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THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

ITS ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL

AND

NATIONAL RESOURCES, AND GENERAL INFORMATION

BY

SABAS A. VILLEGAS

PANAMA
IMPRESA NACIONAL

1917

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BY WAY OF PREFACE

Panama, April 3rd, 1917.

DR. HORACIO F. ALFARO,

President of the Panama Association of Commerce,

Dear Mr. President:

Permit me to enclose the originals of a booklet which I have prepared under the auspices of the National Government and with the aid of your important Association, in which I have been able to unite the most useful data referring to the Republic, in order that they may become known abroad and by this means aid in the attraction of capital and the development of our national resources.

The greater part of this data has been obtained from official sources and the rest by means of careful investigation and personal study.

Confiding in the interest which you show in all matters of a useful nature and taking into account your profound knowledge of the necessities of the Republic in its different branches, I shall be obliged if you will give this work your attention, and let me have your opinion of it, at the same time authorizing me to make what use of it may be deemed convenient.

Excusing myself for troubling you, I have the honor to be,

Yours faithfully,

SABAS A. VILLEGAS.

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Panama, April 4th, 1917.

MR. SABAS A. VILLEGAS,
City.

Dear Sir:

With your kind letter of yesterday I have received the originals of the booklet which you intend of publishing regarding this Republic and I think that the work referred to is very useful on account of the information and interesting data which it contains, both for the capitalists, professional men, bankers, industrial agents, merchants, agriculturist etc., from abroad who wish to establish or extend their relations in Panama and also for those already established in this country.

The Summary, in which appears a number of important and varied matters, reveals at a glance that the work is fully complete and adequate for the end in view and in my opinion you have corresponded in a satisfactory manner to the aid which has been given you both by the National Government and the Panama Association of Commerce.

In the offices of the Association which I have the honor to represent, requests are constantly being received for information which up to the present it has been difficult to answer owing to the lack of data referring to the Republic of Panama, so that by means of your work these requests can be attended to with ease in the future for the benefit of the general interests.

For this reason I consider that the work in question will fill an urgent necessity and will be convenient to distribute it in an efficient manner in order to make Panama well known abroad.

The Republic of Panama deserves a good work of propaganda in order to bring about the attraction of capital and certainly by being able to obtain worthy information without difficulty regarding the valuable natural resources of the country and its great commercial possibilities, a favorable development should take place in its commerce, industries and agriculture which are still in an incipient state.

In congratulating you for your meritorious labor I am sure that it will stimulate analogous ones whose results it will be impossible to hide.

With all consideration, I am,

Yours very truly,

H. F. ALFARO,

President of the Panama Association of Commerce.

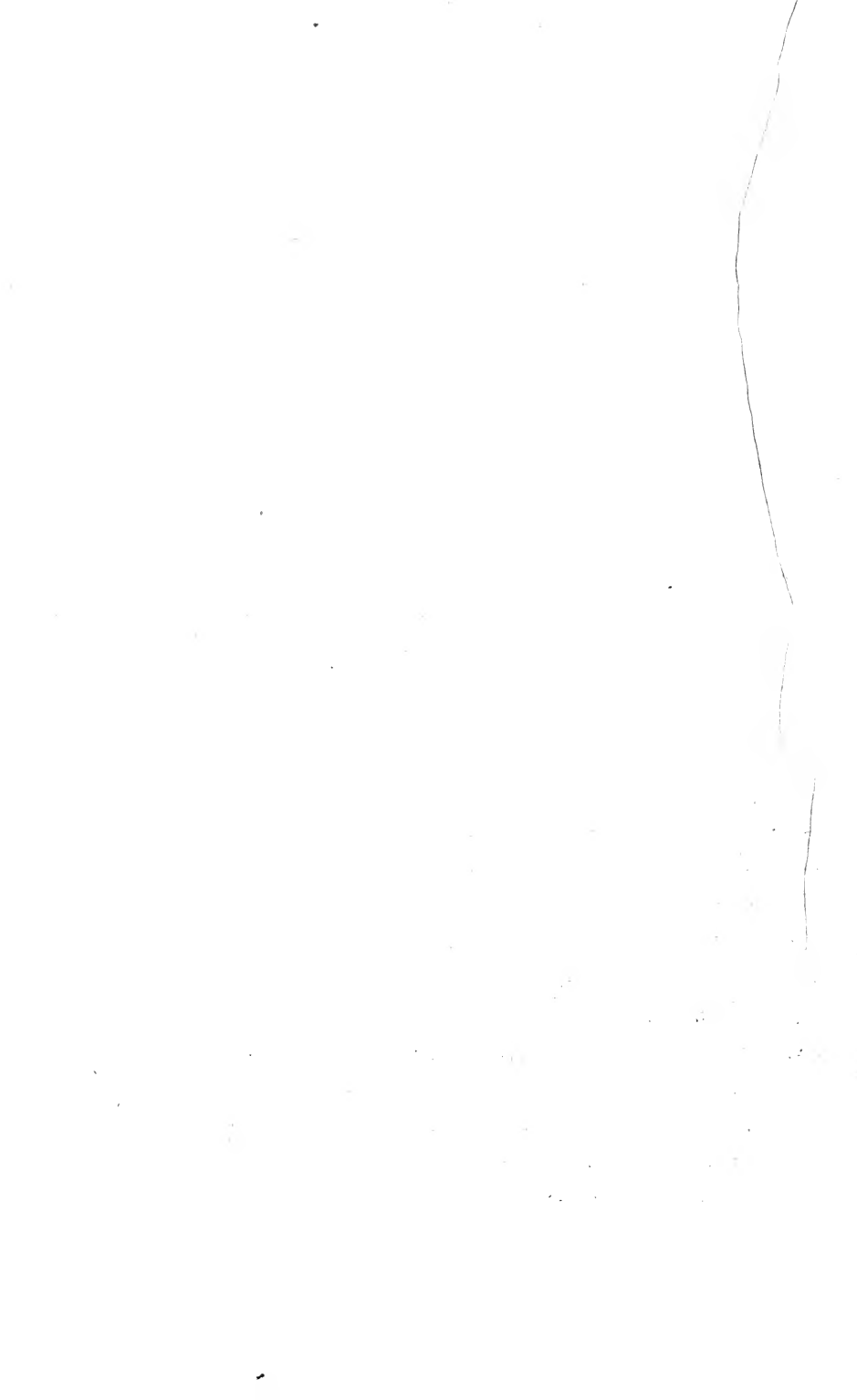
TO THE READERS

In preparing this booklet it has not been attempted to perform a literary work. The idea which has been followed has been simply to please a number of foreigners, capitalists and manufacturers for the most part who very often seek information regarding Panama.

