into a bleaching tank, where it is treated with fuller's earth with the object of making the oil as nearly white as possible. Air is also pumped into this tank in order to remove all moisture, the proportion of water remaining in the lard (as the analysis shows) being almost negligible.

From the bleaching tank the oil, which is now of a crystalline clearness, passes through a fine filter (to remove the last remaining trace of fuller's earth) into the deodorizer, where the last and most important refining process is carried out. The deodorizer is in reality a vacuum pan wherein the oil is boiled at a heat of 200° C. for eight hours. . . Not only does the oil issue from the vacuum pan in a condition of absolute purity, but every lingering remnant of odor and taste has disappeared. In this condition it is pumped into yet another tank, where at a temperature of 80° C. the oil is kept in steady motion in order to keep both stearin and oil well mixed.

And in this connection it is of interest to note that the Compañía Industrial, with the aim of perfecting still further their lard product,



THE END OF THE JOURNEY—COTTONSEED LARD PACKED IN BARRELS OR TINS FOR SHIPMENT

are erecting a hydrogenization plant which will give a product of exactly the same consistency as animal lard.

The final stage in the lard-making process is now reached. The oil has been subjected to every test to which it can be submitted by science in order to insure that it is absolutely wholesome for human consumption. It remains now to solidify it into the lard of commerce. From the mixing tank the oil flows in a stream as white as water and falls drop by drop onto a revolving cylinder into which ammonia freezing mixture has been pumped. The wall of the cylinder is of very thin steel which at once freezes the oil until it has the requisite consistency of lard and the whiteness of snow. In this condition the lard falls from the cylinder into a beater fitted with small propellers where it is beaten up, much as butter is churned, into a state of

even greater whiteness. From this point a pump with a very high pressure, in order to prevent the lard from solidifying in the 1½-inch pipe, drives it along through a filter of the finest mesh, fine enough to extract the last little remaining impurity which might have escaped attention, to the outlet of the pipe.

The process of manufacture is completed. Through the linters and the hullers and the cooker and the press and the vats and the deodorizer and the ammonia machine, the cottonseed has passed in the different stages of its development, to fall in a stream of dazzling whiteness into the waiting barrels and packing tins, where it reaches its final stage of hardness. Even in the barrels nothing is left to chance. The interior walls are treated with silicate of soda to prevent the grease from being absorbed and to insure that the taste of the wood does not affect the lard. . . .

The present capacity of the factory, with a staff of 120 to 150 men, is about 160 quintals of lard in 10 hours, a quantity which is sufficient for the moment. But the reorganization which has been carried out within the last few months contemplates considerable developments at an early date. There is already enough power for a much larger output, and with the enlargement of the premises and the installation of new machinery, which is already on hand, the output will soon be increased to meet the growing demand for "Daisy" lard. It is anticipated that in the future Peru will export lard which will compete on favorable terms with the vegetable lards of the United States.

SOAP

It has already been seen that any impurities existing in the crude cottonseed oil which might render it unfit for human consumption were removed in the neutralizing tank. These impurities consist of the balance of the meat from the seed and acid matter and are of high commercial value in the manufacture of soap. The residues are treated by a special department in the Huacho factory and boiled in two 200-kilo boilers with a mixture of caustic soda. The resultant soap has already won for itself a good reputation under the name of *Jabón de Pepita* and is widely used in the kitchen and laundry. It has three strong recommendations—purity, cheapness, and cleansing power. The present output is about 200 quintals a week, but the capacity will be increased in proportion with the demand when the buildings are enlarged.

WORLD-EMBLEMS IN- CREASE INTERNATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS ∴ ∴ ∴

By LOUISE F. SHIELDS

ARARELY appropriate setting for the first meeting of the Institute of International Relations, December 5 to 12, 1926, has brought acceptance for the invitation to hold its second session, December, 1927, in the same place, namely, the Mission Inn at Riverside, California.

The Institute, headed by leading educators and business men of the Pacific coast, announces as its purpose to bring in universal good will and world peace.

Riverside was the site of the first peace conference on the Pacific coast, February 28, 1911, in cooperation with the Andrew Carnegie Peace Foundation.

The Mission Inn and Frank Augustus Miller, the master of the Inn, are symbols of international good will. Mr. Miller has made the Inn a center of the art of many nations and a place of congenial companionship for world travelers. He is an ardent advocate of friendship among the nations.

Believing in a common meeting ground for individual and racial differences, he has assembled a celebrated collection of bells, civil and religious, from many lands, to peal forth the joy and reverence of a universal language.

Above the city of Riverside rises Mount Rubidoux, with a cross on its summit to call the annual Easter morning pilgrimage of worshipers of many creeds and races, and the annual sunset peace meeting on Armistice Day. The Indians in the early days held an annual sunrise meeting here, to pledge themselves to live at peace with their neighbors in this valley. A site on the mountain used for many peace gatherings with international speakers has been marked by a peace tower and testimonial bridge, erected by the neighbors and friends of Mr. Miller, "in recognition of his constant labor in the promotion of civic beauty, community righteousness, and world peace."

But the most significant part of the setting was within the great cloister music room of the inn, chosen for the general sessions of the Institute of International Relations. There, in a wall cabinet, crosses, rosaries, and other religious emblems from all corners of the earth faced the delegates who were seeking harmony among the nations. Electric lights, constantly burning, illumined the lustrous jewels of the rosaries and the rainbow colors of the precious stones and metals of the crosses.



THE CLOISTER MUSIC ROOM, THE MISSION INN, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA' 2

The photograph reproduced on this page shows Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, ancient Egyptian, American Indian, and other tokens of faith among those of many lands who are

*"Falling with our weight of cares
Upon the great world altar stairs
Which slope through darkness up to God."*

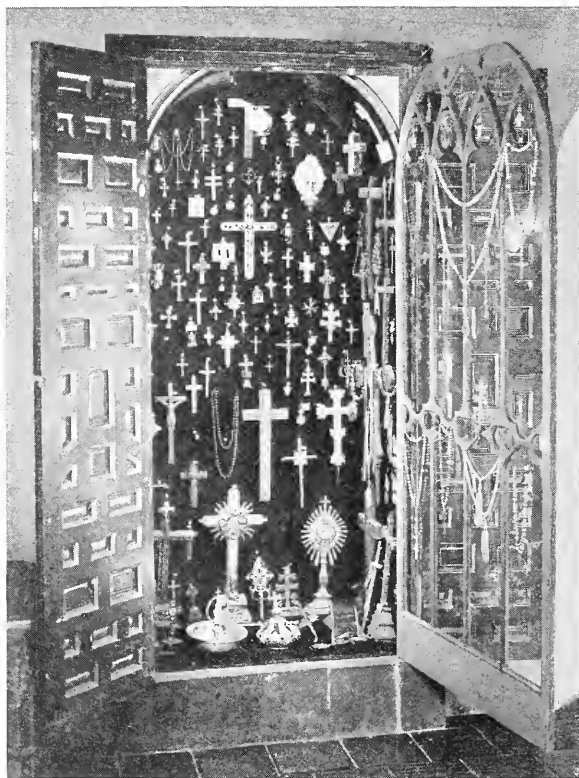
This large and representative collection of emblems results from years of research on the part of Mr. Miller and his friends.

That the cross was used as a religious and mystic emblem before Christ's crucifixion made it an object of veneration with Christians is a well-known fact and is evidenced in this collection by a gold-enameled "key of life" cross from Egypt. This symbol is seen often in the hands of the ancient Nile gods and is one of the oldest and most universal forms of the cross. It was connected with the dual reciprocal forces in nature 20 centuries before the Christian era.

The longest rosary on the cabinet door is one used in prayer by a Chinese Buddhist priest while kneeling to invoke the attention of

the Blessed One. The beads are of delicate pink, green, and yellow. The green stones are of jade and are greatly esteemed.

The Hindu faith is represented by a rosary of "rudrach" beads, from Jaipur, India, commonly worn about the neck of devout Brahmins. A Mohammedan rosary from Cairo, Egypt, has 99 beads of sandalwood. Nuts, intricately carved, and fruit pits, cut into the



THE COLLECTION OF CROSSES, ROSARIES, AND OTHER RELIGIOUS EMBLEMS ON EXHIBITION AT THE MISSION INN, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

shape of temple gongs, form the beads of two Japanese Buddhist rosaries.

From Tibet comes a prayer wheel with a hollow receptacle containing a paper inscribed with prayers to Buddha, the chief one being "Um Mani Padmi Hun" (I take my refuge in Buddha). This whirligig is made to revolve on the handle by means of a small attached ball of lead, and with every revolution a prayer is made without any mental effort.

A "dorgee" of bronze comes from Darjeeling, India, of the kind held in the hands of Buddhist priests when exorcising the devil. The equivalents of the Indian "dorgee" are the gilt wood "Sanko"

and the bronze "Tokko" exhibited here, used by Japanese Buddhist priests to avert evil.

A "rain-cross" of the kind worshiped by the Indians of Mexico and Guatemala before the Spaniards came is one which came to the collection through the Navajo Indians of New Mexico. It is a double-armed pectoral cross, having on one side two reversed Swastika crosses and seven arrows—three arrows pointing to each cross and the seventh pointing outward. The reverse side has two Swastika crosses.

Swastika (*it is well*) is the name given by the Buddhists to the design found as a religious emblem in many parts of the world, revered in India 3,000 years ago as the Fulgot Cross, symbol in Egyptian tombs and Roman catacombs, and graven on prehistoric temples of both Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Whatever its origin, it surely points to some early connection of the races so widely divergent at the beginning of history.

Ancient crosses with Jesus wearing a kingly crown instead of thorns indicate that the Christian cross was used at first as a symbol of triumph rather than suffering.

From Colombo, Ceylon, where the Jesuits had an educational center in the sixteenth century, comes a silver cross set with the famous Cingalese moonstones. Papeete, on the island of Tahiti, has yielded up a rosary whose beads are mother-of-pearl. A bronze Coptic processional cross from northern Africa, of the period of 1700, has 13 crosses in its formation, commemorating the 13 seated at the Last Supper.

The cross which flashes most brilliantly to the visitor is the green malachite in the upper right section of the wall space. Near it is one of handsome white cornelian and beyond it one of deep-blue lapis lazuli. Others are of turquoise, jade, tortoise shell, abalone shell, ivory exquisitely carved, gold, silver, brass, copper, bronze, steel damascened with gold and silver from Toledo, famed for steel blades of swords, Japanese cloisonné, Mexican silver filigree, and staurolite, the mineral which crystallizes into the form of crosses, also many of precious woods.

Some of the crosses contain reliquaries with bones of saints, a bit of the sacred cross, or other object of veneration. Mr. Miller finds especial significance in the crosses presented to him by the Bishop of Jerusalem and the priest at St. Francis's chapel in Asissi.

Of especial interest to this international gathering were the cross from the chapel at Seville where, according to Spanish belief, rest the bones of Christopher Columbus, and the one from the cathedral at Granada, where Ferdinand and Isabella are buried.

The delegates to next winter's institute will have a constant reminder that "Crosses are the ladders by which we may climb to Heaven"—that Heaven on earth which will come with universal good will.

COLOMBIA AS SEEN BY THE TOURIST ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By H. A. CARACCILO

THE good ship *Venezuela* arrived at Puerto Colombia shortly before daybreak on June 15. Until the shore inspection could take place we waited at anchor a mile out, a delay which afforded a memorable view of the great peaks of the Sierra Nevada.

The Sierra, one of the highest ranges in all South America, raised its summit far into a cloudless sky fully 100 miles away to the east—a colossus in the surrounding low-lying country and the more clearly visible from where we were on a still sea, in the pale gray of morning. When the first rays of the sun caught its summit crowned with 2,000 feet of snow, leaving the base in emerald shadows, we enjoyed such prismatic glories of colors as the gods on Olympus might have shared. It will be many a day before the memory of this queenly mountain of the Caribbean will fade.

It was obvious that the azure of these coastal skies closely approached that observed in Mediterranean countries, an effect doubtless due to causes connected with the cool atmospheric regions within the influence of these gigantic pinnacles. Frozen heights on the Alps probably contribute to the singular beauty of Italian skies in the same manner.

Having landed on a long pier at Puerto Colombia, a small railroad took us in the space of less than an hour to Barranquilla. This town is on the western bank of the Magdalena River, which is still the only available highroad for commerce with the interior. Barranquilla strikes one as a labyrinth of bazaars and warehouses; its inhabitants are among the most cosmopolitan of cosmopolitan groups in the wide world.

After a glance at the map it will be asked why ocean boats do not cover the short distance from the mouth of the Magdalena in the Caribbean to Barranquilla. This is the question Colombians themselves have been asking for many years and, as a consequence, since the Bocas de Ceniza, as the entrance from the sea is called, is shallow, it is being dredged and widened so as to be navigable for ocean-going steamers.

Considering the excessive heat, it is not a little surprising to note the energy with which men move about and carry on business along

the coast. Much of the Colombian littoral, which is of friable structure, possesses scarcely any scenic attractions, and unless a visitor journeys far into the hidden recesses of this vast country he may judge Colombia very unfairly. The Magdalena River, winding for five or six hundred miles through navigable reaches dotted with river stations offers the way to the interior, although, if one's mission should be of sufficient importance, one will take a hydroairplane from Barranquilla and skim through the air to save time. While it must be confessed that travel or business in Colombia is not free from the disadvantages to be found in all new countries, there are



STEAMER ON THE MAGDALENA RIVER, COLOMBIA

few other places more suggestive of hidden resources or more open to the romance of industry.

The northern section of the country, including the three coastal Departments—namely, Bolívar, Atlántico, and Magdalena—have no features which, generally speaking, would attract any large immigration, but the district contiguous to the Sierra Nevada should be excepted, for residents of southern Europe or the southern United States would find its soil and climate entirely suitable. The interior, however, undoubtedly possesses ideal localities for immigrants in the western Departments of Antioquia and the Cauca or even in Cundinamarca, Tolima, and Boyacá. The northern portion of Colombia seems destined to be developed by nationals, either as an exclusively

mercantile and shipping district or as the source of certain agricultural products, the principal of which to date are bananas, cattle, tobacco, and ipecac leaves. There is still another vegetable resource of great promise—the *Bromelia Magdalenae*, the fiber of which appears to have many possible commercial applications.

The southern and southwestern section of the country is extremely rich in minerals, livestock, and vegetable products. In addition to the coffee, gold, platinum, emeralds, petroleum, and ivory (tagua) nuts now produced, there are countless other practically undeveloped resources, among which may be noted silver, lead, coal, aluminum, asphalt, rubies, copper, mica, marble, rock crystal, radium, and mercury.

The railways in the northern section are three—the short line from Puerto Colombia to Barranquilla, that from Santa Marta to Fundación, serving the banana plantations, and a third from Cartagena de Las Indias to Calamar on the Magdalena River.

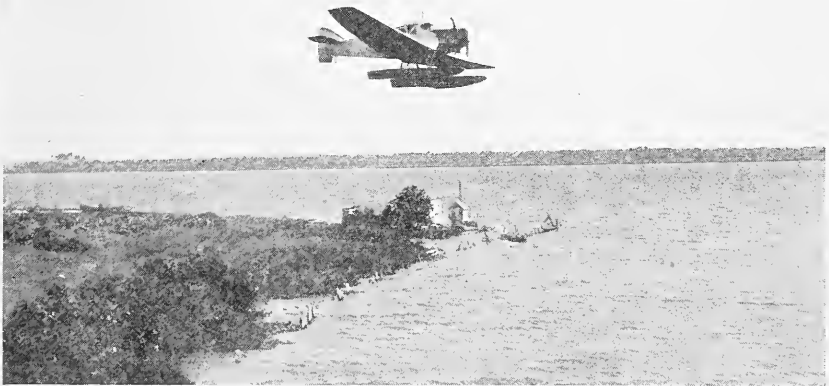
The interior of the country is naturally interested in having more rapid means of communication with the sea than that of the paddle-wheel steamers on the Magdalena. Roads on which motor vehicles can travel in any weather are to be recommended, for, although a railroad may be the final word, it is demonstrable, that the former should first lead the way. A trunk highway from Medellín to Turbó on the Gulf of Urabá, is projected, as well as another line from Medellín to the Pacific port of Buenaventura. The paucity of roads for transportation is of course very noticeable to-day, but the country, especially the Department of Antioquia, is on a solid financial basis, and when the time is ripe and funds permit, Colombia, I am convinced, will not be found backward in furnishing means of transportation for her raw materials and produce. The extremely efficient railroads from Medellín to Puerto Berrío, from Puerto Wilches to Bucaramanga, from Buenaventura to Pereira, and from Bogotá to Girardot, with the several branches under way to each of these, are proof that the day of prosperity is dawning.