This is not an original production, and even less, but a simple compilation of data in which the greatest care has been taken and which have come from both official and private sources. It is a work in which great assistance has been given by the kind cooperation of Mr. Juan Navarro, the Secretary of the Panama Association of Commerce, and of Mr. Aizpuru Aizpuru, Director General of Statistics who has also furnished me very important statistical information which will shortly appear, still more complete, in a booklet he has in preparation, and of Mr. Carlos Berguido, Registrar General of Property Taxes and other high public employees to whom I am profoundly grateful for their kindnesses.

The historical review is an extract from the history of Panama by Mr. Enrique J. Arce and Mr. Juan B. Sosa and in the general information there are many details taken from the Geography of Dr. Ramon M. Valdes and from various meritorious pamphlets. amongst them being the "La Agricultura en Panama" of which the author is Dr. H. D. Lupi.

THE AUTHOR.



P A N A M A

The Republic of Panama occupies the center of the American continent. It is a thin strip of land which unites Central America, of which it forms part, with South America. Prominent geologists are of the opinion that the Isthmus which is at present cut by the Panama Canal, was formed by an earthly cataclysm and that the two Americas formerly formed two separate continents.

Panama extends from $6^{\circ} 50'$ to $9^{\circ} 41'$ of North Latitude, and from $77^{\circ} 15' 45''$ West to the limit line with Colombia in South America to $83^{\circ} 32'$ of Western Longitude on the Costa Rican frontier. Its greatest extension is 435 miles; its widest part measures 114 miles and the narrowest between the Gulf of San Blas and the mouth of the river Bayano, 30 miles. From the city of Panama to the city of Colon it is 42 miles in a straight line, and following the course of the Canal from Balboa on the Pacific to Cristobal on the Caribbean sea, the distance is 48 miles. The configuration of the Isthmus is extremely interesting. Through it pass the chain of the Andes whose numerous foothills fall away some near the Atlantic and others near the shores of the Pacific. Nevertheless, Panama is not so mountainous as would seem at first sight. The lowest part of the famous chain of the Andes is in Panamanian territory and by means of the great engineering work done by the United States, through this point which is situated at the Culebra Cut, daily pass the great transatlantic steamers which carry the traffic of the world and today it only remains 40 feet above the level of the sea. And although it may appear extreme, at a short distance away in the Province of Chiriqui there are mountains which are 7,200 feet in height. From the chain of the Andes there are 480 rivers which flow into Panamanian territory of which 300 go to the Pacific and the rest to the Atlantic. The flowing rivers number 197 as the rest of them dry up considerably in the summer. Not only in the moun-

tains but also near the Pacific there are a large number of plateaus, many of great size.

Panama has 88,500 square kilometers of territory of which 62,700 are mountainous, 18,500 meadows, and the islands which have an area of 7,500 kilometers. Of this total it is necessary to deduct 1,269 square kilometers which are under the jurisdiction of the Canal Zone authorities which depend on the government of the United States. Of the territory previously mentioned 27,800 kilometers are inhabited, 1050 cultivated, 870 uncultivated, but taken up into private property and the rest are national lands for distribution, according to the laws and decrees which we publish in another section of this work.

The climate of Panama is extremely variable. Although moist it is generally healthy, on the coasts and lower ranges it is warm but due to the nearness of the sea, agreeable breezes, which are most refreshing, always blow. The temperature in these parts varies during the year from between 78.80 and 82.40 Fahrenheit, and on some occasions to 87.80 Fahrenheit. But on the other hand as one goes higher the heat decreases. In the elevated lands the Fahrenheit registers 64.40 degrees. The heat is greatest in the nine months of rain, from the end of April until the middle of January, as in the three months of the dry season it diminishes owing to the winds. The rainy season, although very prolonged, is not as rigorous as in other countries and on many occasions 10 and 12 days will pass without a single drop of rain.

HISTORICAL DATA

After Christopher Columbus had made his three first voyages to the New World, and the Bahamas, the Antilles, the Venezuelan Coast, the Brazilian Coast and North America had all been discovered, Rodrigo Galvan de Bastidas with two caravels left Cadiz on October 1501 with the idea of making new discoveries. He passed along the coast of Venezuela, past the whole length of Colombia until he reached the gulf of Uraba and partly visited the Panamanian Atlantic coast.

While Bastidas was making this voyage, Columbus was making preparations in Spain to begin his fourth and last voyage in the

search of a route to India. In May 1502 he left Cadiz with four caravels manned by 140 men, accompanied by his brother Bartholome and his son Fernando, who was then only 13 years old. He arrived off the coast of the Isthmus, and his little fleet anchored in the bay which is now called Almirante, in honor of its discoverer, and the explorers went onwards to the Chiriqui lagoon where, as in Almirante, by means of exchange and bartering they obtained gold trinkets which the Indians used as ornaments, and by this means learning of a neighboring region named Veraguas, which was rich in the precious metal. Columbus made for that place about the middle of the month of October.

Obsessed with the idea of finding a route to India, he continued his voyage to the East and on October 2nd. arrived in a beautiful bay where he found a town or small village with corn crops, fruit trees and plantations to which, on account of its beauty, he gave the name of Porto Bello. The Spaniards stayed in this port for several days and became friendly with the Indians. After going a little farther towards the East, Columbus decided to return to look for the famous gold mines of Veraguas. After a painful voyage, he arrived at the mouth of the River Belen and was very well received by the chief Quiban, the headman of the Indians of this region. After celebrating an alliance with him, Columbus decided to construct on a hill in that place a number of huts to warehouse his supplies and later decided to establish a colony there, the better to assure the possession of the district.

To this place he gave the name of Santa Maria de Belen. The Indians on hearing of the proposals of the Spaniards declared war on them and were so hostile that at the end of April 1503 Columbus and his companions decided to abandon the coasts of Veraguas.

On account of the war with Naples, the Spanish government could give no attention to the newly discovered countries for several years afterwards, but in 1508, peace being favorably restored, King Ferdinand VII who had not forgotten the rich fame of the Veraguas country which Columbus had reported, commissioned Diego de Nicuesa to conquer it and on June 9th of that year signed an order regarding the colonization and giving the territory the name of Castilla de Oro.

Nicuesa made his preparations for his voyage of conquest in San-

to Domingo at the same time that Alonso de Ojeda made arrangements for another voyage to conquer New Andalucia, the name which the king had given to the territories neighboring on to the Isthmus with the boundaries of the Atrato river. Nicuesa with 300 men left Santo Domingo at the end of November 1509 and coasted the entire shores of the Isthmus as far as the archipelago of Bocas del Toro, thence returning to Porto Bello whence, owing to the hostility of the Indians he removed to a very fertile spot which he called Nombre de Dios and to which Columbus had given the name of Bastimentos. Here the Spaniards constructed stockades to defend themselves from the Indians who were not slow in destroying the crops and plantations of the colony, leaving the members of the expedition without provisions and obliged to sustain themselves with animals and grass, so that very soon of the 300 men of Nicuesa only 100 men, including sick and wounded, remained.