Within the limits of this short paper only a general idea of the country can be given. But before sketching the journey up what may be appropriately called the River of Silent Reaches, the necessity of a knowledge of the Spanish language in these parts should be noted. No one who is not conversant with this tongue should venture to take the trip without an interpreter. One must also remember that the manners and character of the people are important items in the enjoyment of a trip lasting for many days and nights.

The headwaters of the Magdalena were swollen to immense proportions from incessant rains and the course from Barranquilla southward up the river was attended by delays, due to the strong current against which we plodded. Wherever night overtook us the vessel

was moored to the bank; no captain on the river would risk nocturnal navigation that year, except by moonlight. But we made fair headway every day up the tortuous course, the pilot picking his way along, guided by the color of the water or by observing tree stumps in the river. Villages were seen every now and again against a background of jungle, but at night we were surprised by the amount of illumination they appeared to enjoy, as it is quite common for even a small group of 10 houses and a church to install an electric plant for illumination purposes.

Everywhere there was silence on the river as we moved along—the silence of untenanted, virginal wastes, inviting the brain of man to conceive some utility for so much latent power.



MODERN MEANS OF LOCOMOTION IN COLOMBIA

The German-Colombian Society for Aerial Transport maintains a regular passenger and mail hydro-airplane service up the Magdalena River from Barranquilla to Girardot, and in other parts of the Republic as well

A short excursion into the Department of Bolívar had been planned. Leaving the boat, therefore, at Zambrano, I took horse for a 23-mile ride to Carmen de Bolívar, a town which will be one of the stations on the projected railway line from the interior to the coast. The whole district from Zambrano on is undulating, consisting of pasture lands for about 10 miles back from the river. A very large cattle ranch is situated in a section of which Jesús del Río, north of Zambrano, is the main center.

Carmen de Bolívar was at length sighted on a slight elevation, after we had been riding for eight hours. Carmen dates back to the days of the Spanish explorers; only the tobacco interests which flourished there a few decades ago could account for a settlement of

5,000 souls in such a remote spot. At San Jacinto, a village near by, there is a home industry of woven hammocks. The yarn is spun and dyed locally, any lettering or special design desired by the buyer being woven into the fabric.

Returning to Zambrano, I continued the trip up the Magdalena River on a paddle-wheel boat called the *Presidente Ospina*, which had a cattle raft attached to each side. As far as El Banco the river banks presented the usual rushlike vegetation seen before that point. But after we left El Banco the banks grew perceptibly higher, with forest growth and occasional glimpses of mountain ranges on both sides. Colombia, as described by its admirers, can be said to begin at El Banco, for we are at once aware, south of that place, of the foothills of the Parima Mountains to the east and of the majestic Andes to the west.

Close to El Banco we passed the mouth of the river Simitar in a section of well-watered country, strikingly well adapted to farming. The Simitar is a much smaller stream than the Magdalena, but from what could be observed the area which it drains is most attractive.

Shortly before passing the boundary between the Departments of Bolívar and Antioquia, a range of hills is seen to the west in which a single crest stands out. This is the peak of Simití, on whose slope rock crystal outcrops are to be seen like milk-white patches.

Alligators are fairly numerous in the Magdalena and they appear to be of two distinct species. As the river was in flood they stuck to the banks, from the color of which they could hardly be distinguished. Parrots of many kinds were seen and their raucous chatter could be heard in the tree tops. Other animals noted were a small golden-brown squirrel which should be valuable for fur, white and pink ibis standing on the sand banks, sloths, and an occasional condor and hawk.

The current of the river made deep inroads into the forest, baring the roots of giant trees and sometimes tearing them from their moorings. Now and again the boom of a falling tree broke the silence; during times of flood natives refrain from going out in their canoes for fear of being swamped by such an accident.

A number of cattle were discharged when we reached Barranca Bermeja, or "Yellow Bank," the shipping and refining station of an oil company. These oil fields produce daily 60,000 barrels of crude oil, which is sent by pipe line for a distance of 450 miles from the field to Cartagena on the north coast.

During the course of the trip we sighted and heard two hydro-airplanes several hundred feet above our heads. The approach of a plane is unmistakable in the silence of the stream; far above the purring of the boat's engines the rhythmic throb of the high-powered motors are heard long before the aircraft itself comes into view.

Once during the trip a jaguar was brought on board for sale. These Colombian members of the cat family sometimes attain a weight of over 400 pounds. One of the passengers, a Colombian apparently well versed in the jungle life of his country, treated us to a lecture on animal self-preservation in these wilds. Alligators, he said, were ever on the alert for those animals which from time to time swim across the river in search of new hunting grounds, the jaguar being especially open to such attacks. But that animal has developed a ruse for crossing the Magdalena without fear of the alligator. This it accomplishes by first giving its characteristic call at a given spot on the banks to attract the saurian, after which it



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

A VIEW IN THE FERTILE AND BEAUTIFUL CAUCA VALLEY, COLOMBIA

quickly flees to a spot higher up the river where it crosses unmolested while the alligators in wedge-shaped battalions seek it at the spot where its cry was heard.

The journey from Zambrano to Puerto Berrío can be accomplished in a much shorter space of time than the 10 days we gave to it, but it must be remembered that our trip was made in a season of unusual floods and that the currents of the river called for careful maneuvering against the current.

Leaving the river, the trip from Puerto Berrío to Medellín, the capital of the Department of Antioquia, is made by rail, through heights rising so gradually and amid scenery so exquisitely picturesque that the visitor is at once reminded of Switzerland. We wound our

way up mountain sides parallel with the Nus, a small river which gurgles its way down to the Magdalena over rocky waterfalls. This tropical section terminates at the village of Limón in the mountain pass of La Quebra. Since the towering heights of the range have not yet been tunneled, passengers have to transfer here to automobiles which transport them over the mountain to Santiago, where the railway journey is continued to Medellín.

As the altitude continues to increase from Santiago to Medellín, the temperature becomes very pleasant. The railroad follows the Porce River through scenery which must be described as entrancing. Indeed, after spending many months in Antioquia, interested though I was in all that I heard of Bogotá, I felt no impulse to leave this delightful region. Bogotá, as the reader knows, is the political and social capital of Colombia, but Medellín and its environs are easily the industrial center of the country.

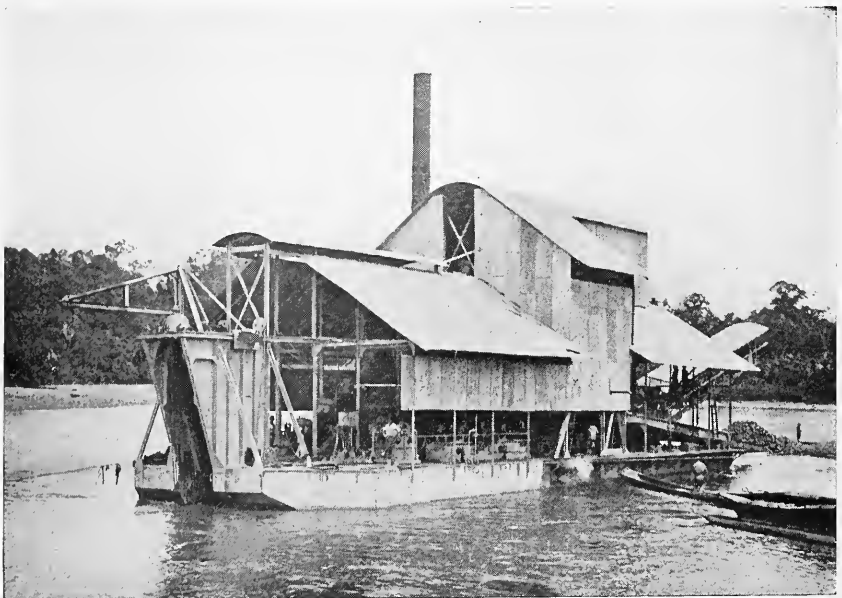
The city of Medellín, although laid out in 1541 by the Spaniards, contains many fine modern buildings, among them a cinema fully abreast of the largest of its kind anywhere. The center of the city, which is cradled in the valley plain of Aburra, is cut by a deep ravine through which runs the Porce River. On either bank of the stream ferns and wild grasses cover the ground, while immense shade trees flank what is Medellín's best residential quarter. Examples of beautiful architecture and fine parks join with Medellín's picturesque natural features in making this Andean town a true City Beautiful.

The beds of both the Porce and the Nus are successfully dredged for gold. From the former river fabulous sums have been extracted, but as an illustration of a moderately successful mine the property of the Nus River Gold Mines (Ltd.) may be cited. In dredging 2,000,000 cubic yards of river bottom over a 20-mile stretch of river bed, this company, a privately financed concern, obtains an average of 20 cents American gold to the cubic yard. The fact that coffee and gold are the two main interests of Medellín is merely due to the untouched condition of other mineral deposits.

The western part of the Department of Antioquia is traversed by the Cordillera Occidental, or main western range of the Andes, to the eastward of which lies the Cordillera Central. These heights, between which runs the Cauca River, form a valley which has often been said to be one of the finest and the most fertile on the globe, capable of growing in its varying climates and soils every known staple crop. When the mineral resources of Antioquia, therefore, are considered in connection with this amazing agricultural wealth, it will be seen that we are here describing one of the great magazines of wealth for which South America has long been explored and is justly famed.

Among the settlers in Antioquia there is said to have been a colony of Hebrews from southern Europe, and the names of some of the present residents show them to be of Hebraic extraction. They are people of excellent character, pleasing physical qualities, and very remarkable business integrity, and it was with real regret that I left their cities to travel back to the Magdalena River in 1926 after spending more than a year with them. They are industrious to a degree, bent on progress, and when agreements are made with them the fulfillment of their part can be taken for granted. The roads now under construction to the Pacific and to the northern ports of Turbó and Cartagena will lead them from their mountain fastnesses into increasing industrial importance and contact with the outside world. Moreover, in the near future those who trade with the Antioquians will be enabled to save the long river trip by taking the railway from Buenaventura on the Pacific or, when the railroad to the north is completed, from Cartagena.

Apart from emeralds, mined exclusively by the Colombian Government, it is hardly necessary to state, in view of what has been said in this brief article, that almost every known mineral is present in commercial proportions in western Colombia. Well-qualified engineers will find Medellín to be all it has here been said to be—and more.



Photograph by C. H. Canning

DREDGE ON A COLOMBIAN RIVER

The beds of several rivers are successfully dredged for gold and, occasionally, platinum

COMMUNITY PROGRESS IN CHILE

I

WORKERS' HOUSING

THE most important present duty of Chileans, according to Dr. José Santos Salas, Chilean Minister of Public Health, Social Welfare, and Labor, is the solution of the problem of providing cheerful, healthful homes for the workers of his country, so that life should be made "livable" for these humble members of society, and they themselves rescued from that savage promiscuity which poisons the spirit and from disease which destroys the body.

In the accomplishment of this duty Doctor Salas has the powerful assistance of decree law 308 of March 9, 1925, promulgated during his former incumbency of the position he now holds, under the vice presidency of Señor Luis Barros Borgoño who, as president of the Mortgage Loan Bank of Chile, has stood behind so many excellent housing developments for the workers.¹

It may not be amiss to recall here some of the benefits of the law just mentioned. Persons or organizations desiring to erect "low-priced houses," which are defined for the purposes of the law, are permitted to borrow from the Mortgage Loan Bank 70 per cent of the value of the land and building at 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent amortization. The bank, moreover, will lend the remaining 30 per cent at the same interest and 7 per cent amortization to duly incorporated societies of workers and employees for the construction of members' houses, as also to cooperatives formed for such purpose and to savings banks.

At present, however, according to recent instructions from the minister, loans are to be made only to municipalities.² The following paragraphs quoted from these instructions are extremely illuminating:

The Government intends to solve the crisis in workers' housing by the construction of houses on its own account, the houses thus erected to be offered at

¹ These, as well as the Government projects, were briefly described in the *Bulletin* for February, 1927, under the title "Chile solves her housing problem."

² A later decree of the same ministry fixes the sum available for the present year at 60,000,000 pesos, limiting housing loans to the following: Cooperative societies for house construction, duly incorporated and approved by the ministry; individuals desiring to erect dwellings for their own occupancy; municipalities which will construct houses under Government supervision; the army and navy retirement funds; and owners desiring to repair workers' dwellings.

a rental which will cover interest and amortization of the amount invested plus the necessary expenditures for repairs.

The low rental of these dwellings will therefore become to persons of small means a special inducement to improve their living conditions, since the respectable man who has been a tenant a certain number of years will automatically become owner of the property he has occupied. Furthermore, a certain number of dwellings will annually be awarded by lot to careful tenants who are distinguished for sobriety of character or who have a large number of children.

In order to carry out a program of this nature the Government needs the cooperation of the municipalities to which, under the act, the housing loans will now be made, thus increasing the interest of the cities in safeguarding such investment and fostering civic pride and initiative.

The risks entailed by such an enterprise are fully justified by the duty thereby fulfilled, the most important duty of the present day—that of making life livable for the humblest members of society. Moreover, any sacrifice which may be made by the municipalities because of loans offered under law No. 308 is offset by that made by the State in lending 70 per cent of the money required for building at 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent amortization. The various entities of the nation are thus permitted to do their respective share in promoting the general welfare.

In order to unify procedure and keep it above suspicion, the Government reserves the right of approving plans and contracts. Responsibility is thereby centralized.

In furtherance of the Government's plans, mayors are requested to seek the cooperation of their respective city councils in obtaining and submitting to the Ministry of Public Health, Social Welfare, and Labor a census of all workers' dwellings, showing the number of rooms therein, their condition (in the light of the sanitary requirements laid down by law No. 261), the number of occupants, and the amount of rent paid.

For a recent summary of what has been accomplished by the Government under this law, we may turn to the address made by Señor Alejo Lira Infante, a member of the Superior Council of Social Welfare, at the inauguration of the attractive section of brick houses recently erected for workers in the graphic arts, which occupies a delightful situation at the foot of San Cristóbal hill, one of the beautiful features of the Chilean capital. Señor Lira Infante said in part:

I have the great honor and satisfaction of delivering in the name of the Superior Council of Social Welfare to the building and purchasing cooperative of workers and employees of the printing trade, this beautiful group of 80 houses erected by experts under the generous terms of the beneficent housing law. * * *

For those of us who have followed closely, with ever increasing interest, the campaign in our country to solve the transcendental problem of housing, it is a deep satisfaction to see the dreams we have long cherished turned into this beautiful reality by virtue of the Salas Law.

Yesterday it was the hard-working postal and telegraph employees who had the happiness of taking over their group of 28 houses; to-day it is the printers' cooperative; to-morrow it will be the employees of the Internal Revenue Bureau, who are now erecting a large number of houses in Providencia; the street-car employees, who are putting up 149 dwellings on what used to be Pine Farm; the workers of the Dávila Bacza Society, with their 79 houses; and the hundreds of petty army officers. Thus citizens, toiling in different spheres of national activity,

will realize their legitimate aspirations of living in their own beautiful and comfortable homes.

And who can doubt that these members of society who are well employed, who are protected by laws providing for industrial-accident compensation and old-age insurance, who are enabled to enjoy the atmosphere of a real home—that cradle of true affection and character education—will form a powerful factor in assuring social peace, the supreme aspiration of every civilized nation? * * *

Because we are convinced that the point of departure in the material and moral betterment of our people is the provision of hygienic, moderately-priced dwellings, we unreservedly applaud the proposal of our Government to devote the 40,000,000 pesos³ available this year by virtue of decree law No. 308 to the erection of houses or apartments exclusively destined for the use of actual tenement dwellers.



TYPICAL LOW-PRICED HOUSE IN THE GROUP ERECTED IN SANTIAGO, WITH GOVERNMENT AID, BY WORKERS IN THE PRINTING TRADES

It should be recalled here that against the funds authorized by this law the Superior Council of Social Welfare has already taken favorable action on 199 separate construction projects, covering 5,315 buildings with 17,631 rooms. Those erected or to be erected by groups of clerks, manual workers, and army officers are valued at 73,639,730 pesos; by individuals for rental, at 29,718,518 pesos; and by individuals as their own homes, at 1,064,595 pesos.