The explorers under Ojeda had founded the town of San Sebastian on the eastern shore of the gulf of Uraba and after receiving reinforcements from Santo Domingo which were brought by Martin Fernandez de Enciso, with whom came Balboa, transferred themselves to the other side of the gulf into Panamanian territory. After defeating the tribe of Cimaco which gave them battle, they took possession of a village to which they gave the name of Santa Maria la Antigua del Darien, which they sacked and from which they took much golden booty. Balboa on seeing the popularity with which he was held by the revolutionaries, denied the authority of Enciso and proclaimed himself Alcalde in order to place himself at the order of Nicuesa. On the latter's arrival at the port, however, his disembarkation was prohibited as it was known that he proposed to take possession of all the booty and to take a number of reprisals. Accompanied by seventeen of his faithful men in a miserable ship which was badly equipped, Nicuesa put to sea on March 1st, 1511, and was never heard of again.

Balboa now conceived the idea of making himself chief of the colony and confiscated the property of Enciso whom he obliged to return to Santo Domingo and himself started to explore the neighboring districts. He invaded the dominions of the chief Careta whom he dominated and forced to become his ally and afterwards went into the territory of the chief Ponca who ran away, and into that of Co-

magre who peacefully received the Spaniards. Panquiaco, the son of Comagre was indignant at seeing the explorers disputing over the gold which they had found, and revealed to them that to the south there was a kingdom extremely rich where the people ate and drank with golden vessels, adding that to go there it was necessary to vanquish many tribes and that it would not be possible to make the trip with less than 1000 men. In view of the facts, Balboa sent commissioners to Spain to tell of what was happening and asking for grand aid in the discovery of the other sea, but after getting tired of waiting in Santa Maria and knowing that Enciso had arrived and been successful in discharging him before the court he resolved to proceed immediately and on September 1st, 1513, he left with 190 men and a number of bloodhounds which caused a panic amongst the indians.

The Spaniards were aided by a number of their friends from Careta, being about 1000 altogether and started on September 6th. After overcoming every imaginable class of difficulties and forcing their way through land which belonged to Indians whom they had to subdue, the expedition ascended the last hill of the Chucunaque range and Balboa who had advanced ahead of his companions was the first to see the far horizon formed by the new ocean. The Spaniards were greatly enthusiastic and raised pyramids of stones and engraved crosses and names on the trees.

The descent was commenced and after the chief Chaipes had been defeated and forced to lend his aid to the party, the explorers divided themselves into three parties to discover the road to the sea which they reached three days afterwards, the party being commanded by Alonso Martin, who finding a canoe on the spot, embarked in it in order to have the glory of having been the first European to navigate the Pacific. He immediately returned to find Balboa who after taking a drink of the salt water, in full armor entered the water up to his knees and took possession of the ocean in the names of the Monarchs of Castille and baptized the gulf with the name of San Miguel.

After becoming aware of the richness of the surrounding country Balboa made another voyage to the sea coast and the chief Tumaco after being defeated gave him gold and pearls and told him that these were produced in abundance on the neighboring islands to

which it was impossible to go for lack of adequate ships. They could be seen from a far off and were given the name of the Pearl Islands.

The explorers went back by a different route with great quantities of booty in which were more than 100,000 *castellanos* of gold, which was an ancient Spanish coin, arriving at Santa Maria of Darien on January 19th; 1514.

A short time afterwards Pedro de Arbolancha was sent to Spain to present to the King and Queen some large quantities of gold and to ask for Balboa to be made the commander of the property of the Castilla de Oro; but he arrived late on the peninsula, as a short time before Pedro Arias de Avila had been named governor of Castilla de Oro and had left with 1500 men for Darien country with instructions to proceed against Balboa, whom Enciso had accused before the Spanish sovereigns of bad treatment towards himself and Nicuesa.

Pedrarias, as the new governor was called, arrived in Santa Maria at the end of June and was respectfully received by Balboa who was however arrested and condemned to pay indemnities to Enciso and other persons. The first Bishop arrived with the new governor, as by this time Santa Maria has been raised to the dignity of a city and episcopal see. Several clergy also came and not a few women also with the wife of Pedrarias.

Santa Maria had at this time 200 thatched roof houses, but its fields did not produce enough for the feeding of the Spaniards who had arrived and they were soon taken sick with different ailments which killed about 700 of them. The survivors clamored to be allowed to return to Spain or to Santo Domingo, but Pedrarias far from agreeing to this, ordered them to form other colonies amongst the friendly tribes and with this end in view he sent Juan de Ayora at the head of 400 men to found the town of Santa Cruz on the shores of the bay and also the colony of Los Andes in the interior. This man and his companions however committed so many outrages that the Indians rose against them, attacked Santa Cruz and drove out its inhabitants. Ayora seeing himself defeated ran away with a few of his soldiers and arrived in Spain carrying much rich booty with him.

As the town of Los Andes was also menaced, reinforcementst

were sent from Santa Maria under Captain Antonio Tello de Guzman who found the place burnt and abandoned. He thereupon resolved to proceed to the South Sea and reached a fishing village known as Panama, where was to be found the city of the same name.

A number of expeditions left Santa Maria in search of treasure, some of which advanced along the Pacific coast and explored it as far as the present provinces of Coclé, Los Santos, Herrera and Veraguas, continually battling with the Indians from whom they took every thing of value.

Pedrarias transferred himself to the Southern Sea and after visiting Taboga Island, proceeded to the village of Panama where he met the lawyer Espinosa who at the head of another expedition had left Darien and had come by land. It was decided to found a town at this spot, and this was carried into effect on August 15, 1519, by Espinosa who was a shortly afterwards commissioned by Pedrarias to explore the western coast of Panama. He then proceeded to Chiriqui and entering the interior of Veraguas founded the town of Nata in 1520.

Pedrarias had all the inhabitants, animals and foodstuffs transferred from Santa Maria del Darien to Panama and by an ecclesiastical decision the episcopal see was also removed. Pedrarias continued agovernor until 1526 and during this period an expedition under Gil Gonzalez de Avila left to conquer Nicaragua and another headed by Francisco Pizarro and Diego de Almagro embarked for Perú. In 1526, Pedrarias with troops from Panama and Nata went to Nicaragua where he defeated and shot Francisco Fernandez de Cordoba who had proclaimed an independent government. In the following year Pedrarias was declared Governor of Nicaragua and received from Spain the acknowledgement of recognition of the province as independent of Panama.