Four hundred and forty-five houses containing 1,896 rooms have already been constructed, leaving 4,870 under approved projects. These 5,315 dwellings will house no fewer than 30,000 persons.

It is hoped that as many as 4,000 houses may be erected with the 40,000,000³ pesos available in 1927, thus redeeming from the painful slavery of the tenement 20,000 of our fellow citizens, children as truly as we of a free nation, but actually deprived of real freedom. * * *

That notwithstanding all its benefits the Salas Law is still in the experimental stage is gleaned from the address, on the same occasion as the foregoing, of Señor David Uribe Ulloa, official of the printers'

³This sum was later increased to 60,000,000 pesos, as stated in footnote 2.

cooperative for which the houses were erected and also a member of the Superior Council of Social Welfare. Señor Uribe Ulloa asked that the law be amended as follows: That the amortization of the 30 per cent of the loan be reduced from 7 to 1 per cent, as in the case of the 70 per cent; that payments be required at the expiration of the period covered and only after the houses are occupied; that the deposit of 5 per cent of the value of the building now required to secure the 30 per cent loan be waived, the borrower to insure his life (as now) as a guarantee of this loan; and that the cost of introducing city improvements in all sections where houses are erected under the Salas Law be paid by the municipality through a loan made according to this act, instead of being met by the owners, as at present.

"If the Government would amend the housing act as we ask," said this speaker, "the price of the small houses in this development, which now cost 152 pesos⁴ a month for 11½ years and 82 pesos a month thereafter until 36 years have elapsed, would be reduced to 116 pesos a month."

Valparaíso is looking forward to a very considerable improvement in workers' housing, due to the action taken by the Superior Council of Social Welfare at its meeting on July 5, 1927. At that meeting it was voted that in the council's opinion the housing situation in that city should be met by joint action of the council, the municipality, and legally organized cooperative societies. Loans will be made to the municipality, and construction will proceed on land appropriated for the purpose. The council will also proceed immediately to erect houses at Las Habas, a shore section, and on near-by plots will put up a series of apartment houses.

If "well begun is half done," Chile is well on the way to a real social contribution not only to her own people, but to humanity as a whole.

II

BUS SERVICE IN SANTIAGO⁵

At the end of 1922, the Chilean capital suffered an acute crisis in the breakdown of collective passenger transport facilities owing to the fact that the Electric Traction Co. had withdrawn from service practically all its cars above the actual number required for the fulfillment of its contract. In the midst of such a situation bus service was inaugurated and immediately accepted by the general public in Santiago.

Since at the present time this industry has reached a high stage of development and one which is deserving of consideration, some

⁴ Chilean peso = \$0.121.

⁵ Translated from *Chile* (Boletín Consular de Chile) Enero, 1927.

available data showing the importance of the enterprise, even despite its short existence, will be of interest.

There are to-day about 1,000 busses in Santiago, representing an investment in rolling stock of 20,000,000 pesos. These busses are distributed over the various routes linking the suburbs and outlying towns with the capital. On an average, 800 busses carrying about 600,000 passengers, daily, or a total of 200,000,000 per year, are in constant operation in that city. Indeed, bus service may well be considered one of the great business enterprises of the Chilean capital, above all when it is remembered that it is due entirely to the efforts of small Chilean capitalists who, without the slightest aid from anyone, struggling against all kinds of odds, an unfavorable economic situation, the prejudice of vested interests, have been successful in their project, contributing, meanwhile, in an effective manner toward the improvement of economic conditions in their country, for with the advent of bus service have come such commercial activities as the repair shop, storage of accessories, garage service, and mechanical and electrical workshops, representing a total invested capital of 30,000,000 pesos.

It would be truly interesting to know the actual amount which this industry contributes annually to the public coffers, but as that would be impossible in this short article, we shall be content to give a few figures which will enable the reader to gain some idea of its importance.

First of all there are the import duties entering the national treasury from the importation of chassis, accessories and parts; of tires, gasoline, lubricants, etc. Due to the fact that we have no data on certain of these items, we are unable to give exact figures regarding the importation of chassis, accessories and parts. However, a total of something like 12,000 tires, costing from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pesos, are used in Chile every year.

Before bus service was established 50,000 liters—approximately 13,250 gallons—of gasoline were consumed monthly. To-day during the same period 800,000 liters—approximately 218,000 gallons—are consumed, while the consumption of oil and lubricants has increased proportionately. Furthermore, since gasoline and lubricants may now be distilled from coal, the use of busses forms a most interesting industrial factor in the industrial equation of the country.

Moreover, under the heading of permits alone, the city collects the sum of 168,000 pesos a year from the bus companies, while the fiscal revenue from license tags, driver's permits, registration, etc., may without exaggeration be estimated between 25,000 and 30,000 pesos.

Finally it may be pointed out that 5,000 Chilean homes are supported in comparative prosperity directly from this industry alone.

The busses have given the capital effective service. Thanks to them the construction of whole communities of healthful homes at low cost for laborers and salaried workers has been made possible. Also in providing a means of transport for the children of families living at great distances from school education has been greatly facilitated. The rapid means of transit by bus at a cost no greater than any other existing mode of collective transport has made it the preferred method of the laborer, employee, and student. The service rendered by the busses during the winter just past is particularly worthy of mention. Without street car service, at a time when whole sections were under water, the busses continued to function, transporting laborers and clerks to and from their homes, many times bringing them to their very doorstep.

To improve the direction of the service, the directors or owners of the busses on each route have formed associations whose particular business it is to maintain the best possible order on their respective line. These associations, in turn, form a central association which has charge of the general administration of the service as well as of the interests of the individual members.

The central association has been in existence a year and some months, having been established on the 18th of September of the year just past. During this time it has worked effectively, cooperating with the civic authorities in giving the city of Santiago a collective transport service worthy of the capital of the Republic.



THE OPENING OF THE PAN AMERICAN HOS- PITAL IN NEW YORK

THE 200,000 or more Spanish-speaking people residing in New York City may well congratulate themselves upon the realization of a long-cherished dream, namely, the foundation of a Pan American hospital for Spanish-speaking patients who, heretofore, due to the lack of knowledge of Spanish on the part of the medical and nursing staffs, in general, of the other hospitals of the great metropolis, have had some difficulty—resulting sometimes in serious trouble—in obtaining the care demanded by their condition.

October 17, 1927, saw the fulfillment of their hopes, when, with fitting ceremonies, the imposing building of the Pan American hospital was inaugurated. This hospital, which was constructed under the auspices of the Pan American Medical Association and the Hispanic Medical Society, will be controlled by these two institutions. From the beginning, besides being able to accommodate and care for 130 Spanish or Portuguese speaking patients, this new institution will serve as a bond of union between the medical world of the United States and that of Latin America.

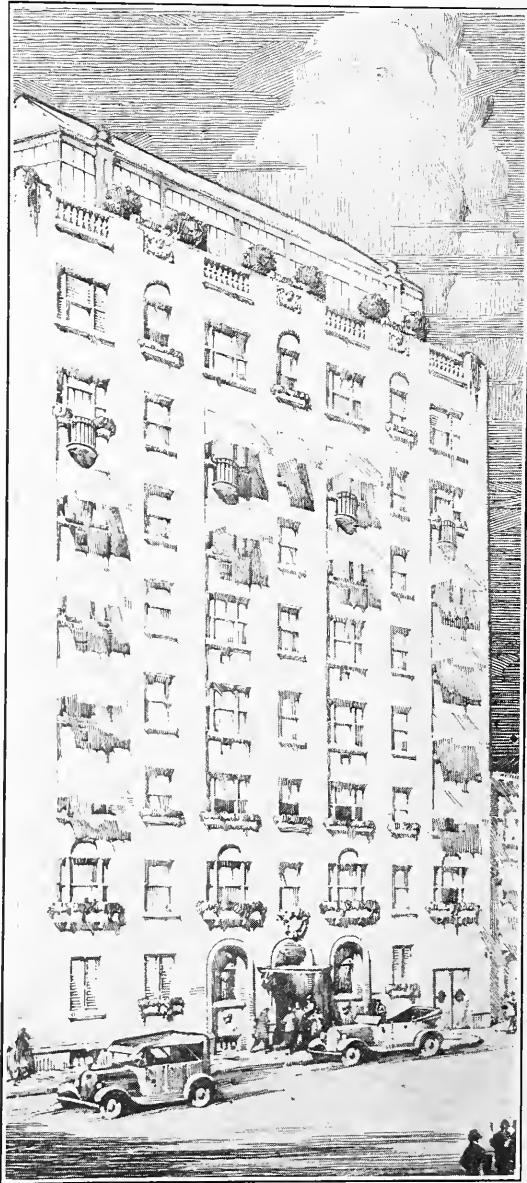
This new building of nine stories situated just east of Lexington Avenue, Nos. 159–163 Ninetieth Street, is 100 feet deep with a frontage of 75 feet, and of red brick construction with terra cotta trim. The foyer and reception rooms, with windows opening on a large patio, have been designed to suggest a modern club. The second floor accommodates the out-of-town patients, the third and fourth the city patients, while the fifth, sixth, and seventh are chiefly composed of private rooms. On each floor connections have been installed for making Röntgenograms and cardiographs at the patient's bedside. The surgical department, the X-ray and the fluoroscope rooms are all on the eighth floor. The hydrotherapeutic department, which is unusually complete, is located conveniently near the pathological rooms.

The roof has been planned as a palm decorated solarium with sound-proof floor.

The medical staff of the hospital will be made up of physicians and nurses representative of the different republics of the Western Hemisphere.

It is planned to establish in this hospital, in the near future, a Pan American medical school which will offer post graduate courses to the Spanish or Portuguese speaking physicians and students who come to the United States to perfect their medical knowledge. It is also planned to establish a school for Latin American girls seeking the necessary knowledge and experience of nursing which will enable them to practice that useful profession upon their return to their respective countries.

In the interesting inaugural ceremonies, attended by a distinguished group of representatives from different fields of professional activity, addresses were delivered by: Dr. William Sharpe, president of the Pan American Medical Association; Dr. Manuel Uribe Troncoso, president of the Hispanic Medical Society; Mr. Clarence J. Owens, permanent president of the Pan American Commercial Congress; and Dr. Franklin Martin, president of the Gorgas Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine of Panamá. Each of these eminent speakers emphasized the fact that the Pan American hospital is a new link of friendship and good will, binding closer the Latin American countries and the United States.



THE PAN AMERICAN HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY

This hospital will serve the Latin Americans of the metropolis through their own Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking physicians and nurses

THE TROPICAL PLANT RESEARCH FOUNDATION

OBJECTS AND CHARACTER

THE Tropical Plant Research Foundation is a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia governing societies for scientific and similar purposes. It has no capital stock, is not conducted for financial profit, and exists only to advance knowledge. It has no connection with Governments, either of the United States or other countries, except as it may cooperate with them to accomplish its research aims.

Agriculture is the principal occupation and source of prosperity in tropical America. The basis of a successful and permanent agriculture is scientific research, and it was to provide for the tropical countries, particularly in the Western Hemisphere, a scientific service in support of crop production that the Tropical Plant Research Foundation was organized. It has now completed three years of work.

The objects of the foundation are to promote research for the advancement of knowledge of the plants and crops of the Tropics. It conducts investigations regarding plant diseases and insects, on the varieties of crop plants and their improvement by breeding, and on other subjects pertaining to agronomy, horticulture, and forestry, and publishes the results.

The foundation was formed under the auspices of the National Research Council, a cooperative organization of the scientific men of America, devoted to the general promotion and support of scientific research and to the coordination of large scale attack on important problems. Through these connections with the scientific societies of the country the foundation is able to focus upon the Tropics the best methods and the latest knowledge of the several branches of science related to agriculture and is better able to secure the services of the most competent specialists.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the foundation is vested in a board of 10 trustees, 4 of whom represent business interests and 6 the several divisions of science included in the foundation's field of work.

The president of the board of trustees is Prof. Lewis R. Jones, head of the department of plant pathology of the University of Wisconsin and representative of the American Phytopathological

Society. The vice president is Prof. Robert A. Harper, Torrey professor of botany in Columbia University, New York, and representative of the National Research Council. The other scientific trustees are Dr. William Crocker, director of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, N. Y., and chairman for 1927-28 of the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council; Prof. Herbert Osborn, professor of entomology in the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, representative of the American Association of Economic Entomologists; Prof. Samuel C. Prescott, head of the department of biology and public health, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Maj. George P. Ahern, United States Army, retired, of Washington, D. C., formerly director of forestry, Philippine Islands, who represents the Society of American Foresters.

The business trustees are Mr. Victor M. Cutter, president of the United Fruit Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Herbert C. Lakin, president of the Cuba Co., New York City; Mr. Manuel Rionda, of the Czarnikow-Rionda Co., New York; and Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, of Lakewood, N. J.

Vacancies in the board are filled by election by the board for a term of five years. Messrs. Harper, Crocker, and Lakin constitute the executive committee of the board. William A. Orton is scientific director and general manager. Other officers are A. McLachlen, treasurer; Abbie Owen, executive assistant; John H. Goss, assistant; and Howard P. Locke, accountant.

The scientific staff organization list may be found at the end of this article.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The work of the foundation is supported by funds contributed by organizations and individuals interested in its several research projects. These funds are received and held until needed by the treasurer of the National Research Council, and an annual audit of the accounts of the foundation is made under the direction of the National Research Council. The budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, is approximately \$115,000.

HEADQUARTERS

The administrative headquarters of the foundation are located in Washington, at 1350 B Street SW. No general laboratories are maintained, as it is the policy to conduct the scientific work wherever the particular problem requires. The facilities of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers are available for research work that can be done in the United States. Collections of scientific materials are deposited with the cooperating Government and university museums and duplicated whenever possible in the country where the work is done.

SUGAR CANE INVESTIGATIONS

The principal research project of the foundation is an investigation of sugar-cane production problems in Cuba. This is carried on with the support of the Cuba Sugar Club, an organization of sugar companies of which 57 contribute in proportion to their production of sugar.

In this work attention is centered mainly on four outstanding problems: the mosaic disease of sugar cane, root diseases of cane, the moth-stalk borer of cane, and cane varieties. A soil survey of Cuba has been made with the cooperation of the United States Bureau of Soils.

An experiment station for sugar cane, well equipped for work in plant pathology, entomology, agronomy, and chemistry, has been established at Central Baraguá, in the Province of Camagüey, and branch stations are maintained at Herradura for cane-variety testing and propagation, at Jaronú for borer studies, and at Jatibonico for mosaic field tests.

TROPICAL FORESTRY INVESTIGATIONS

A study of the forestry problems of eastern and central Cuba, relating to timber and wood supply, reforestation as a means for the utilization of nonagricultural lands, the management of forests, and the conservation of water has been carried out for the United Fruit Co. and the Cuba Co.

A three-year survey of the timber resources of the forests of tropical America: This survey plans to include studies of the composition and extent of the important tropical forests, local uses of the more abundant species, and conditions bearing on the possibilities and need for forest culture. The work has been undertaken with the support of the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers has cooperated with the foundation to formulate a plan for investigations regarding the availability and suitability of tropical hardwoods for the American wood-using industries. Among the first steps has been the compilation by the foundation of a Bibliography of Tropical Hardwoods. Other plans for scientific work in tropical forestry are being developed.

CHICLE INVESTIGATIONS

A study of the Central American sapote, the source of chicle, has been undertaken in British Honduras for the Chicle Development Co. of New York, to solve problems of botany and plant physiology, relating to bark structure and latex formation, as a basis for more effective and less destructive methods of tapping.

PERUVIAN SURVEY

The National Agrarian Society of Peru, desiring to establish an experiment station for sugar cane and cotton in Peru, requested the foundation to make a survey of the west coast and submit recommendations on the organization of a station and its equipment and lines of work. This was done, and reports prepared and published.

INFORMATION SERVICE FOR TROPICAL WORKERS

A general information service is maintained in the Washington office of the foundation to support the work of its field scientific staff and others, through library references, publications, indexes, and notes.

The purpose of this service is to assemble records of work done or in progress in the Tropics or bearing upon tropical problems, to maintain a personnel register of scientific men with experience in the Tropics or with particular fitness for service there, to gather records of tropical plant industries and their problems, and in all ways to facilitate scientific work in the Tropics.

The foundation cooperates with the Pan American Union to furnish information and to advise concerning plans for scientific work in Pan American countries. For example, numerous short papers on tropical forestry have been prepared, and the director edits the series of monthly agricultural articles which are published in its *Boletín*.

SCIENTIFIC STAFF

D. L. VAN DINE, local director of work for the Cuba Sugar Club.

F. S. EARLE, agriculturist.

J. A. FARIS, chief pathologist.

CARL N. PRIODE, assistant pathologist.

C. F. STAHL, chief entomologist.

H. K. PLANK, associate entomologist.

T. S. ROSS, assistant entomologist.

L. C. SCARAMUZZA, field assistant in entomology.

SAM BYALL, analytical chemist.

E. E. DOMINGUEZ, sugar chemist.

A. V. SVITZER, field superintendent.

ALVARO FERNÁNDEZ, translator and clerk.

JOHN S. KARLING, physiologist in chicle investigations.

TOM GILL, forester of the foundation and of the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust.

PUBLICATIONS¹

BULLETINS

In English.

1. Rainfall and Temperature of Cuba. By Oliver O. Fassig. 1925.
2. The Sugar Cane Moth Stalkborer. By D. L. Van Dine. 1926.

¹ These may be purchased from the Director of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation, 1350 B Street SW. Washington, D. C., at 30 cents for Bulletin No. 1 and 10 cents each for all others.

3. A List of the Insects Affecting Sugar Cane in Cuba. By D. L. Van Dine. 1926.
4. Some Serious Sugar Cane Diseases Not Known to Occur in Cuba. By James A. Faris. 1926.
5. Certain Grass Hosts of the Sugar Cane Mosaic Disease and of the Corn Aphid Considered in Relation to Their Occurrence in Cuba. By M. N. Walker, and C. F. Stahl. 1926.
6. Field Control of Sugar Cane Root Disease Conditions. By James A. Faris. 1927.
7. Corn Stripe Disease in Cuba Not Identical with Sugar Cane Mosaic. By C. F. Stahl. 1927.

In Spanish.

2. El Borer o Perforador del Tallo de la Caña de Azúcar. Por D. L. Van Dine. 1926.
3. Lista de los Insectos de la Caña de Azúcar de Cuba. Por D. L. Van Dine. 1927.
4. Algunas Serias Enfermedades de la Caña de Azúcar no Conocidas como Existentes en Cuba. Por J. A. Faris. 1927.
5. Consideraciones acerca de Algunas Hierbas Susceptibles a la Enfermedad del Mosaico y Hospederas del Pulgón del Maíz en Relación con su Presencia en Cuba. Por M. N. Walker y C. F. Stahl. 1927.

SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS

In English.

1. Notes on the Economic Status of Certain Cuban Homopters. By Herbert Osborn. *In Journal of Economic Entomology*, vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 99-106, 1926.
 2. Faunistic and Ecological Notes on Cuban Homoptera. By Herbert Osborn *In Annals of Entomological Society of America*, vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 335-366, Sept., 1926.
 3. Cold Chlorosis of Sugar Cane. By James A. Faris. *In Phytopathology*, vol. 16, No. 11, pp. 885-891, Nov., 1926.
 4. Sugar Cane Root Disease in Cuba. By James A. Faris and R. V. Allison, *In Phytopathology*, vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 61-82, Feb., 1927.
 5. Zonate Foot Rot of Sugar Cane. By James A. Faris. *In Phytopathology*, vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 83-94, Feb., 1927.
 6. The Sugar Industry of Peru. By Arthur H. Rosenfeld. *In Facts About Sugar*, vol. 21, Nos. 50, 51, and 52, Dec. 11, 18, and 25, 1926.
 7. The Tucumán Agricultural Experiment Station. By Arthur H. Rosenfeld. *In Facts About Sugar*, vol. 22, Nos. 7, 8, and 9, Feb. 12, 19, and 26, 1927.
 8. A Preliminary Report on a Grass-Root Mealybug (*Ripersia radicolica* Morrison) Affecting Sugar Cane in Cuba. By C. F. Stahl. *In Journal of Economic Entomology*, vol. 20, No. 2, pp. 392-399, Apr., 1927.
- Bibliography of the Woods of the World (Exclusive of the Temperate Region of North America) with Emphasis on Tropical Woods. A revision and extension by Maj. George P. Ahern and Miss Helen K. Newton of a bibliography compiled in 1923 and 1924 by Prof. Samuel J. Record.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

THIRD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.—The Argentine Confederation of Trade, Industry, and Production is planning to hold in 1928 the Third National Economic Conference, for which it is now arranging the scientific, economic, and commercial topics of the program. As announced in a statement by the above-mentioned confederation, the guiding thought of the conference is as follows:

All countries of great industrial and commercial power are constantly concerned with economic problems. In all such countries international congresses are organized by the leading institutions, which lend the services of their most able statisticians and experts. We, with the consciousness of our responsibility, propose to direct national activities toward those social norms which will permit us to achieve the material and spiritual welfare which is the basis of the peaceful progress of nations.

ARGENTINE SECTION, IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—At a recent meeting of the committee on Argentine participation in the Ibero-American Exposition, to be held in Seville in 1928, a report was made on the progress of the Argentine Building, which promises to be one of the finest erected. Also decisions were made as to the location in that building of the mural decorations by the national academicians Guido and Franco, the placing of the exhibits of the meat-packing and stock-raising industries, and the securing of exhibits from the Provinces through the governors. Catamarca is to send an exhibit of typical hand-woven textiles, chosen by means of competition.

FORTIETH NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW.—The Fortieth National Livestock Show was opened late in August by the Argentine Rural Society in its grounds at Palermo, on the outskirts of Buenos Aires. As usual, there were exceptionally fine specimens of the most famous breeds of cattle, sheep, and horses, which were judged by experts from Great Britain, Uruguay, and Argentina. The opening of the exposition was attended by the President of the Republic and many other officials.

FIRST SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESS.—The Argentine Touring Club is undertaking the organization of the First South American Travel Congress, which will be held when the touring clubs of the other South American countries have joined the South American Travel Federation. The purpose of the congress is to promote the movement for rendering travel from one country to

another easier and more attractive. A delegate from the Argentine Touring Club, who recently visited Brazil in the interest of the congress, received a very warm reception from the Brazilian Touring Club, which is giving active cooperation to the plan. The interest in travel developed by the various touring clubs has a decided effect on the development of good roads, improved railroad facilities, and other means of communication in the countries where such clubs exist.

HIGHWAY TO CHILE.—On August 10, 1927, the President approved the appropriation of 3,570,000 pesos for work done, in execution, and to be completed on the highway from Argentina to Chile by way of Uspallata. The decree also authorizes the General Bureau of Bridges and Highways to continue the work to the amount of 730,000 pesos already available. The whole highway is to be completed in about seven years, and although involving a large expenditure of funds, it is believed that the advantages of this form of international communication will well repay the outlay.

BOLIVIA

MINING REGULATIONS.—New regulations have been put into effect recently for the purpose of improving the present methods of exporting minerals and other products. Customs permits must accompany the materials to be exported, and must be examined, together with the exports, by the customs officials. Permits are good for only 15 days, and are not to be altered in any respect except at the custom-house.

SUPERVISION OF MINES.—The Chief Executive sent a message last August to Congress proposing the establishment of an office of national supervision of mines. This office would be part of the Ministry of Industry. The National Superintendent of Mines would be appointed by the President for a period of six years, being removable only by decree of the Supreme Court.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—A report prepared by the Minister of Agriculture on the El Tejar Agricultural School at Tarija shows the growing importance of this school in relation to the development of agriculture. An appropriation was made during the present year of 121,532.70 bolivianos for the upkeep of the school and the purchase of seeds and agricultural machinery. Recently the Director General of Agriculture sent a shipment of seed of Tanguis cotton and sugar beets to the school for cultivation. A consignment of other seeds has been sent from Buenos Aires for experimental purposes, while cultivation of wheat is also being carried on in an intensive manner. It is planned to enlarge the school building in order that the number of pupils may be increased; there are at present 21 students with scholarships at the school.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.—The last census in Bolivia was taken in 1910, according to which the population of the country was 1,766,451, and that of the city of La Paz 54,713. The estimated population for the entire country in the year 1926 was 2,599,398, and for the city of La Paz 109,750. There are no available statistics concerning births, deaths, and infant mortality. According to the recent statement of a local physician, between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of the mortality of children up to two years of age is due to typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.

BRAZIL

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.—The *Revista de Estradas de Ferro* of Rio de Janeiro for August 15, 1927, gives the following information on Japanese immigration and colonization in Brazil:

Two Japanese capitalists, one in Tokio and one in Brazil, have received a concession from the Brazilian Government for an extensive area of land in three sections, the first to be bounded by the Sucundury, Dumuma, Madeira, and Amazon Rivers; the second on the Solimões between the Teffé and Coary Rivers, and the third on the Rio Negro between the Cabory and the Ticupora Rivers. This concession runs for two years, during which time a contract for 50 years is to be signed granting the companies to be organized freedom of operation. A certain amount of capital is stipulated. The Japanese Ambassador to Brazil, in speaking of the contract, said that the number of Japanese in Brazil does not exceed 50,000 on account of the distance between the two countries. It is believed, however, that increased Japanese steamer service will bring some 5,000 to 6,000 Japanese to Brazil annually, 400 to 500 now arriving at Santos in each ship to work on the coffee plantations.

CHILE

CHILE IN THE IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—As the result of a competition open to national architects, the prize for plans for the Chilean building to be erected at the Ibero-American Exposition, which will be held next year in Seville, was awarded to Señor Juan Martínez, professor in the University of Chile.

Motion pictures of Chilean life and industries will be taken for showing at the exposition.

PROMOTION OF NITRATE INDUSTRY.—The Government continues to manifest its constructive interest in the nitrate industry. The following gives a brief summary of recent developments:

The act creating the superintendency of nitrate and iodine has gone into effect, the following officials having been appointed: Superintendent, Señor Edmundo Delcourt; intendant, Señor Osvaldo Vergara; administrator of the Nitrate Promotion Fund, Señor Luis Barrales Reimers; engineer secretary, Señor Armando Fontaine; chief engineers, Señores Juan Latorre and Mariano Riveros; and legal secretary, Señor Antonio Durán.

Under the terms of the above-mentioned act, the Government sets up such administrative, technical, and commercial supervision of the nitrate industry that it can instantly be informed of the state of the industry, based on production costs, profits, taxable capacity, and present and future needs. The Government

will therefore be enabled to come to the assistance of the industry whenever circumstances so require.

Secondly, the act establishes a system of assistance which permits the industry to increase its productive capacity to the maximum, regularize sale prices, organize propaganda, and develop markets.

Thirdly, the act empowers the Government to take an active part in production, promoting low-cost exploitation so as to make available its immense reserves of nitrate lands.

Fourthly, the Government is given power to revise the duties and taxes to which nitrate is now subject.

A nitrate promotion council, created by the act in question, is entrusted with matters of public interest relating to this important source of national wealth. Among its early decisions were the following: To give a bonus to nitrate plants using national coal; to sell nitrate to Chilean farmers at reduced prices; to subsidize investigations in the industrial use of iodine; and to conduct public competitions in solving important problems, such as the transportation of nitrate in bulk.

The Government has also removed the duties on bags for nitrate, and has decreed a reduction in freight rates on nitrate and coal on the Tocopilla-Toco Railway.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Transandine Railway via Juncal is undergoing many improvements calculated to increase the popularity of the route from the point of view of both passenger travel and Chilean-Argentine freight traffic. One of the most important improvements, now nearly if not entirely completed, is the electrification of the rack section on the Chilean side between Río Blanco and the summit, a distance of 37 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile). Five hundred men have been employed for nearly three years on this work, at a cost of over £250,000.

A concession has been granted for the construction of railroad lines and the operation of a connecting boat service across Lakes Panguipulli and Pirehueico in south-central Chile, which together will connect Lanco station on the State Railways with Portezuelo de Huahum on the Argentine frontier, thus making another means of international communication.

The definite surfacing with concrete of the Valparaíso-Casablanca highway, which will eventually reach Santiago, was begun August 13 last. Construction is in charge of a Chilean firm.

The Government has authorized a loan of 8,150,000 pesos for the construction of the highway from Santiago to San Bernardo, a suburban town.

The sum of 4,780,271 pesos will be spent by the Government on bridges during the second half of 1927, certain taxes being set aside for this purpose. A magnificent concrete bridge over the Bueno River was recently opened to traffic. This bridge, which is 110 meters long (meter equals 3.28 feet), is one of the largest in South America.

DUTIES REDUCED ON ARGENTINE SUGAR.—See page 1249.

COLOMBIA

COFFEE EXPORTS.—During the first six months of 1926 coffee exports amounted to 85,269,484 kilos—that is, 1,421,160 bags of 60 kilos each—valued at 40,623,862 pesos. The following table gives the amount and value of coffee exports per month:

| Month | Kilos | Value |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | <i>Pesos</i> |
| January..... | 10, 662, 761 | 5, 577, 986 |
| February..... | 13, 350, 238 | 6, 254, 616 |
| March..... | 19, 664, 862 | 9, 472, 919 |
| April..... | 14, 571, 146 | 6, 852, 290 |
| May..... | 14, 224, 256 | 6, 476, 109 |
| June..... | 12, 796, 221 | 5, 989, 942 |
| Total..... | 85, 269, 484 | 40, 623, 862 |

SECTION OF NEW RAILROAD OPENED.—On September 18 last the Tolima-Huila-Caquetá railroad was opened to public service as far as the city of Natagaima, in the southern part of the Department of Tolima. The inauguration of this line marks an important step toward the completion of this railroad, which is the continuation of the great main line running from east to west and therefore of vital interest to the economic life of the country.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.—According to figures taken from the recent message of the President to Congress, the petroleum production of the Republic in 1926 amounted to 6,443,537 barrels, while estimates place the production for 1927 at 15,000,000 barrels.

CENSUS TO BE TAKEN.—In accordance with law No. 67 of 1917, a general census of the Republic will be taken during 1928. As the above-mentioned law provides only 50,000 pesos toward helping the various municipalities defray the expense of the preliminary work for taking the census, the Government will ask Congress to increase this sum to at least 200,000 pesos.

CUBA

PUBLIC WORKS FOR CAMAGÜEY.—By an executive decree the President has approved a project prepared by the Secretary of Public Works for paving the streets in Camagüey and constructing water works in that city, besides other public improvements. For the execution of this program an appropriation of 2,000,000 pesos has been made from the special fund for public works. The above-mentioned decree provides that this appropriation shall be spent at the rate of not less than 500,000 pesos a year. The maximum period allowed for the completion of these works is four years, computed

from a date one month after the contract for their execution has been signed.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply of Habana will soon be increased to a great extent through additional water works now under construction at Vento and others at Palatino and near-by places. New springs have been discovered near Mazorra, and from Palatino to Atraés a conduit 60 inches in diameter has been laid. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

MODEL SUGAR PLANTATION.—The Government plans to establish a model sugar plantation in one of the principal sugar-cane districts in order to prepare technical experts for this important industry, giving special attention to the chemical branch. Teachers and pupils from the University Agricultural School, from the School for Sugar Experts, and from the various agricultural experimental farms will be admitted for instruction on this model plantation. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR 1926.—The statistical section of the Treasury Department has published the complete statistics of exports and imports for the year 1926. These figures show that, while exports amounted to 301,708,731 pesos, imports were reduced to 260,826,438 pesos, the favorable trade balance being 40,882,293 pesos. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

CONGRESS AVENUE.—The street in Habana now known under the name of Teniente Rey is to be widened to a breadth of 30 meters (98 feet) and called henceforth Congress Avenue. No buildings more than four stories in height will be permitted on either side. Wide sidewalks and artistic street lights will complete this beautiful thoroughfare. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COTTON.—Recent reports state that the Pontezuela Agricultural Station is engaged in an attempt to interest the planters of the Dominican Republic in the cultivation of cotton. Although the various species of cotton are native to the tropics, at present cotton culture occupies but a secondary place in the agriculture of the tropical regions of the Western Hemisphere. The director of the agricultural station predicts a promising future for cotton cultivation in the Republic and has offered to distribute seed of those varieties grown at the station to planters soliciting it.