In 1534 the King of Spain sent instructions to Pascual de Andagoya to make a study regarding the opening of a canal which should place the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in communication, using the river Chagres as far as Cruces and then connecting with the Rio Grande. After the studies had been made a report was rendered that it was practicable but that it would cost more money than Spain could afford to spend,

In the year 1539 the period of conquest was terminated. The Spaniards had explored practically all the Panamanian territory and brought it under the Governor General who lived in Panama and whose jurisdiction extended from the Atrato river to beyond Bocas del Toro and Burica. The Indians had practically all been subdued catechized and had taken on the customs of the Spaniards dedicating themselves to agricultural pursuits, cattle breeding and rearing animals which had been brought from Spain.

On account of the violences committed against them, but few of the estimated 400,000 original inhabitants of the Isthmus remained.

During the first years of the conquest a number of Indians were brought from Africa to work in the mines, but due to the bad treatment given them they frequently revolted as well as the natives and gave much trouble to the Spaniards by supporting the corsairs, most of them English and French who at that time were sailing the Atlantic and Pacific to pursue the Spanish ships and rob them of their treasure. They also sometimes landed on the Isthmus. Foremost amongst these pirates was Sir Francis Drake, an Englishman, who in 1593 with 100 men landed on the northern coast, attacked Nombre de Dios and proceeded to the interior of the country. In 1595 Drake left Plymouth with a fleet of 27 ships and 2500 men with the intention of taking Spanish colonies in America and putting them under British rule. He captured Nombre de Dios and with 750 men started overland to the city of Panama but was defeated in the mountains of Capira and had to abandon his project. Attempting to return to England he died and was buried in the bay of Porto Bello.

In consequence of the constant menaces of the pirates it was decided to fortify Porto Bello and the work of constructing the fortress was commenced in 1597 and these works, the ruins of which still remain, were finished in 1602. In this same year, however, William Parker at the head of 200 pirates took the place by surprise burned and destroyed part of the city, capturing a valuable treasury. During the regime of Diego Fernandez de Velasco (1616-1619) King Phillip III ordered the exploration of the Darien country by the Gulf of San Miguel and the river Tuira to see if it was possible to open up interoceanic communication, but

this work was stopped as it was feared that it would aid other countries to take possession of Panama.

In June 1668 the English pirate Morgan attacked the fort of Portobelo which he took. Securing a booty of \$250,000.00 he left, but in December 1670 returned with a squadron and 2500 men and took the castle of St. Lorenzo and continuing along the Chagres as far as Las Cruces arrived in front of Panama where 1500 Spaniards were waiting for him. At Matasnillo a violent combat took place in which the pirates were the victors. They then attacked the city of Panama and entered it but it was shortly afterwards destroyed by a fire which started during the night. The pirates remained in the ruins until February 24th, when they left with 194 muleloads of booty of gold, silver and precious stones.

On January 1st, 1673, the present city of Panama was founded.

On October 30th, 1698, a Scotch Squadron arrived at the coast of Darien with 1200 men headed by William Patterson, with the object of establishing a colony for the exploitation of Darien and with this end in view a treaty was celebrated with the Indians and the town of New Edinburgh was formed. Calidonia was the name given to the colony which extended from Portobelo to the Gulf of Uraba, but owing to the privations of every kind, practically all the colonists became sick and abandoned the Darien in June 1699. On the 30th. of November of the same year another expedition arrived with 1300 men and after sustaining a primitive campaign against the Spaniards who in increasing numbers came from Panama and Cartagena, surrendered on April 24th. 1700, and abandoned the colony with military honors.

The situation of the Isthmus became considerable worse on account of the attacks of the pirates, the uprisings of Indians and negroes and the paralización of commercial operations, as Spain no longer communicated with her other colonies by way of Panama. This state of affairs lasted for some time, practically through all of the seventeenth century until the new ideas of liberty which the French revolution brought. Owing to the moral decadence which Spain suffered, independent ideas surged up in the colonies took shape in 1809 when the first cry of liberty was given in Quito. During the second fifteen years of the nineteenth century the remainder of the Spanish colonies on this continent rose in arms but

the Isthmus remained faithful. The Spaniards thereupon made it a center for the provisioning of troops who defended the royalists cause in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and organized here expeditions the last of which left on October 22nd., 1821, for the coast of Ecuador under the command of Captain General Juan de la Cruz Murgeón, who before leaving placed Colonel Jose de Fabrega, a distinguished Panamaian, in charge. Fabrega had formerly been Governor of the Province of Veraguas.

The promotion of Fabrega at the moment when Spain had practically lost all her colonies in America gave great hopes to the Panamanians who wished for independence and the chiefs of the movement started to provoke desertions amongst the Spanish garrison in the capital. On November 13th; 1821, liberty was proclaimed in Los Santos and a short time afterwards the same was done in Pese and Nata, which contributed to raise up the patriotic spirit in the rest of the country.

The plan of getting the Spanish soldiers to desert gave such good results that at the end of November only the troops necessary for the custody of the jails remained in the city of Panama, and as on the night of the 27th, 60 soldiers deserted taking their arms with them, the government took precautions to prevent the impending blow, placing the troops in strategic places around the city. The people, however, invaded the Cathedral plaza and asked the Municipal body to meet and to decide the fate of the Isthmus, with the result that a short time afterwards in the Consistory house, the Governor, the Captain General, the Bishop, the representatives of the provinces and a number of high military and civil authorities met and decided that Panama should be freed from the Spanish dominion and joined with Colombia. Fabrega remained in supreme command of the country. This declaration of independence was favorably received throughout the Isthmus.

On account of the voluntary union of Panama with Great Colombia, the government of that country appointed a Venezuelan named Jose Maria Carreño to take charge of the government, as Colonel Fabrega at his own request was transferred to the government of Veraguas. Carreño on his arrival put the Colombian Constitution into effect and organized a body of 700 infantry

with which he left for the south to cooperate with the forces of liberty fighting in Venezuela, Colombia and Peru.

In consequence of the state of anarchy which reigned in Colombia and which held back the progress of various sections of the country, the idea took shape in the Isthmus to form a sovereign state which should be cofederated with Venezuela and Ecuador, thus forming part of the Colombian union, or else to form a sovereign state which should be protected by the European powers. On September 26th., 1831, a meeting of leading men decided to make Panama independent of Colombia and to call on the liberator Simon Bolivar in order that he might work for the union of the peoples who formed the great Colombia.

General Jose Domingo Espinar, the military commander of the Isthmus assumed supreme command and the movement had a favorable echo in various sections of the province of Panama, but did not succeed in Veraguas where General Fabrega was strongly opposed and due to this and the advice given by Bolivar, the Isthmus was reincorporated into Colombia by decree of December 11th. of the same year.

In 1848, after the war between the United States and Mexico, the country known as Upper California was ceded to the United States and acquired such importance on account of the discovery of the valuable gold deposits. The result of this was the establishment of several lines of ships to carry the gold by the Panama route which brought many persons to the Isthmus. To cross the Isthmus the Chagres river was used from the Atlantic side as far as Gorgona or Cruces and from either of these points on saddle mules to Panama and vice-versa.

The economic situation of the Isthmus changed for the better by this circumstance and an era of immense prosperity set in. In May, 1850, the work on the railroad was commenced in Colon and on January 27, 1855, the last rail was laid in Panama station. The work cost nearly eight million dollars.

The idea of constructing a canal to unite the two oceans, cutting Panamanian territory in two parts, was first born in the brains of the Spaniards in the colonial days and now came up again in 1880. In the following year the first French engineers under the direction of Ferdinand de Lesseps arrived in Panama and started the pre-

liminary surveys for the route. The formal excavation was commenced in 1888. After the declaration of the bankruptcy of the French company the work was stopped in May 15th., 1889, to be renewed in a minor scale in 1895.

The chiefs of the French Canal Company on becoming convinced of their impotence to carry through the work, started negotiations with the Government of the United States and the Colombian government to sell their rights to the former and celebrated with the North American government the Herran-Hay treaty in virtue of which Colombia authorized the French Company to sell and transfer its rights and properties to the American government and gave the latter the exclusive right for the construction and operation of the Canal during 100 years which might be renewed, ceding it at the same time a zone of 3 miles on each side of the canal, excepting the cities of Panama and Colon.

This treaty was met with much opposition in Colombia and especially in Congress before which the two representatives of Panama, Mr. Jose Domingo de Obaldia and Dr. Luis de Roux, explained the danger which would occur if the treaty was thrown out. It was stated that the people of Panama were figuring on the future construction of the canal and were tired of the revolutionary movements which had occurred since the freedom from Spain, and would probably decide to separate themselves from Colombia to form an independent republic and make the construction of the canal possible.

Notwithstanding these and other opportune declarations the Herran-Hay treaty was thrown out on August 12th., 1903.

A few days afterwards, Jose Domingo de Obaldia returned to Panama to which he had been appointed governor and the principal independent elements took on new courage at seeing a Panamanian appointed to guide the destinies of the country. They secretly commenced negotiations to obtain an acknowledgement from the American government that it would recognize the independence of Panama if it were proclaimed, promising to sign a similar treaty to the Herran-Hay one for the canal construction. Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero who went to the United States with this object was successful in his mission and returning to Panama he placed himself at the head of the committee for independence

which was formed of Jose Agustin Arango, Ricardo and Tomas Arias, Manuel Espinosa B., Federico Boyd, Carlos Constantino Arosamena and Nicanor A. de Obarrio. These leaders at once obtained the cooperation of the liberal party and of General Esteban Huertas, chief of the Colombia battalion which was in service in Panama.

On the afternoon of November 3rd, the Panamanian people headed by the liberal leader General Domingo Diaz and others met in Santa Ana plaza and marched to the Chiriqui barracks where by the orders of General Huertas, Generals Juan B. Tobar and Ramon C. Amaya had been arrested just before. These men had arrived at the head of the Tiradores battalion from Colombia to replace General Huertas, but finding some difficulty in transporting the troops which had accompanied them, had left the soldiers in Colon and come to this city.

On the night of the same day the council accepted the facts by means of an act of Independence, appointing Jose Agustin Arango, Federico Boyd and Tomas Arias to form a Governing Committee to provisionally rule the destinies of the new republic.

On November 18th., of the same year the Canal treaty was signed between the United States and the new Republic of Panama.

On January 15th. 1904, the National Convention met which in acknowledgement of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero to the cause of independence, unanimously appointed him President of the Republic of which office he took possession of February 20th.

Since the first President, Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero, the following have been elected Presidents or have exercised such functions as Vice-Presidents as follows:

1908-9 Jose Domingo de Obaldia, elected President.

1910 Carlos A. Mendoza, Vice-President in charge of the Executive Power

1910-1912 Pablo Arosemena, Vice-President in charge of the Executive Power.

1912 Rodolfo Chiari, Vice-President in charge of the Executive Power.

1912-1916 Belisario Porras, elected President.

1916 Ramon Valdes, elected President.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Much might be said about the construction of the Panama Canal, a work realized by the Government of the United States at a cost of \$375,000,000.00 inclusive of the 10 millions which it had to pay to Panama for the construction rights and the 40 millions to the French Company for the sale of its rights and properties.

It is calculated that the excavations made by the French which were used by the Americans were of a value of \$25,389,240.00 and that the value of the property sold by the French was \$42,799,826.00.

The Canal has, from deep water in the Caribbean to deep water in the Pacific a length of fifty miles, and from coast to coast forty miles. Steamers take from 10 to 12 hours to pass through it, three hours being spent in the ascent and descent of the locks, three of which are situated in Gatun, one in Pedro Miguel and two in Miraflores. The locks are twelve in number and are constructed in pairs in order to avoid delay from vessels traveling in opposite directions. The chamber of each lock is 1000 feet long by 110 wide. The walls vary between 50 and 90 feet in height. The smallest width of the Canal bottom is 300 feet at Culebra cut for a length of nine miles and of one mile in Gatun lake. Its depth is 45 feet although in the lake above mentioned it is 85 feet. The lake has about 64 square miles in area.

The Americans commenced work on May 4th., 1904, after the failure of the French who had excavated 80,000,000 tons of dirt and rock. Of these they took advantage of 30,000,000 as their plans were not exactly the same as those of the French. From the canal prism the Americans took out 212,504,000 tons of dirt and rock, thus making the total for the opening 242,000,000 cubic yards of material or the same quantity which would be required to excavate a tunnel of thirteen feet wide across the globe.

In the construction of the locks and auxiliary works more than 5,000,000 cubic yards of concrete were required, or enough material to construct a wall of 12 feet high by eight wide and 266 miles long.

The Canal was opened to commercial traffic on August 15th. 1914. Battleships of 80,000 tons, 100 feet long and armed with 18 inch guns could pass through it, although vessels of this size have not been constructed up to the present.

At the entrance to the canal on the Atlantic side is situated the Toro Point breakwater, which is 11,700 feet long, 15 feet wide and 10 feet above sea level. Its cost was \$5,500,000.00 gold and 2,840,000 cubic yards of rock were employed. It protects the port and the steamers which enter against the strong winds which blow from October to January. Another breakwater has been constructed in Balboa from Sosa hill to the island of Naos, which is more than three miles long. Its height above the sea at low water varies from 20 to 40 feet. Its width is 50 feet to 3000 and in its construction 18,000,000 tons of rock and stone were employed.