RADIOTELEGRAPH TO CUBA.—As a result of a convention recently celebrated between the Dominican Republic and Cuba, wireless service was established between the two countries on September 1, 1927. The incalculable advantages of this new means of communication for the two countries are self-evident.

ECUADOR

VETERINARY LABORATORY.—The inauguration, last August, of the veterinary laboratory established in connection with the agricultural experiment station situated in the suburbs of Quito was an important step forward in the protection of livestock, and toward instructing farmers and breeders in the care of their animals.

COLONIZATION CONTRACT.—The Provisional Government of Ecuador has granted a concession to the *Colonia de Santa Cruz, Sociedad Anónima*, a Norwegian company, for hunting on the islands of the Galápagos group and fishing in the surrounding waters. The Government concedes to said company the exclusive right of operating a canning factory on the island of Santa Cruz for a period of five years; if, however, during this period the company should fail to produce any canned goods for one whole year, said privilege becomes void. The Government gives the company 100 hectares (247 acres) of land at Puerto Ayora, and ownership of 500 meters of beach at Egüez Bay, and of the beach of the southernmost bay of Seymour Island. To each of the 25 persons composing the colony a grant is made of 20 hectares. In return the company binds itself to construct a lighthouse and a wharf of wood or stone at Puerto Ayora, both of which, as soon as completed, become Government property.

COMMERCIAL BUREAU.—Under the name of *Oficina de Información y Propaganda* a commercial bureau has been started in Quito to advertise in Ecuador foreign or national products, register trade-marks, represent foreign firms in legal matters, and supply confidential information on the business standing of Ecuadorean firms and data on customs duties, foreign trade, and possible Government concessions.

GUATEMALA

AVIATION.—A Guatemalan section of the International Association of Aviators was recently organized in Guatemala City, and a week known as Aviation Week set apart to interest the general public in aviation and to collect funds for the purchase of an air fleet.

HIGHWAY NEARING COMPLETION.—It was reported last August that since work on the San Martín Jilotepeque-Chimaltenango highway, a distance of about 6 leagues (league equals approximately 2.48 miles) was nearing completion, it would undoubtedly be opened for traffic early in November.

MATCH FACTORY.—According to the press, the Government has authorized the establishment of a match factory in Guatemala City. As is customary in the case of new industries, the petitioner has been granted the right to import necessary machinery and other materials free of duty.

AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL.—On August 28, 1927, the establishment of the automobile school recently opened in Guatemala City was

officially approved by the Government. It is believed that the enterprise will prove itself a valuable factor in creating an interest for touring and ultimately the development of a better highway system.

HAITI

COFFEE TREES.—During the month of August the various agricultural agents concerned themselves mainly with the inspection of coffee trees planted under the bonus provisions and with the payment of the bonus on such trees inspected and passed, as follows:

| Locality | Number of trees inspected | Bonus in gourdes |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Saint Marc..... | 99, 200 | 4, 910. 00 |
| Gonaïves..... | 67, 200 | 3, 360. 00 |
| Mirebalais..... | 39, 336 | 1, 966. 80 |
| Jacmel..... | 28, 200 | 1, 410. 00 |
| Port-au-Prince..... | 10, 825 | 541. 25 |
| Cap-Haitien..... | 5, 750 | 287. 50 |
| Total..... | 250, 511 | 12, 475. 55 |

(*Monthly Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, August, 1927.*)

HONDURAS

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH SERVICE.—Last September the director general of telegraphs and telephones of Honduras signed an agreement with the All America Cables (Inc.) of New York for the establishment of cable service with foreign countries. Messages will be transmitted by special wire to San Salvador, whence they will be cabled in four minutes to the United States.

MOTION PICTURE OF HONDURAS.—Plans are being made to prepare a national motion picture, showing not only the tropical scenery of Honduras but also native customs and industries, for exhibition in foreign countries. Among the subjects already filmed are the national sport week athletic contests, the cigar factory in Copán, the hat factories in Ilama and Santa Bárbara, the coffee plantations of Trinidad, and banana shipments at Puerto Cortés.

MEXICO

NEW OIL ZONE.—The Mexican Government has opened a new petroleum zone in northern Tamaulipas. National well No. 201, on lot 31, Comargo, the first driven in that section, proved to have gas and oil, both light, with a specific gravity of 0.76. The well had been driven 1,095 feet when oil was struck. The Government officials are pleased to have discovered that another oil zone which is considerably removed from those already exploited.

CENSUS FIGURES.—In its special edition for Mexican Independence Day, September 16, the *Universal* of Mexico City quotes the figures of the last national census as 14,132,383 native-born inhabitants in Mexico, of whom 6,880,385 are men and 7,521,998 women. According to States and Territories the native-born population is given as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Aguascalientes..... | 106,049 | Nayarit..... | 139,798 |
| Lower California..... | 51,166 | Nuevo León..... | 330,325 |
| Campeche..... | 78,850 | Oaxaca..... | 978,803 |
| Coahuila..... | 289,657 | Puebla..... | 1,063,609 |
| Colima..... | 83,652 | Querétaro..... | 243,109 |
| Chiapas..... | 404,104 | Quintana Roo..... | 4,510 |
| Chihuahua..... | 362,188 | San Luis Potosí..... | 530,387 |
| Federal District..... | 526,040 | Sinaloa..... | 352,557 |
| Durango..... | 349,334 | Sonora..... | 243,091 |
| Guanajuato..... | 957,611 | Tabasco..... | 214,993 |
| Guerrero..... | 573,079 | Tamaulipas..... | 206,326 |
| Hidalgo..... | 650,329 | Tlaxcala..... | 185,943 |
| Jalisco..... | 1,251,386 | Veracruz..... | 1,050,133 |
| Mexico..... | 988,376 | Yucatán..... | 348,956 |
| Michoacán..... | 962,769 | Zacatecas..... | 474,176 |
| Morelos..... | 114,149 | Unknown birthplace..... | 16,928 |

FIRST MEXICAN CITY PLANNING EXPOSITION.—The First Mexican City Planning Exposition, held in Mexico City last October, met with great success. The National Association for City Planning of the Republic of Mexico, through its president, Señor Carlos Contreras, an architect, conducted the exposition, devoting each day of the week to different organizations of the capital, including schools and colleges of the university.

MEXICAN BUILDING IN IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—Señor Manuel Amábilis, the architect who designed the winning plan for the Mexican Building in the Ibero-American Exposition to open in Seville in October, 1928, has left for Spain to take charge of the construction of the Palace of Mexico. The building is not to be a temporary edifice, but will be constructed to provide for a permanent exposition of Mexican products. Maya and Nahua motifs will be used in its pre-Columbian Mexican architecture.

NICARAGUA

FIGURES ON 1926 FOREIGN TRADE.—Nicaraguan foreign trade for 1926 was as follows:

The foreign trade was greater than in any year since 1920. Its total was 23,283,237.91 córdobas, of which 10,254,512.37 córdobas represented imports and 13,028,725.54 córdobas exports, leaving a favorable balance of 2,774,213.17 córdobas. The principal exports were: Coffee, 17,671,664 kilograms, 8,100,396.89 córdobas; hardwoods, 18,368,975 feet, 1,342,237.75 córdobas; bananas, 2,162,745 bunches, 1,225,660.65 córdobas; sugar, 10,155,619 kilograms, 876,288 córdobas; gold, 1,219 kilograms, 686,264.76 córdobas; and hides and skins, 282,516 kilograms, 164,512.33 córdobas.

In 1926 coffee took the leading place in exports, bananas dropping from second to third place, while hardwoods assumed the second place. The five principal exports formed 93.8 per cent of the total, divided as follows: Coffee, 62.2 per cent; hardwoods, 10.3 per cent; bananas, 9.4 per cent; sugar, 6.7 per cent; and gold, 5.2 per cent.

PANAMA

DAILY BUS SERVICE FROM PANAMA CITY.—Plans are being carried out for the establishment of a daily bus service between Panama City, Chitre, and Santiago, Province of Veraguas, with stops of 15 minutes in each town along the route.

EXPERT ON FRUIT DEHYDRATION.—The press in September announced the arrival in Panama city of an expert on dehydration. This expert has invented a system for turning the sweet potato and other vegetables into flour, and intends to dehydrate papayas, coconuts, potatoes, pumpkins, apples, plums, bananas, pineapples, fish, vegetables, and eggs. It is reported that he expects to establish a factory to show what can be done in the dehydration of native fruits, so that they may be exported as well as consumed locally.

PARAGUAY

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT.—Specimens of white potatoes planted on April 29, 1927, were recently exhibited in the museum of the Bureau of Agriculture. The potatoes having been dug on August 6, with a yield of 30,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) per hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acres), the experiment showed the possibility of the excellent results to be obtained in the greater part of Paraguay by fall (April and May) planting.

PASSPORTS.—According to official information, all persons entering or leaving Paraguay will now be required to have passports. Formerly, except in special cases when a diplomatic passport was issued, only a cédula, or kind of identification card, was used. This order became effective on September 1, 1927.

FRUIT PACKING.—A series of practical studies in fruit packing demonstrating the use of a fruit-sorting machine and special crates was recently given the students of the Agricultural School in Asunción. The Agricultural Bank has also held for exporters demonstrations of fruit sorting by the use of machines, and has perfected a new type of crate whose price effects for the purchaser a saving of almost half over that of the former type.

COLONIZATION.—A concession for the colonization by the Hardcastle Society of 10,000 hectares (hectare equal 2.47 acres) of land on the Paraná River in Jesús y Trinidad was approved by the Chamber of Deputies on August 8, 1927. According to plans the colony will be of an agricultural and industrial type.

PERU

MINING AND PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES.—In the President's recent message to Congress it is interesting to note the statement that during the year under review (1926), the mining and petroleum industries showed a greater development than at any previous time in the history of the Republic. The total production of minerals in 1926 amounted to 1,830,940,345 kilos, valued at 22,453,627 Peruvian pounds, as against 1,521,272,864 kilos in 1925, valued at 18,060,782 Peruvian pounds, thus showing an increase of 20 per cent in quantity and 24 per cent in value. As regards the petroleum industry, Peru maintains her position as the eighth petroleum-producing nation of the world, showing an increase in production for 1926 of 17 per cent over that of 1925. Revenues received by the national treasury during 1926 from the various import and export taxes on petroleum and equipment for this industry amounted to 700,000 Peruvian pounds, 27 per cent more than in 1925. The exportation of crude petroleum and by-products amounted to 1,183,426 tons, valued at 9,655,179 Peruvian pounds, while home consumption was 212,681 tons, representing a value of 1,535,899 Peruvian pounds.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—A great impulse was given to road construction during the year 1926, according to the recent message of the Chief Executive to Congress. One of the centers of greatest activity along this line was the Department of Cajamarca. A road on which 2,000 men are working will soon be completed connecting the city of Cajamarca, capital of the Department, with the coastal town of Chilite. Construction on the Yurimaguas-Mayobamba highway was also progressing rapidly. The Salaverry-Quiruvilca road has been extended to Huamachuco and Cajabamba; from the latter point the road will be carried through to the mountains of Pajatén. In the Department of Lima highways are under construction from Sayán to Oyón and Parquín; from Chosica to Carampoma; Jicamarca to Lima; Huaúra to Sayán; Lima to Huarochirí; and from Chilca to Olleros. In the Department of Junín the Lima-Canta highway has been extended to Cerro de Pasco, while the Lima-Cañete-Lunahuaná road has been prolonged to Huancayo.

PERMANENT INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.—A Peruvian citizen has been granted the exclusive right, for a period of 10 years, to establish in Lima a permanent industrial exposition. The Government granted the concessionaire 10,000 square meters of land on which he is obliged to build an edifice to house the exposition, costing not less than 50,000 Peruvian pounds. The Government will grant foreign exhibitors, as a subsidy, the equivalent of the customhouse duties they would otherwise have to pay, provided the articles are imported exclusively for exhibition purposes and not for sale.

SALVADOR

PLANS TO ATTRACT TOURISTS.—The publicity section of the Ministry of Foreign Relations is undertaking plans for the attraction of tourists to Salvador. The first efforts are directed toward the provision of comfortable hotels and lodgings and the improvement of railway and other means of communication to points of scenic or historical interest.

AGRICULTURAL FILM.—One of the members of the Rotary Club of San Salvador who recently brought from the United States some films on agricultural life and methods has planned to show them, accompanied by explanatory lectures, in two of the motion-picture theaters of the capital. The films will also be shown later in the Provinces.

URUGUAY

EXPORTS THROUGH MONTEVIDEO.—The following figures, reprinted in the *Revista de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay* for August, 1927, from data provided by the General Customhouse Service, form part of a detailed report of exports through the port of Montevideo during the first six months of 1927, being compared in the case of the animal products to those during the similar period of 1926:

| Articles | 1926 | 1927 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Animal products: | | |
| Wool..... kilograms..... | 30, 976, 875 | 42, 413, 017 |
| Hides..... do..... | 13, 732, 609 | 15, 347, 086 |
| Capibara skins, wolf and pony hides..... number..... | 6, 532 | 15, 283 |
| Meats and extract..... kilograms..... | 93, 448, 732 | 70, 001, 316 |
| Grease and tallow..... do..... | 9, 212, 400 | 10, 703, 952 |
| Cattle horns..... number..... | 532, 368 | 413, 933 |
| Other products..... kilograms..... | 10, 320, 050 | 10, 624, 432 |
| Agricultural products: | | |
| Wheat..... do..... | | 4, 152, 430 |
| Wheat flour..... do..... | | 4, 327, 390 |
| Bran..... do..... | | 167, 365 |
| Linseed..... do..... | | 4, 754, 500 |
| Linseed cake..... do..... | | 288, 964 |
| Corn..... do..... | | 33, 600 |

MONTEVIDEO-BUENOS AIRES HIGHWAY.—Plans for a highway linking Montevideo with a point immediately across the Río de la Plata from Buenos Aires were given definite shape when by a recent act, published in the *Diario Oficial* of August 31, 1927, the Government of Uruguay authorized the construction of a concrete road from the bridge over the Santa Lucía at La Barra to the city of Colonia. The city of San José will also be connected with the new highway. A 14,000,000-peso loan will be floated to provide funds for the con-

struction of the proposed road and the expropriation of a strip of land not more than 2 kilometers wide (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile) on either side of the highway. By the use of a short ferry service, traffic between the Uruguayan and Argentine capitals will then be greatly facilitated.

NATIONALIZATION OF PORT WORKS.—By virtue of a decree recently issued by the National Administrative Council the port administration of Montevideo is authorized to acquire all the marine services with the exception of the lightering of coal and cold-storage products, the Naua Dry Docks, and provision of water in the port of Montevideo. Appraisal of their values is to be determined by an honorary commission and should friendly negotiation with their present owners fail, the administration may exercise the right of expropriation at prices which the courts may decide. (*Commerce Reports*, October 10, 1927.)

FIFTH ANNUAL VETERINARY CONFERENCE.—The opening session of the Fifth Annual Veterinary Conference recently called by the Government to study problems of animal disease was held in Montevideo on August 22, 1927.

WORK OF RURAL ASSOCIATION.—Aside from the valuable work being carried on by the general office, the statistical section and the editorial division of the Rural Association of Uruguay, the following expositions have been held under the auspices of this society during the year 1926–27: The Twenty-first Exposition of Prize Farm Stock, August 25, 1926; Competition of Beef Cattle, November, 1926; Wool Exposition, February, 1927; Exposition of Fruit and Flowers, March, 1927; Annual Exposition of Farm Products, May, 1927; and the Second Horse Show, May, 1927.