At the Atlantic entrance to the canal the city of Cristobal is situated which borders on Colon, forming a great contrast not only in houses but in the disposition of the same and their inhabitants. Most of the dwellers in Cristobal are Americans and Antillian negroes in the Canal service. It has spacious docks of concrete where the greater part of the ships crossing the canal tie up and has also enormous coal depots for the supply of the ships.

The terminal port of the Canal on the Pacific side is very similar to that of Cristobal. Balboa has docks which offer equal facilities and has also a dry dock which is one of the greatest in the world. Its provision warehouses are admirably stocked with everything needed on a ship making trips to distant ports. Its mechanical shops for the repairs of every kind of machinery are of enormous dimensions and well equipped.

Balboa is a continuation of the town of Ancon and offers great attraction to the traveller. Here is the Administration building well placed and beautiful, containing the office of the Governor and many of the principal officers of the Canal.

The Canal Zone is governed by special laws and depends directly on the Secretary of War of the United States. In case of war the authorities are under the command of the Commanding General of the American troops stationed there. For its defense it has magnificent fortifications constructed at the two ends of the great interoceanic route and on the neighboring islands as well as many

thousand soldiers, infantry, cavalry and artillery, and it is proposed to establish a submarine base.

Owing to the European war it is impossible to prove that the Canal is a good commercial enterprise as a large number of merchant ships of the warring nations have been taken off in order to enter transports service in European waters or have been compelled to suspend navigation.

The cost of the working and upkeep of the Canal in 1915 was \$5,570,771.76 and 1916 \$7,142,124.05.

During the four months and a half of 1914 that the canal was working 357 ships with a total net tonnage of cargo of 1,305,278 passed through; during 1915, 1170 steamers with 3,970,356 net tons and in 1916, 1253 with 3,933,869 net tons.

In the four months and a half of 1914 the tolls from the ships which utilized the Canal were \$1,520,082.24; during the year of 1915 they were \$4,268,402.13 and in 1916 \$3,677,695.60.

Tariffs. Merchant ships carrying passengers or cargo pay by net steamer ton (every 100 cubic feet) of utilizable capacity \$1.20.

Steamers in ballast without passengers or cargo, for net steamers ton (every 100 cubic feet) of utilizable capacity.....\$0.72

Naval vessels, with the exception of transports, colliers, hospital-ships and supply-ships, per displacement ton.....\$0.50

Naval transports, colliers, hospital-ships and supply-ships measured according to the methods used to determine the tonnage of merchant vessels, per net ton.....\$1.20

The tolls collected may not exceed the equivalent of 41.25 per ton registry as measured in the United States, nor can they be less than the equivalent of \$0.75 per net registry ton.

COMPARATIVE DISTANCE (IN NAUTICAL MILES) IN THE WORLD'S SEA TRAFFIC AND DIFFERENCE IN DISTANCES
VIA PANAMA CANAL AND OTHER PRINCIPAL ROUTES.

FROM

TO	VIA	NEW YORK	NEW ORLEANS	LIVERPOOL	HAMBURG	SUEZ	PANAMA
Seattle	Magellan	13,953	14,369	14,320	14,701	15,397	.....
	Panama	6,080	5,501	8,654	9,173	10,447	4,063
DISTANCE	SAVED	7,873	8,868	5,666	5,528	4,950	.....
San Francisco	Magellan	13,135	13,551	13,502	13,883	14,579	.....
	Panama	5,262	4,683	7,836	8,355	9,629	3,245
DISTANCE	SAVED	7,873	8,868	5,666	5,528	4,950	.....
Honolulu	Magellan	13,312	13,728	13,679	14,060	14,756	.....
	Panama	6,702	6,123	9,276	9,795	11,069	4,685
DISTANCE	SAVED	6,610	7,605	4,403	4,265	3,687	.....
Guayaquil	Magellan	10,215	10,631	10,582	10,963	11,659	.....
	Panama	2,810	2,231	5,384	5,903	9,192	793
DISTANCE	SAVED	7,405	8,400	5,198	5,060	2,467	.....
Callao	Magellan	9,613	10,029	9,980	10,361	11,057	.....
	Panama	3,363	2,784	5,937	6,456	7,730	1,346
DISTANCE	SAVED	6,250	7,245	4,043	3,905	3,327	.....
Valparaiso	Magellan	8,380	8,796	8,747	9,128	9,824	.....
	Panama	4,623	4,054	7,207	7,726	9,000	2,616
DISTANCE	SAVED	3,747	4,742	1,540	1,402	824	.....
Wellington	Magellan	11,344	11,760	.....	13,353	9,694	.....
	Suez	.....	.....	12,989	.....	.....	.....
DISTANCE	Panama	8,857	8,272	11,425	11,944	9,205	6,834
	SAVED	2,493	3,488	1,564	1,409	489	.....
Melbourne	C. Good Hope	13,162	14,095	.....	11,845	8,186	.....
	Suez	.....	.....	11,654	.....	.....	.....
DISTANCE	Panama	10,392	9,813	12,966	13,452	10,713	8,342
	SAVED	2,770	4,288	1,312	1,607	2,527	.....
Manila	Suez	11,589	12,943	9,701	9,892	6,233	.....
	Panama	11,548	10,969	14,122	14,608	11,869	9,370
DISTANCE	SAVED	41	1,974	4,421	4,716	5,636	.....
Hongkong	Suez	11,673	13,031	9,785	9,976	6,317	.....
	Panama	11,691	11,112	13,957	14,443	11,704	9,173
DISTANCE	SAVED	18	1,919	4,172	4,467	5,887	.....
Yokohama	Suez	13,566	14,924	11,678	11,869	8,210	.....
	Panama	9,798	9,219	12,372	13,858	11,119	7,660
DISTANCE	SAVED	3,768	5,705	694	1,989	2,909	.....
Panama		2,017	1,438	4,591	5,110	6,387	.....

TOURIST SECTION

GASOLINE LAUNCH TRIPS

In order to give tourists opportunities to know the Canal and visit its surroundings, the Panama Canal authorities have arranged a series of gasoline launch trips at the following prices.

Launch for 40 person, first hour \$7.50 gold, following \$5.00.

Launch for 10 persons first hour \$5.00 gold, following \$2.50.

On the Atlantic side the following trips may be taken.

From Colon to Gatun.

From Colon to Fort San Lorenzo.

From Colon to Porto Bello.

From Gatun to Fort San Lorenzo.

FROM GATUN LAKE

By the lake from Gatun to Gamboa.

From Gatun to Pedro Miguel, by the lake and Gaillard cut.