VENEZUELA

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—According to data published in the supplement to the *Gaceta Oficial* of September 3, 1927, the total amount expended in the construction of public works during the first six months of 1927 was 17,334,204 bolivars, divided among the various projects as follows:

| Nature of project | Amount expended (Bolivars) |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Concrete highways..... | 4, 384, 255. 95 |
| Macadam highways..... | 195, 467. 37 |
| Gravel highways..... | 2, 077, 603. 81 |
| Highway repairs..... | 711, 228. 55 |
| Highway bridges..... | 927, 162. 13 |
| Construction of streets and avenues..... | 757, 561. 03 |
| Piers and quays..... | 3, 136, 819. 51 |
| Waterworks..... | 129, 679. 16 |
| Sewers..... | 136, 623. 74 |
| Buildings and other public works..... | 1, 299, 246. 69 |
| Repair of buildings and other works..... | 182, 010. 33 |
| Various materials bought and in deposit..... | 2, 237, 943. 94 |
| Payment of debts pending for materials bought during 1926..... | 1, 158, 611. 88 |
| Total..... | 17, 334, 204. 09 |

VENEZUELAN AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.—In accordance with a suggestion of the Colonial and Tropical Agricultural Association, founded by motion of the International Conference of Colonial and Tropical Agriculture which met in Paris during March, 1926, a Venezuelan committee was created by an official act of August 13, 1927, to cooperate with the work of the aforesaid association.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

REOPENING OF THE *Caja de Conversion*.—The *United States Commerce Reports* for September 12, 1927, gives the following information:

By a presidential decree effective on August 27, the *Caja de Conversion* is to be reopened for the first time since August, 1914, and the free conversion of 100 paper pesos for 44 gold pesos restored. At present the gold reserve amounts to 45,663,784 gold pesos, or to about 78 per cent of the paper in circulation. Recently, heavy gold shipments have arrived from South Africa and Europe, and others are en route. The reopening of the *Caja de Conversion* is expected to have a favorable effect upon the general economic prosperity of the country and to bring about the stabilization of the peso exchange, which is still above par—102.70 gold pesos for \$100 United States currency (par value of the peso is \$0.964 United States currency).

BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN EXTERNAL SINKING FUND LOAN.—Six and a half per cent bonds of an external sinking fund loan of the Republic of Brazil to the amount of \$41,500,000 were offered for sale in New York on October 15, 1927, at 92½, simultaneously with an issue of £8,750,000 in bonds of the same external sinking fund loan placed on sale in London and other European cities. This loan is a direct obligation of the United States of Brazil issued under the authority of Legislative Decree 5108 of December 18, 1926. An accumulative sinking fund will retire at par all bonds of both issues on or before maturity by semiannual call by lot. The bonds are secured by charges on the income tax, taxes on invoices, consumption taxes, and import duties.

COLOMBIA

CUSTOMHOUSE REVENUES.—Figures taken from the President's recent message to Congress give the customhouse revenues for the past three years as follows:

| | Pesos |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1924..... | 17, 321, 318. 40 |
| 1925..... | 25, 990, 887. 97 |
| 1926..... | 30, 469, 130. 62 |

These show an increase during the three years in question of 13,000,000 pesos, thus bringing customs revenues to represent 54 per cent of the total Government receipts.

NATIONAL PUBLIC DEBT.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress gives the following figures regarding the public debt of the Republic. The balance of the national debt on June 30, 1927, was:

| | Pesos |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| External debt..... | 12, 466, 653. 20 |
| Internal debt..... | 8, 921, 849. 72 |
| Total national debt..... | 21, 388, 502. 92 |

These figures represent a per capita debt of three pesos estimated on a population basis of 7,000,000; and equal one-third of the national annual revenues, and less than one-fifth of the exports of the country for 1926.

The total debts of the departments and municipalities are as follows:

| | Pesos |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Departmental debts..... | 30, 000, 000 |
| Municipal debts..... | 15, 500, 000 |

COSTA RICA

LOAN FOR SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.—An issue of \$300,000 in gold bonds dated September 1, 1927, and bearing 8 per cent interest was authorized by President Jiménez on July 25, 1927. The proceeds of this loan, together with a similar issue by the city of Limón, will be used for sanitary improvements in that city.

HONDURAS

BUDGET FOR 1927-28.—*The Boletín Legislativo* for June 11, 1927, published the following figures on the budget for 1927-28, which went into effect on August 1, 1927:

| Revenues | Pesos | Expenditures | Pesos |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Customs..... | 3, 547, 000 | Government, Justice, and Public Health..... | 1, 985, 128. 45 |
| Monopolies..... | 2, 413, 000 | Foreign Relations..... | 293, 980. 88 |
| Stamp taxes..... | 366, 000 | Public Instruction..... | 867, 920. 00 |
| Services..... | 1, 250, 000 | Promotion, Agriculture, and Labor..... | 2, 119, 359. 00 |
| Various revenues..... | 271, 747. 13 | War and Marine..... | 1, 894, 042. 94 |
| Special revenues..... | 1, 815, 245. 85 | Treasury..... | 1, 228, 620. 15 |
| Total revenues..... | 9, 662, 992. 98 | Treasury and Public Credit..... | 1, 273, 941. 56 |
| | | | 9, 662, 992. 98 |

SALVADOR

BUDGET FOR 1927-28.—The budget law for 1927-28 gives the total revenues as 21,851,188 colones and the total expenditures as 21,827,-624.61 colones, leaving a surplus of 23,563.39 colones.

LEGISLATION

BRAZIL

OBLIGATORY VOCATIONAL TRAINING.—Decree No. 5,241 of August 22, 1927, provides that in all primary schools subsidized or maintained by the Government obligatory instruction will be given in drawing, manual training, rudiments of trades, or agricultural industries; that in Pedro Segundo College and all other establishments of secondary instruction maintained by the Government and in other similar institutions, there shall be obligatory free classes in vocational training. A certificate will be given to graduates from the vocational course which will enable them to become candidates for Government positions. The Federal Government will enter into arrangements with the State Governments to establish vocational schools for which the Federal Government will contribute half the expenses. The Government will also in addition establish as many vocational schools and apprenticeship courses as necessary. An appropriation of 5,000 contos is made by the decree for the execution of its provisions.

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.—Early in September the Thirteenth International Parliamentary Commercial Congress met in the Palace of the Chamber of Deputies, Rio de Janeiro, to discuss questions relating to commerce as affected by legislation. Delegations were composed of the elected lawmakers of national parliaments. The Congress, which was called for the first time in 1914 by the King of Belgium, was originally composed of delegations from only six countries, the number now having increased to 44. At the closing session of the Congress it was resolved to hold the next meeting of the Congress in Paris in the spring of 1928, and the fifteenth in Berlin in 1929.

CHILE

REORGANIZATION IN MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY.—By several decrees, issued last August, the Ministry of the Treasury has been reorganized as to personnel and the Budget Bureau and General Treasury of the Republic created subordinate to said ministry. The Budget Bureau is entirely new; among the duties of its director are the calculation of Government receipts and expenditures, and their classification along definite lines, thus making possible the comparison from year to year of given items. The General Treasury of

the Republic, which replaces the Treasury Bureau, has more ample powers than the latter, having direct charge of all national funds, both for the payment of the national services and of the external and internal debt. Señor Augusto Merino, an experienced banker, has been appointed chief of the Treasury.

REORGANIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION.—An act of Congress known as law No. 4156 empowers the President to reorganize the public administration, in order to reduce expenditures.

DUTIES REDUCED ON ARGENTINE SUGAR.—A recent decree of the Minister of the Treasury practically frees from duties unrefined sugar imported from Argentina, thus providing a cargo for homeward-bound Chilean vessels and strengthening commercial ties with the neighboring Republic.

GUATEMALA

DIPLOMATIC TAX EXEMPTION.—In accordance with a recent decree, quoted by the *Diario de Centro-America*, Guatemala City, of August 18, 1927, all property destined for the use of the diplomatic representatives accredited to Guatemala, together with the purchase of any materials for their official use, shall be exempt from taxation in Guatemala, provided the Governments by which they are accredited extend reciprocal privileges to Guatemalan diplomats.

MEXICO

JOINT LABOR ARBITRATION COMMISSIONS.—An executive decree of September 23, 1927, contains the regulations for the establishment of joint commissions of labor arbitration and adjustment to settle collective or individual differences arising between employers and workers. These commissions are to be composed of one representative of each trade group of employers or workers involved and one representative of the Federal Labor Commission of Arbitration and Conciliation, who will act as chairman. On November 1 the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor was to summon employers and workers to form the Federal Labor Commission of Arbitration and Conciliation and the regional commissions through electoral conventions meeting in Mexico City on December 1. Labor organizations are to send one delegate each. The full text of the regulation is published in the *Diario Oficial* of September 27, 1927.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.—The regulations for the eight-hour working day in the Federal District of Mexico are published in the *Diario Oficial* of September 28, 1927.

NICARAGUA

REGULATIONS FOR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES.—Regulations for the conducting of theatrical performances and other spectacles,

including motion pictures, were published in the *Gaceta Oficial* for August 9, 1927, and succeeding numbers. These regulations provide for departmental boards of censors of public spectacles and motion pictures.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CLAIMS COMMISSION.—The *Diario Oficial* of June 23, 1927, published the regulations for the Claims Commission which is to consider the award of damages to property owners who suffered losses through political disturbances between October 25, 1925, and June 30, 1927.

SALVADOR

REGULATIONS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.—On August 16, 1927, the National Assembly approved regulations for electrical installations for public service, such as light and power plants and electric traction, as well as for private installations.

PHARMACY ACT.—The pharmacy act of Salvador was passed by the National Assembly on July 9, 1927. It provides for the establishment of a School of Chemistry and Pharmacy to be composed of alumni of the old Pharmacy and Natural Science School of the University and of the present School of Chemistry and Pharmacy. This school will maintain a registry of all accredited pharmacists for the benefit of the profession and will supervise the service of all pharmacies and other stores authorized to sell drugs.

VENEZUELA

MINING REGULATIONS.—Regulations for the Venezuelan mining law to supersede those of December 29, 1919, now repealed, were passed on August 15, 1927, being published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 27, 1927. Although incorporating all the former provisions with but few exceptions, the present act also includes specifications regarding the procedure to be followed in obtaining permission for prospecting, the duties of the special technical inspectors of the Government, the payment of taxes and import duties, and the fulfillment of other obligations.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BRAZIL-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

TRADE-MARK OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—In accordance with Article IX of the Trade-mark Convention signed on April 28, 1923, by the delegates to the Fifth Pan American Conference in Santiago, Chile, the President of Brazil issued a decree on August 16, 1927, establishing the Inter American Office of Patents and Trade-marks in Rio de Janeiro for the registration of commercial, industrial and agricultural trade-marks and commercial names, the convention having been ratified by 6 of the 18 signatory nations. The new office will function provisionally as an adjunct to the Brazilian General Bureau of Industrial Property, under the immediate control of its director general. (*Diario Oficial*, August 18, 1927.)

COSTA RICA-SPAIN

MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF ACADEMIC DEGREES.—The Costa Rican-Spanish convention for the mutual recognition of academic degrees and diplomas, signed in San José on March 3, 1925, and approved by the Constitutional Congress of Costa Rica on June 10, 1925, was signed by President Jiménez on August 23, 1927. The convention provides for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas with all the rights and privileges due the holder, and exchange of curriculums in order to coordinate the systems of study in both countries. (*La Gaceta*, San José, August 28, 1927.)

HAITI-FRANCE

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.—Ratifications of the commercial agreement signed July 29, 1926, between Haiti and France were exchanged at Port au Prince on June 6, 1927. By virtue of this agreement, the principal Haitian exports are accorded the benefits of the minimum French tariff rates in return for a reduction of one-third in the Haitian import duties on certain French products. The mutual concessions embodied in this convention were placed in operation as of July 28, 1926, by a modus-vivendi agreement between France and Haiti. The convention will continue in operation until July 29, 1929, on which date it will automatically terminate unless renewed by the contracting parties within six months of its expiration. (*Commerce Reports*, September 12, 1927.)

SALVADOR—PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CONVENTION OF SECOND PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONGRESS.—The *Diario Oficial* of Salvador for August 15, 1927, published the ratification by the Salvadorean National Assembly of the convention, regulations and final protocol signed at the Second Pan American Postal Congress in Mexico City on November 9, 1926.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.—Upon the suggestion of the General Association of Chilean Teachers the First International Convention of Teachers is to be held in Buenos Aires in the latter part of 1927. The organization committee appointed for the congress has drawn up the following program for discussion:

The rights of children and the objectives of new education; unity in the curriculum throughout all grades; results of the new education, especially as tried in Latin America; relations between the school, the state, and teaching regulations; the teacher's contribution toward peace and social solidarity; the material and moral environment of the teacher; the teacher's freedom of opinion and right to organize; national and international organization among teachers; liaison between manual and intellectual workers for the purposes of culture and social justice; attitude of teachers toward capitalism and other social questions; illiteracy and the Indians of America; methods for putting into effect the conclusions on these points reached by the congress.

PALEONTOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES.—The Bernardino Rivadavia Museum of Buenos Aires has undertaken anthropological studies of the Indian tribes of northeastern Argentina, hoping also to secure data on folklore. Moreover, paleontological studies will be continued in the coastal region of Buenos Aires Province, where the museum has been making investigations for sometime. The locality is rich in fossil deposits of a large mammiferous prehistoric animal known as the *lestodon*.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATED IN AN ARGENTINE SCHOOL.—Following the custom of past years the Independence Day of the United States was celebrated at School No. 14 of District No. 1, which is called the United States School. This year a flag given the school by the Patriotic Society of American Ladies and the American Society of the River Plate was presented by Mr. Ralph Walter Huntington before a group of school officials, members of the United States Dip-

lomatic Service and of the American colony. The celebration ended when the children, singing patriotic marches and waving small flags of both countries, passed in front of the portraits of San Martín and George Washington.

THE SAUBERÁN SCHOLARSHIPS.—Announcement has been made concerning the regulations of the Sauberán scholarships open to graduates of the University of Buenos Aires for advanced study in France. Each scholarship will include traveling expenses and 10 monthly allowances of 100 pesos. Each year the authorities of the university may announce those fields of study which they think would most benefit the university, preference being given to purely scientific subjects and those of urgent social need to the country. In France the students will be under the guidance of Mr. Sauberán or a professor of the University of Paris chosen by him.

THE ARGENTINE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF CANCER.—At its fourteenth regular meeting the Argentine Society for the Study of Cancer elected its officers for the biennium 1927–1929, Dr. A. H. Roffo being chosen president.

BRAZIL

SCHOOL IN URUGUAY NAMED FOR BRAZIL.—On September 7, 1927, one of the schools in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, was named for Brazil. For this occasion the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil sent a Brazilian flag embroidered in gold, silver, and silk as a gift to the school, accompanied by a number of presents from Brazilian children to the pupils.

OBLIGATORY VOCATIONAL TRAINING.—See page 1248.

CHILE

TEACHERS SENT ABROAD.—The Government has sent abroad a considerable number of teachers to pursue advanced studies in such subjects as organization of normal schools, school administration, child psychology, mental and educational measurements, school hygiene, visual education, etc. Eight teachers have entered universities in the United States and similar groups have gone to Switzerland, Belgium, and Germany.

COLOMBIA

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—In his message to Congress delivered last July, the President, in referring to public instruction, gave some interesting facts regarding the progress made in that branch during the year under review. A board of education was created to examine and select textbooks and other material for primary schools. Olympic games were organized to be held annually, thus tending to promote the physical development of the youth of the country. The School

of Fine Arts was reorganized, and an appropriation made for constructing the Colombian Building in the University City of Paris. An institute for the blind was also established in accordance with law No. 45, of 1926.

NORMAL SCHOOL REFORM.—The Minister of Public Instruction and Health has approved the new regulations and curriculum for the Normal School of Tunja and its practice school. These changes are based on experiments made in the modern pedagogical systems that will best suit the peculiar conditions of Boyacá, and great benefits are expected for the department from this reform.

COSTA RICA

UNIFORMITY OF SCHOOL YEAR.—In view of the need for a uniform school year yet with due consideration for the interests of the various sections of the country, the school year in Costa Rica has been definitely set by an Executive decree of July 18, 1927, to run from the third Monday in February to the fifteenth of November for rural schools and from the first Monday in March to the last week of November for urban schools, any authorization for changes being obtainable only from the Department of Education. The law becomes effective the beginning of the coming year.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—On August 8, 1927, President Jiménez issued a decree establishing compulsory physical exercise for a period of 20 minutes each day in all primary, secondary, and normal schools throughout the Republic. To this end a special department of instruction in physical education will be organized for teachers.

MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF ACADEMIC DEGREES BY COSTA RICA AND SPAIN.—See page 1251.