From Gamboa to Pedro Miguel, through Gaillard cut.

FROM THE PACIFIC SIDE

From Balboa to the Miraflores locks.

From Balboa to Taboga.

Cruise in Panama Bay.

To obtain these launches, tourists may arrange with the managers of the Hotel Washington in Colon or with the Hotel Tivoli in Panama.

Launches go daily to Taboga leaving Balboa at 9 o'clock and from Panama at the same time, returning in the afternoon. Launch

ches leave Balboa at four o'clock and Panama at five o'clock on Saturday afternoons; the cost of the round trip being \$1.50 gold.

TRIPS IN THE CITY OF PANAMA AND VICINITY

TRIP NUMBER 1. THE CITY

This may be made in coach or automobile. The vehicle should be hired by the hour. A good place to start from is the Railroad station, following Central Avenue as far as Fifteenth Street, turning into North Avenue in which the Public market will be seen. This is a very busy place up to nine o'clock in the morning. Following the same avenue and passing by the President's mansion between fifth and sixth streets and the Union Club on the corner of fourth street, taking then the third street passing the ruins of the Convent of San Francisco, the church of the same name and Bolivar park. From here one takes the end of Avenue B. to pass in front of the National Theatre; second street to Central Avenue. In this street is the National Palace with the offices of the Departments of Government, Foreign Relations, Finances and Public Works and a special department for the Legislative body. On the corner, at the junction of Central Avenue and this street are the Baptist church and the protestant college in the same building. Following Central Avenue and passing the First street the Bovedas are reached, from which all the bay can be seen and the Islands of Taboga, Taboguilla, Naos, Flamenco and Culebra and the entrance to the Canal.

The Bovedas were constructed by the Spaniards and formed an important part of the defenses of the city. At one end there are series of cells belonging to Chiriqui prison in which long term criminals are jailed and whose roof forms part of the walk.

The tourist should go from the Bovedas to Second Street towards Avenue A, before arriving at which he will pass the French Legation and University Club. Following the Avenue A, the church of Santo Domingo is passed which is today ruined but a magnificent and almost flat arch is still reserved, which was constructed by the Spaniards in the colonial period and still attracts much attention. This church was destroyed in a fire in 1756 and the arch has weathed every storm and also a number of earthquakes since.

Following Third Street to again take Central Avenue, the American Legation is passed on the corner of Fourth Street and one block farther is the Hotel Central, situated in front of the Cathedral park. On the left the old Administration Building of the Canal is seen in which are now installed the administration of Post and Telegraphs, the Secretary of Public Instruction and other important offices. At the side of this building is the Municipal Palace. Another important building here is the Cathedral. On the other side of the park, fronting the Post Office is the Episcopal Palace on the lower floors of which the office of the Panama Lottery is situated.

Returning to Central Avenue and continuing towards the north on the corner of Eight Street is the building which was formerly the Hotel Aspinwall but now is occupied as a store of Messrs Piza Piza & Co. The sea at one time reached to this spot. Between Ninth and Tenth Streets is the Church of Las Mercedes, and between this and Eleventh Street are the Mayor's office, the Governor's office, the International Insurance Company building and one block further on is the Santa Ana park with the church of the same name. On one side of this park is the Variedades Theatre and on another is the Hotel Metropole.

TRIP NUMBER 2. IN COACH, AUTOMOBILE OR STREET CAR

From the Railroad station south as far as B. Street and then to the right until arriving at Balboa docks, passing the Santo Tomas Hospital, the principal charitable institution in Panama and lower down in front of the cemeteries of Panama, amongst which are those of the Chinese and the Jews. In making this trip one passes through the Chorrillo where the city of Panama borders on the Canal Zone which is under the jurisdiction of the American authorities.

On returning from the docks and arriving at the railroad line, turn to the Prado, where the beautiful concrete houses of this model town may be seen and at the end of the Prado is the elegant Administration Building where the governor and the principal canal authorities have their offices. Following the picturesque roads from the Ancon hill, the Ancon Hospital is passed entering the city of

Panama and passing the Hotel Tivoli and the Century Club, both situated in front of de Lesseps park.

TRIP NUMBER 3. ON AUTOMOBILE OR COACH

Leaving the Railroad station by Central Avenue as far as J. Street which is taken as far as the Century Club to enter Ancon from this side which one takes the road as far as the Hospital gates before passing the Y. M. C. A. and the Ancon commissary are passed. One side of the Hospital gates the Admitting Office is passed and following the laboratories and the morgue. The private houses of the doctors are next, after which come the different wards of the hospital and finally the nurses quarters.

The grounds of the hospital are picturesque and the recently constructed wards are of elegant architecture.

From the hospital the trip is taken to Balboa heights where the private residence of the Governor of the Panama Canal is situated together with those of the principal officials of the Canal, including that of the General commanding and officers of the American troops in charge of the Canal defenses. On returning one should pass in front of the Administration Building and before arriving at the Railroad station in Panama a turn should be taken around the National Institute, the principal educational establishment of the Republic, a building which is worthy of admiration.

TRIP NUMBER 4. THE BATHING PAVILLION AT BELLA VISTA

In automobile, coach or street car by way of Calidonia, a well travelled road which constitutes the prolongation to the Central Avenue. Soon after passing the bridge of Calidonia one turns to the right to enter the suburb of the Exposition of 1916, where are the Cuban and Spanish pavillions, the latter actually occupied by the Legation of said country. The edifice of the Panamanian Red Cross, the Bolivar Asylum, the Normal School for girls and others of no less elegance as some of private houses and the Panama Hospital.

Leaving these grounds to proceed to Bella Vista one passes the Soldiers Club at the Casino and the Bull Ring. A few hundred

meters further on is the suburb of Bella Vista, the newest and most picturesque in the city, where there are many beautiful residences of great elegance and finally one arrives at the bathing pavillion which is very much frequented on holidays.

TRIP NUMBER 5. OLD PANAMA

By the same road which goes to Bella Vista, one travels to Old Panama where numerous persons go daily, practically always in automobile to visit the ruins and to take the fresh air. Las Sabanas are passed, where the principal families of Panama have their summer residences. Old Panama is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the city. The stone bridge over which the treasures of Peru passed for so many years, still exists. The cathedral tower still stands out amongst the ruins.

This trip may be extended to Juan Diaz, a small town a few miles away, and in that case the opportunity should be taken of visiting the Agricultural School two miles from Old Panama. Regarding Old Panama and its capture and destruction by Morgan, the chapter in this pamphlet on the history of the country gives further details.

TRIP NUMBER 6. IN AUTOMOBILE TO EMPIRE

In automobile it is possible to go to Corozal, Miraflores or Pedro Miguel where a stop should be made to see the locks. Thence proceeding to Paraiso, headquarters of the dredging division for the Canal. The automobiles pass near the Culebra Cut, the slides of which have several times caused an interruption in the traffic of the steamers. One mile further on is Empire.