CUBA

AUTHORS' UNION.—A national union of Cuban authors has been organized to protect copyrights and to procure for national authors, as well as those of foreign birth residing in Cuba, the payment of royalties on all literary property. The National Union will take charge of publishing literary works and music, and will distribute them to dealers for sale. All copies will be stamped and dealers selling unstamped copies of musical or literary pieces will be subject to punishment by law. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

UNIVERSITY OF HABANA.—The beautiful heights now occupied by the University of Habana will soon be converted into a modern and complete university city. The construction work will be carried out in three different stages, first completing the buildings in which the Sixth Pan American Conference will convene, then those which are being constructed for the bicentenary of the university, and finally the additional structures. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.—In a recent session of the National Board of Education, it was definitely decided to effect various changes in the general school program throughout the Republic. The following were mentioned by the Superintendent of Education: Opening of new grammar schools, creation of practice courses in some normal schools, introduction of singing classes, military training and Swedish gymnastics into elementary schools, provision of special teachers for manual-training classes and domestic science courses, an increase in the number of drawing and language teachers, additional night schools and primary schools according to the needs of the population, and the creation of itinerant schools.

ECUADOR

STUDENT LIFE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF QUITO.—In May the President of Ecuador rescinded decrees giving representation to the students in university affairs.

Humberto García, a student in the Law School of the University of Quito, won the Victor Hugo medal, granted each year to the most brilliant speaker in a debate dealing with the history of France.

GUATEMALA

CODIFICATION OF EDUCATION LAWS.—An order providing for a revision and codification of all Guatemalan education laws was recently issued by the Department of Education.

STUDY ABROAD.—Profs. Luis Martínez Mont and Juan José Arévalo, successful contestants in the teachers' competition held last July, have been granted by the Government fellowships for courses in pedagogy in Swiss and Argentine universities, respectively.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—In order that the Polytechnical School may send out officers thoroughly trained for their careers, the school has recovered its true character as a military school with the adoption of the new curriculum indicated in a decree of August 12, 1927.

HAITI

NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL.—On October 3, 1927, the new School of Medicine and Pharmacy was formally opened in Port-au-Prince. An attractive ceremony was held at the college building on this occasion, under the auspices of the National Public Health Service and the Director General of Public Works, when many interesting speeches were made dealing with the importance of this new school. Among the speakers were the Secretary of the Interior and the director of the school. Haiti is much to be congratulated on this excellent addition to her educational system.

HONDURAS

CLASS IN WEAVING AND FIBER EXPERIMENTATION.—An American citizen will establish in the Tegucigalpa Vocational School a class or section devoted to the art of weaving and experimentation in the use of fibers and dyes.

SCHOOL SAVINGS FUND.—The head of the National Council of Education reported to the press in the latter part of August that the Honduran school savings fund on deposit with the Bank of Honduras totaled 9,763.63 pesos. New regulations for this institution are to be submitted to the President of the Republic for his approval, and after these are in force it is hoped that the fund will increase more rapidly and teach the lesson of thrift to many more school children.

MEXICO

MEXICO WINS THE INTERNATIONAL ORATORICAL CONTEST.—The international oratorical contest for secondary school students, held in Washington under the auspices of different newspapers of Mexico, the United States, Canada, England, and France, was won this year by Mr. Arturo García-Formenti, of Mexico, who made a fine speech on "Spanish-Americanism or Pan Americanism." Mr. Georges Guiot-Guillain of France won second place, speaking on "The Importance to the World of French Culture."

STATUE OF SARMIENTO GIFT OF ARGENTINA.—On September 19, 1927, the Argentine Minister to Mexico received cable advices from his Government stating that Argentina was planning to present to Mexico a statue of President Domingo Sarmiento, the great Argentine educator and founder of the public-school system, for the Sarmiento open-air school in Mexico City. It is expected that the statue will be in place by the opening of the 1928 school year.

NICARAGUA

SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY AND COMMERCE.—In May the Government resolved to establish a school of telegraphy, English, accounting, and typewriting in Managua for 20 boarding pupils, the funds for this institution to be provided from those formerly used in the maintenance of several telegraph offices, now discontinued.

PANAMA

PORTO RICAN SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED PANAMA.—The Secretary of Public Education has made public the offer by the University of Porto Rico of three scholarships for Panaman students, who must have the degree of bachelor of humanities or a primary teacher's certificate, or must pass entrance examinations.

MUSIC SCHOOL PRODUCES OPERA.—Under the direction of Maestro Graziani the Opera School of Panama produced in September *Madame Butterfly*, Puccini's well-loved opera. Panama possesses some very gifted singers and for many years has shown much interest in developing talent through its conservatory. The opera school has previously given *La Bohème*, *Tosca*, and other operas.

REORGANIZATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS OF AGUADULCE AND DAVID.—The present agricultural schools of Aguadulce and David, which are to be known in the future as the Model Farm School of Aguadulce and the Model Farm School of David, will be under the joint control of the Secretary of Public Instruction and the Secretary of Agriculture and Public Works. These schools will not only offer a practical agricultural course for elementary-school graduates but will also offer courses in crops, dairying, silk culture, and poultry raising, which will be required for graduation for the students of the rural normal schools of Aguadulce and David. These agricultural schools will also be used as experimental farms.

PARAGUAY

PASTEUR SCHOOL OPENED.—On August 20, 1927, before an audience which included the Minister of Public Instruction, French diplomatic officers, members of the French Society, and various teachers, the Pasteur primary school in Asunción was inaugurated and a bust of the noted French scientist presented the school by a representative of the French Diplomatic Corps.

BOOKS FOR LIBRARY.—Information has recently been received that a number of valuable works, including books on Spanish literature and history and interesting chronicles, notes, and monographs on Spain and Spanish America, have been sent the School of Law and Social Sciences of Asunción by the Hispanic Society of America, located in New York. It is also reported that a similar donation has been made this school by the Popular Library of Buenos Aires.

ARBOR DAY.—A simple but impressive ceremony was held in the Artigas School of Asunción on August 13, 1927, when Arbor Day was celebrated. Trees were planted and the hymn to the tree written by Juan Zorrilla de San Martín, an Uruguayan poet, was sung by the children.

NEW MAGAZINES.—The first number of the *Anales de la Facultad de Ciencias Médicas* (Annals of the Medical School), edited by Dr. Victor Idoyago, dean of the Medical School, made its appearance during August. Another new university magazine is the *Revista de Derecho* (Legal Review).

PERU

ORGANIZATION OF RURAL EDUCATION.—Dr. José R. Pareja was recently appointed by the Chief Executive to investigate educational con-

ditions in the Departments of Arequipa, Puno, Cuzco, and Apurímac and to prepare a report on the primary schools, manual training schools, boarding schools for Indians, normal schools, and all other public schools, suggesting at the same time measures for promoting education among the Indian population of the Republic.

MONTESSORI SYSTEM.—In the Liceo Grau, a public school of Lima, a new division was opened last September for small children between 3 and 6 years of age, in which the Montessori system will be exclusively employed.

SCHOOL NOTES.—According to the presidential message there are 3,330 primary schools and 5,487 teachers, the enrollment last year being 262,267. Rural, agricultural, circulating, and boarding schools have been established for the benefit of the Indians, and the enrollment in these schools, including that of the vocational and industrial schools, is 1,780. In the schools of Lima and Callao medical service has been introduced. The Government has ordered the reprinting of the textbook, "My First History of Peru," as well as a new edition of a reading book, which will be distributed gratis to the public schools. In the Boys' Normal School the psychology laboratory has been improved in order to facilitate more accurate study of child psychology, and a special section has been formed for the instruction of subnormal children. Last year there were 29 national secondary schools which had an enrollment of 5,326. A law prohibiting coeducation has been passed as a result of its failure in the schools, and consequently secondary schools for girls have been established in Lima, Cajamarca, Huarás, Trujillo, and Puno.

SALVADOR

ARGENTINE FLAG FOR SALVADOREAN SCHOOL.—The press of Argentina reported the presentation of an Argentine flag to the Salvadorean consul general in Buenos Aires for the school in San Salvador named for the Republic of Argentina. Interesting exercises were held in the Republic of Salvador School of Buenos Aires on the occasion of the presentation, including the rendition of the national anthems of both countries.

URUGUAY

PLANS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.—It was stated in *La Revista de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay* for August 19, 1927, that in view of the interest shown in the rural dwelling competition held during August, 1926, the Rural Association of Uruguay in cooperation with the Architectural Society has announced a second competition to take place at the end of this year on the construction of a rural school. So greatly is the success of the teacher conditioned by the health and happiness of the child, due in no small measure to his surroundings, that the initiative of these organizations is highly commendable.

COMPETITION FOR PLANS OF CLINICAL HOSPITAL.—Bases for a competition for plans for the clinical hospital soon to be built in Montevideo were published in *Arquitectura*, August, 1927. To be constructed at a cost of 2,800,000 pesos, including the purchase price of the land and actual construction, the hospital will contain medical and surgical clinics, rooms for the treatment of various diseases, neurological, cancer, and anatomical institutes, a radiographical section, an institute of experimental hygiene and laboratories. A prize of 1,000 pesos will be awarded all those who qualify for the second section of the competition, in which first, second, third, fourth, and fifth prizes of 10,000, 5,000, 2,500, 1,500, and 1,000 pesos, respectively, are offered.

VENEZUELA

VENEZUELAN LEGAL CONGRESS.—The organizing committee of the First Venezuelan Legal Congress called by the Bar Association of the Federal District to meet in 1928, held its first session on August 10, 1927, at which time a commission was appointed to formulate the agenda of the congress.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CHAUFFEURS' UNION.—According to reports, the majority of the chauffeurs of the city of Santiago de los Caballeros have organized to form a union. It is hoped that efficient labor organizations will soon be a reality in the Dominican Republic.



ARGENTINA

CONFERENCE ON PSYCHIATRY AND LEGAL MEDICINE.—The Society of Neurologists and Psychiatrists of Buenos Aires recently resolved to convoke the first Latin American Conference on Neurology, Psychiatry, and Legal Medicine to meet in Buenos Aires during the latter part of September, 1928. An organization committee, of which

Dr. Arturo Ameghino is the president, has been appointed to invite other nations.

ANTITUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.—On September 8, 1927, a new anti-tuberculosis dispensary was opened to the public in Boca del Riachuelo ward of Buenos Aires by the Commission on Regional Asylums and Hospitals. In connection with the clinic there will be a visiting nurse and house medical service, as well as a campaign of public education on the dangers of contagion and how to avoid it. In the dispensary there are a solarium and rooms for patients, as well as a section for experimental medicine. Provision is made for X-ray and other laboratories. The clinic will also distribute rations to patients and their families if necessary.

MOTHERS' CANTEENS.—On August 31, 1927, the twelfth anniversary of the founding of the First Mothers' Canteen of Buenos Aires was celebrated. As has been stated in previous accounts in the *BULLETIN*, this institution provides care for the needy mother during pregnancy and childbirth, also giving to nursing mothers clothes, two meals a day, and, if necessary, a peso daily. In connection with the mothers' canteens there are lunch rooms for school children, which furnish luncheon and a glass of milk to each child, as well as medical assistance.

BOLIVIA

ORURO WATERWORKS.—The first section of the waterworks system for the city of Oruro was put into operation last July. It comprises the Calacola Reservoir, and three distributing reservoirs, which are part of the system planned to give the city an adequate supply of pure drinking water.

BRAZIL

FOURTH BRAZILIAN HYGIENE CONGRESS.—It has been decided that the Fourth Brazilian Hygiene Congress is to take place in Bahia in December, 1927, and the Fifth Congress in Pernambuco in 1928. At the first of these meetings the following subjects are to be discussed: Epidemiology and prophylaxis of the bubonic plague in Brazil; native Brazilian insects, biology, epidemiological rôle, and means of destruction; biometric examinations of children and adults; water supply and purification; and other problems.

BRAZILIAN PHYSICIANS ON EXCURSION.—Under the auspices of the Medical and Surgical Society of Rio de Janeiro a number of Brazilian physicians joined a "caravan" or excursion to visit their colleagues in Montevideo and Buenos Aires. The party expected to start on September 15 for a 20-day trip, which would provide a pleasant outing for the physicians and their families, and a courteous response to the visit made by Argentine and Uruguayan physicians sometime ago.

CHILE

HEALTH STORIES.—Under the auspices of the health education section of the Bureau of Public Health, a contest for stories to teach children health habits was announced last August. Prizes of 1,000, 500, and 100 pesos were generously offered by *Lectura Selecta*, a magazine which intended to publish the prize-winning stories in a special Columbus Day edition. This excellent method of securing children's cooperation in conserving their health is worthy of all commendation, and the results of the contest will be eagerly awaited.

CHILD HEALTH CENTERS.—According to the last annual report of the *Patronato Nacional de la Infancia*, issued in July, 1927, this active society during the year covered by the report cared for 4,769 children under two years of age and 1,235 over two. Through its various services in Santiago the *Patronato* distributed 1,446,619 feedings of modified milk, gave 21,543 prescriptions, made 21,712 home visits, distributed 9,820 articles of infants' clothing, gave 18,775 lunches to nursing mothers, made 14,888 examinations of expectant mothers, and provided attendance in 398 cases of child-birth in homes. The mortality rate of children under the *Patronato's* care is 9.5 per cent, or less than a third of the general infant mortality rate. The attention given each child is increasingly efficient. The social service in connection with each health center watches over the children there registered and their families, and hopes to maintain this oversight until each child reaches 7 years of age. Sick children are under the care of a visiting nurse, who works under orders of the *Patronato* physicians.

WOMEN'S ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.—This association has for many years carried on helpful work among the tuberculous poor of Santiago. In 1926 it assisted 347 men, 2,654 women, and 659 children, sending 27 persons to San José Hospital. Home visits by its members reveal many serious social conditions, and give occasion for teaching a hygienic manner of living, in so far as possible.

COLOMBIA

TREATMENT OF HOOKWORM.—From January 1 to July 31, 1927, 286,094 persons were treated for hookworm in different parts of the Republic. The total number of treatments administered by the hookworm department for this disease from June, 1920, to July 31, 1927, amounted to 2,179,148.

COSTA RICA

MEDICAL CLINIC.—Information has been received that 42 Costa Rican physicians have formed an organization for the purpose of establishing a modernly equipped clinic in San José. According to

plans the clinic, which will cost more than 300,000 colones, will have various departments like similar institutions in Europe and the United States.

SANITARY CAMPAIGN IN SAN RAMÓN.—Under the able direction of Doctor Coto, head of the public welfare department of San Ramón, rapid progress has been made toward improved sanitary conditions in that city. Meat markets, bakeries, and private houses have been inspected, daily garbage collection initiated, and clinics for the treatment of syphilis opened. During August alone 362 Wassermann tests were made and 530 injections of salvarsan given.

CUBA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER.—The campaign against cancer has been intensified during the past year to a great extent. Next year a division for the study of cancer will be installed in the General Calixto García National Hospital in Habana, a second in the civil hospital of Santiago de Cuba, and still another in the civil hospital in the city of Santa Clara. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

INCREASE IN SANITARY BUDGET.—The budget for the Department of Charity and Sanitation has been increased by a million and a half pesos. With these funds 25 dispensaries for the treatment of tuberculosis will be established, a division of foods and drugs will be created, and many improvements made in various hospitals throughout the Republic. The appropriation for the home for the aged will also be considerably augmented. This increase in the national budget is due primarily to the determined efforts of the Government to enlarge the sanitary service of the country. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

HOME FOR THE AGED.—A national home for the aged is under construction at Tricornia. This institution will bear the name *General Gerardo Machado y Morales* in honor of the President of the Republic. Thirty-six pavilions connected by passageways and having room for 400 persons will form the main part of the home. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

ECUADOR

HOMES FOR WORKERS.—An appropriation was allowed in the new government budget for building homes for workers in Guayaquil. The Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, who has taken an active part in securing this appropriation and who is greatly interested in the prompt fulfillment of the project, has asked the municipality of Guayaquil to designate without delay the most appropriate district for building these homes.

HAITI

TREATMENT OF TREPONEMATOSIS.—Two new records were established during the month of August last in connection with the treatment of this condition. Forty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-six injections of treponemecides were made, this being for the first time at a rate of over half a million per year. It is believed that this rate is sufficient to control the disease for the present. The other record established was in the number of injections of neo-salvarsan administered at the Haitian General Hospital, 1,731 such injections being given there during the month of August. It is expected to increase this rate still further. In order to encourage more patients to receive treatment regularly and to popularize the treatment, an increased effort has been made to augment the amount of neo-salvarsan administered. A large supply of this drug has been ordered and all public health officers have been directed to use it in place of less efficacious drugs in all hospital cases requiring such treatment. They have also been instructed to devote one morning a week to the administration of neo-salvarsan to treponematosis outpatients. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver*, August, 1927.)

HONDURAS

PUBLIC HEALTH LECTURES.—Last September Dr. José Jorge Callejas, Director of Public Health, gave in Puerto Cortés a series of public health lectures, illustrated by motion pictures, on malaria and intestinal parasites. Printed notices were distributed to the schools and to the general public so that all might benefit by these lectures, which had previously been delivered in San Pedro Sula. Doctor Malloy of the Rockefeller Foundation is directing this work.

LAND FOR JICAQUE INDIANS.—The Governor of the Department of Tegucigalpa recently petitioned the Ministry of Promotion, Public Works, Agriculture, and Labor to definitely assign the 30 caballerías (caballería equals 2.09 acres) of mountain land to the tribe of Jicaque Indians who now cultivate and occupy it. This cession of land is provided for by law.

MEXICO

HYGIENE INSTITUTE BUILDING OPENED.—On September 17, 1927, the new building of the Hygiene Institute in Mexico City was formally opened upon the occasion of the First Meeting of Sanitary Officials called by the Department of Public Health. Among the distinguished guests present at the inauguration of the new institute were President Calles; the Secretary of War; the Secretary of Communications and Public Works; Dr. Bernardo J. Gastélum, Chief of the Department of Public Health, under whose direction the building was constructed; other officials and members of the diplo-

matic corps. After President Calles declared the institute and the First Meeting of Local Health Authorities open an interesting program of addresses, music, and other numbers was rendered, followed by a general inspection of the institute. The 19 sections of the 500,000-peso building house the laboratories in which was prepared the year's supply of smallpox vaccine, antityphus-typhoid serum, antitoxin for diphtheria and scarlet fever and antirabies serum; and other divisions of the Department of Public Health. There is a personnel of nearly 200, most of whom are physicians or bacteriologists.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.—The press reports that the board of directors of Public Charity has decided to establish a hospital especially for tubercular patients, who are too numerous to be cared for in the special wards of Mexico City's general hospital. It is stated that a building on the Pachuca Road near Tepexpan is to be equipped and opened as a tuberculosis hospital early in 1928.

RED CROSS AID FOR FLOOD VICTIMS.—The Mexican Red Cross and private organizations collected funds for the relief of the homeless and destitute residents of the areas flooded by the Lerma River at Acámbaro, to which the American Red Cross contributed \$5,000. A special train carrying food, clothing, medical supplies, and physicians was despatched by the Red Cross.

NICARAGUA

HEALTH INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.—The press published in August the regulations for health inspections in schools, which include the sanitary requirements for school buildings and premises, as well as the examination of children entering school for the first time or after illness and absence. There is to be a school medical inspector for each department to inspect city schools every two weeks and rural schools every four months. A health certificate in the form of a notebook will be issued to each child examined, with a report of his state of health entered therein. The inspector is also to advise teachers as to the placing of subnormal children in the proper institutions.

SCHOOL OF NURSING.—The Government plans to establish a school for trained nurses in Managua, probably in connection with the general hospital of the capital. Dr. Nicasio Rosales has sent his "Manual for the Trained Nurse and Midwife" to the Ministry of Promotion, which is to have it published so that it may be used as a textbook in the above-mentioned school.

PANAMA

RED CROSS REPORT.—Señorita Enriqueta Morales, Secretary of the Panaman Red Cross, made the following report of the August work of that organization:

Prenatal clinic.—Three hundred and twenty-three persons examined; 400 home visits; 314 examinations of urine.

Baby clinic.—Registration of babies since foundation, 16,816; physicians' consultations during month, 467; treatments, 138; prescriptions, 900; sent to clinics for various disorders, 289; weighed, 2,137; new patients admitted during the month, 317; dismissed at the age limit of two years, 162; home visits, 5,618; total number of children visited, 620; mothers aided, 94; children now on clinic register, 7,982.

Aid to poor families.—Physical examinations for adults, 430; adults prescribed for, 601; injections administered, 211; sent to hospitals, 40; persons weighed, 133.

Supplies distributed.—Twenty-eight boxes of rice; 2 cases of condensed milk; 6 cases of soap; 728 rations; and 152 families aided.

SAFETY LESSONS FOR CHILDREN.—Members of the Automotive Vehicles Union have been giving a series of talks on safety in reference to street traffic in the schools of the capital. They plan to have periodical safety lessons for children so that the danger of accidents may be lessened.

PARAGUAY

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL CONGRESS.—An International Football Congress met in Asunción during the week of August 15, delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay being present. Announcement has been made that the 1928 conference will convene in Rio de Janeiro.

HOSPITAL DIRECTION TRANSFERRED.—According to *El Diario*, Asunción, of August 16, 1927, the direction of the National Hospital has been transferred to the governing board of the Medical School.

SALVADOR

MEXICAN NURSES FOR TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.—The new tuberculosis sanitarium soon to be opened at Planes de Rendero will have several Mexican nurses in charge of the nursing of patients. These nurses have been trained in the latest methods of caring for tubercular patients.

URUGUAY

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.—On September 1, 1927, Doctor Ombredanne, well-known professor of the children's surgical clinic in the University of Paris, arrived in Montevideo, where he was cordially received in medical and official circles of the city. A few days previously Dr. Federick Umber, a German specialist in nutrition and digestive disorders, had been similarly welcomed. During their stay in the city both specialists delivered lectures on subjects relative to their special fields.



GENERAL NOTES

BRAZIL

HISPANIC SOCIETY COMMISSIONS ARTIST TO PAINT NOTABLES.—López Mesquita, a famous Spanish painter, is now in Brazil to paint the portrait of the President for the gallery of Chief Executives of Latin American countries and other prominent citizens of those Nations, which the Hispanic Society plans to add to its collection of Hispanic art.

CHILE

TRIUMPH OF A CHILEAN PIANIST.—Claudio Arrau, a brilliant Chilean pianist still in his early twenties, won the grand international prize in a competition for pianists held a few months ago in Geneva, Switzerland. He went to Germany at the age of 7 to study, and began to tour at 11. His ability to play from memory in public Bach's 48 preludes and 48 fugues has excited admiring comment. The French, German, and English press unite in praise of his interpretation and technique.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ART EXHIBITION.—A collection of the works of Carlos Ramírez Guerra, a Dominican painter, was recently exhibited in the Provincial Palace at Santiago de Cuba, where his water-color landscapes and portrait sketches received very favorable criticism.

ECUADOR

ECUADOREAN HISTORIAN HONORED.—Señor Manuel M. Ayala, an Ecuadorean sculptor, has been commissioned by the city of Ibarra to make a large bronze bust of the great national historian Federico González Suárez. This monument will be erected in Ibarra, the birthplace of González Suárez, the unveiling to take place in December next, on the twentieth anniversary of his death.

PANAMA

PANAMAN VIRTUOSO ADAPTS NATIVE MUSIC.—Alfredo San Malo, the Panaman violinist who was so well received in Carnegie Hall, New York last year, and in a number of other American cities, is returning from Europe to Panama to fulfill engagements, after which during the coming year he will journey to South America to continue the work

he has begun, adapting native melodies of Panama, Mexico, Peru, and other Latin American countries, to the violin. Señor San Malo left Panama when very young to study music in Europe, whence he returned last year laden with honors. The young violinist will doubtless conquer a new fame in making known the plaintive and beautiful motifs found in Indian and early colonial music.

PARAGUAY

DELEGATES TO SIXTH PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE.—The Paraguayan delegation to the Sixth Pan American Conference is as follows: Dr. Luis Riart, Ex-Minister of the Treasury and until a few months ago Minister of War, which position he had held for three and a half years; Dr. Lisandro Díaz Gómez, leader of the Government party in the Chamber of Deputies and former Minister in Uruguay and Bolivia; and Dr. Juan Vicente Ramírez, Chargé d'Affaires in Washington.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ASUNCIÓN.—The three hundred and ninetieth anniversary of the founding of Asunción by Juan de Salazar y Espinoza was celebrated in Asunción on August 15, 1927, with appropriate ceremony.

SALVADOR

SALVADOREAN STUDENT SCULPTOR.—Word has been received from Spain that Valentín Estrada, a Salvadorean student of sculpture, has been making notable progress in his work, which has won the praise of his teacher, Coullaut Valera, and also of the art critics. The Salvadorean press published a photograph of Señor Estrada working on his model of Atlacatl, Indian king of Cuscatlán, now a part of Salvador. It is stated that Estrada himself is of pure Indian extraction and though but 23 years old and without previous training before arriving in Spain he has shown great talent, not only in sculpture but also in painting.

UNITED STATES

DELEGATES TO THE SIXTH PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE.—President Coolidge has appointed the following delegates to the Sixth Pan American Conference, to be opened in Habana January 16, 1928: Head of the delegation, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Ex-Secretary of State; Ambassador Fletcher, now representing the United States in Rome and formerly Ambassador to Mexico and Chile; Ambassador Morrow, representing the United States in Mexico; Ex-Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama; Mr. Morgan J. O'Brien, a prominent lawyer; Dr. James Brown Scott, president of the American Institute of International Law; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland

Stanford University, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union. It is stated that President Coolidge will attend the Congress.

VENEZUELA

VISIT OF TRAINING SLOOP.—Significant of the cordial relations between Chile and Venezuela was the welcome accorded the officers, crew, and cadets of the *General Baquedano*, the Chilean training ship, upon their recent visit to Venezuela, where they were honor guests of the Government. The *General Baquedano*, as readers of the BULLETIN will remember, carried an exhibition of Chilean products on this cruise.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 15, 1927

| Subject | Date | Author |
|--|------------------|--|
| ARGENTINA | | |
| Forecast of 1927-28 crops in Rosario consular district..... | 1927 Sept. 10 | Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario. |
| BOLIVIA | | |
| July report on general conditions in Bolivia..... | Aug. 10 | J. F. McGurk, consul at La Paz |
| Report on commerce and industries for August, 1927..... | Sept. 1 | Do. |
| BRAZIL | | |
| Finance and general conditions of the State of Pernambuco.... | Aug. 10 | Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco. |
| Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for July, 1927.... | Aug. 15 | Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Piassava fiber exports from Bahia, first 6 months of 1927..... | do. | Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia. |
| Carnaúba wax exports, first 6 months of 1927..... | Aug. 17 | Do. |
| Rubber crop and exports, first 6 months of 1927..... | Aug. 19 | George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manaus. |
| Brazil nut crop, first 6 months of 1927, compared with same period of 1926. | do. | Do. |
| Commerce and industries for June quarter of 1927..... | Aug. 22 | Do. |
| Favors for establishing fertilizer factory, Pernambuco..... | do. | Nathaniel P. Davis. |
| Program of Sao Paulo Coffee Congress..... | Aug. 24 | C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo. |
| Paper production in Pernambuco..... | Aug. 26 | Nathaniel P. Davis. |
| The 1927-28 sugar crop discussed from a market standpoint.... | Aug. 29 | Rudolf Cahn, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro. |
| Road building in the State of Bahia..... | Aug. 30 | Howard Donovan. |
| Official regulation for the classification of cotton, for registration of marks, and the repression of fraud in the cotton trade of Bahia. | Aug. 31 | Archer Woodford, vice consul at Bahia. |
| Declared exports from Bahia during August, 1927..... | Sept. 1 | Do. |
| Proposed hydroelectric and agricultural development, Pernambuco. | Sept. 5 | Nathaniel P. Davis. |
| State and municipal sanitation projects..... | Sept. 6 | Do. |
| Conclusion in London of loan to Santos municipality..... | Sept. 7 | Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos. |
| The population of Brazil and its economic aspects..... | Sept. 8 | Claude I. Dawson. |
| Special fund for automobile roads, law No. 1873, of August 29. | Sept. 9 | Nathaniel P. Davis. |
| Sugar shipments and crop prospects of Pernambuco for quarter ended June 30, 1927. | Sept. 10 | Do. |
| Imports at Santos during first 6 months of 1927..... | do. | Fred D. Fisher. |
| New Brazilian coffee convention..... | Sept. 12 | Claude I. Dawson. |
| Finances of the State of Rio de Janeiro..... | Sept. 15 | Do. |
| Development of the iron and steel industry, Brazil..... | Sept. 17 | Do. |
| Creation of State Department of Transportation and Public Works, Sao Paulo. | Sept. 23 | C. R. Cameron. |
| Imports of automobiles into Brazil, first half of 1927..... | Sept. 28 | Claude I. Dawson. |
| CHILE | | |
| Crop and product movement in central and southern Chile, quarter ended June 30, 1927. | Aug. 17 | Harold M. Deane, consul at Valparaiso. |
| German statistical expert engaged by Chilean Government.... | Aug. 20 | Do. |
| Chilean finances in 1927 and 1928, budget for fiscal year 1928 (fiscal year begins on Jan. 1). | Aug. 22 | Carl F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso. |
| Coucession granted by Chilean Government for construction and operation of a railway from Lanco station to Guahun Pass, on the Chile-Argentine frontier. | Sept. 10 | Camden L. McLain, vice consul in charge, Concepción. |
| COLOMBIA | | |
| Proposed toll highway from Cali to Buenaventura..... | Aug. 22 | R. Hudson Fetner, vice consul in charge, Buenaventura. |
| Exports of crude petroleum from Cartagena during August, 1927. | Sept. 2 | Edward B. Rand, vice consul in charge, Cartagena. |
| CUBA | | |
| Santiago de Cuba's food imports in August, 1927..... | Aug. 31 | Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba. |
| Cuban law of succession as applied to Americans..... | Sept. 3 | Do. |
| Santiago aqueduct contract rendered on Sept. 29, 1927..... | Oct. 1 | Embassy. |
| Text of the sugar defense law, in Gaceta Oficial of Oct. 5, 1927, translation of same. | Oct. 6 | Do. |

Reports received to October 15, 1927—Continued

| Subject | Date | Author |
|--|-----------------|---|
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | |
| Dominican Government revenues in August, 1927..... | 1927 Aug. 23 | William B. Lawton, vice consul in charge, Santo Domingo |
| GUATEMALA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries for August, 1927..... | Sept. 13 | Philip Holland, consul general at Guatemala City. |
| Agricultural implements and machinery admitted free of duty..... | Sept. 30 | Do. |
| HONDURAS | | |
| The Puerto Castilla egg market..... | Sept. 16 | Winfield H. Scott, vice consul at Puerto Castilla. |
| Statement of receipts and expenditures at the customshouse at La Ceiba. | Oct. 7 | Nelson R. Park, consul at La Ceiba. |
| MEXICO | | |
| Quarterly review of commerce and industries, Yucatan consular district. | Sept. 30 | Herman C. Vogenitz, vice consul at Progreso. |
| Exports of cotton and cotton products in the Mexicali district, to September 30. | Oct. 7 | Frank Bohr, consul at Mexicali. |
| NICARAGUA | | |
| Vital statistics and living conditions..... | Sept. 24 | Owen W. Gaines, vice consul at Corinto. |
| PANAMA | | |
| August report on commerce and industries..... | Sept. 12 | H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City. |
| PERU | | |
| Review of the commerce and industries of Peru for the year 1926. | Aug. 24 | Geo. A. Makinson, consul in charge, Callao-Lima. |
| Report on general conditions for August, 1927..... | Sept. 15 | Do. |
| SALVADOR | | |
| Law for the control of commercial establishments, law of June 30, 1927, published in <i>Diario Oficial</i> on Sept. 5, 1927. | Sept. 13 | W. J. McCafferty, consul at San Salvador. |
| URUGUAY | | |
| Business conditions in Uruguay for the first 6 months of 1927.. | Aug. 10 | C. Carrigan, consul general, Montevideo. |
| Governmental decree authorizing construction of cement road between Montevideo and Colonia, and expropriation of land. | Sept. 3 | Do. |
| Construction of new Government buildings in Montevideo.... | Sept. 8 | Do. |
| VENEZUELA | | |
| Summary of oil development in Venezuela for first 6 months of 1927. | Aug. 19 | Raymond E. Ahearn, vice consul at Maracaibo. |
| Commercial situation in the Maracaibo consular district..... | Sept. 23 | Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo. |