TRIP NUMBER 7. TO THE ISLAND OF TABOGA

Gasoline launches go daily to Taboga, one from Balboa and one from Panama, as told in the first part of this chapter.

Taboga was inhabited by Indians when the Spaniards came to the Isthmus. It is a small village of narrow streets in ancient style, but has good hotels which offer conveniences to the many persons who go there for the sea bathing.

TRIP NUMBER 8. TO LA CHORRERA

A gasoline launch leaves practically every day and makes the trip in two hours to the port, two miles from the town which is practically joined to Empire by road. It is much frequented by the Canal troops who go there to practice military manoeuvres.

TRIP NUMBER 9. TO THE PEARL ISLANDS

This can be made in a launch in four or five hours. The islands are situated about 40 miles to the southeast of Panama and in their waters many valuable pearls were fished by the Indians when Balboa discovered the Pacific. In those days the natives used them to adorn their canoes. The pearl fishing industry was carried on here on a large scale until the end of the 18th century when it ceased to be as productive as formerly.

PANAMA AT THE PRESENT

Panama is one of the most cosmopolitan places in the world and it can be asserted that persons of every nationality are to be found here. According to the census taken in 1911, it contained 336,742 inhabitants without including those of the Canal Zone. It has been proven, however, that this census was incomplete and it is calculated that at present, in the early part of 1917, the Republic contains 450,000 inhabitants besides nearly 35,000 on the Canal Zone. According to the census referred to in 1911 there were 155,136 men and 145,428 women, or 10,708 more men than women, according to the following classification:

Whites.....	46,323
Mixed Indian-White.....	191,933
Negros.....	48,967
Indias.....	47,206
Yellow.....	2,313

336,742

of which 39,108 were foreigners, but it is calculated that at present there are 60,000 foreigners who are principally living in the Provinces of Panama, Colon and Bocas del Toro.

Of the groups of Indians who established themselves on the Isthmus only two have remained: the Cunas and Guaimies. It must be noted that in the interior regions they have kept the organizations and the customs which existed at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, except in the places where they are in contact with the civilized elements which have made them slightly modify their manner of living.

During the past 14 years the Republic of Panama has experienced remarkable changes on all sides. The capital is a modern city with 60,000 inhabitants and is completely sanitary; its streets have a cleanliness which rivals those of the principal cities of the United States and are well paved carrying a traffic which is great enough for a city of double the number of its inhabitants. Panama City has a magnificent system of drains and also possesses street-car telegraph and electric lighting facilities as well as a Cable Office, that of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, which gives rapid communication with all parts of the world. The edifices of the city form a veritable collection from the large old houses of the Spanish colonial period and some ruins of historic value, to the most modern and artistic buildings such as the Government Palace, the Municipal Palace, the National Institute, which is one of the finest buildings of its kind in Latin America; the Spanish Pavilion, the Spanish Club, the National Exposition buildings of 1916, the Post Office and the Railroad Station.

Amongst the suburbs of the city is Bella Vista, which for its houses and the distribution of them seems one of those beautiful American residence sections which cause so much impression on Central and South American residents when they visit the United States. During the year 1915, 159 licences were given for different buildings in the city.

Panama is a commercial center of great importance. It has numerous and attractive stores which are visited not only by representatives of every nation in the world, as Panama is one of the most cosmopolitan cities, but also by the sailors and passengers which pass through the Canal.

Panama is even still more remarkable for the number of its institutions of education and learning, amongst which is the National Institute, the base of our future University in which masculine youth of the country is given professional teaching; the Normal Schools for girls which also possesses wonderful class rooms and an admirable teaching staff of native and foreign professors, the School of Arts and Crafts, the Professional School for Women, the School of Agriculture, the Orphan Asylum, etc. etc. There are good well equipped hospitals, including that of Santo Tomas which is kept up by the state and that of Panama, a private one headed by doctors of great reputation and to which come persons from all the neighboring countries to submit to delicate and difficult operations.

Panama has three magnificent banks of American capital: the Commercial National Bank whose headquarters is in Washington and possesses a capital of 1,350,000.00 with total assets of 12 millions.

The International Banking Corporation, branch of the bank of New York whose capital and surplus is 7,500,000.00 dollars. There is other branch in Colon.

The Panama Banking Company with 250,000.00 dollars capital, surplus and undivided profits. Has a branch in Colon,

The National Bank with 750,000.00 dollars capital.

There are also various private companies which do a banking business and which have good credit and backing.

Forming a continuation of Panama are the towns of Ancon and Balboa practically both inhabited by the American employees of the United States Government in the different interests connected with the administration and operation of the Canal. In Ancon is situated the celebrated hospital of same name which has an enormous fame as one of the best of these institutions in Latin America. Its numerous wards have been recently reconstructed and today present an enchanting appearance.

Colon, like the capital of the Republic with which it is connected by railroad, is a cosmopolitan center of commercial importance. It has 22,000 inhabitants who are mostly foreigners. It is a port of much movement because besides being the port of entry for practically all the merchandise coming to the country, it is the port of arrival for many ships which use the Canal. The third

town of the Republic is David, 505 kilometers to the west of the city of Panama. It is connected by railroad with the port of Pedregal, with the rich district of Boquete and La Concepcion and is a center of much future owing to the very great natural resources of the Chiriqui Province.

The government has proposed the construction of other railroad branches which will put David into communication with other favored regions of the Republic.

Bocas del Toro, the head of the province of the same name, has 3,000 inhabitants and is 120 miles from Colon. Is it an important center as enormous quantities of bananas are shipped from the district by the United Fruit Company which exports them to the United States and Europe. Due to the recent foundation of Almirante, situated a short distance away in the same bananas district, Bocas del Toro has recently lost some of its commercial prestige.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

As far as public instruction is concerned, to which all regimes have given their best attention, the progress made has been notable.

During the year 1916 there were 360 primary public schools in the Republic with a teaching staff of 725 masters, a matriculation of 20,675 school boys and an attendance of 17,042.

The figures of private schools should be added to these, although there are but few of these in the Republic and their total of alumnae can be calculated at 1,000. In the official establishments of secondary education of which there are five, there were 881 students. So that in 1916 there were 22,056 persons receiving instruction in the teaching establishments of the Republic.

VITAL STATISTICS

Due to the fact that this service has only recently been installed in proper form, it is not possible to give precise data to the years previous to 1916 and even those of that year are not so complete as those relative to 1917. In January of this year, 751 male and 729 female children were born making a total of 1,400 and as the deaths were 481 male and 367 female regarding a total of 848, the increase by birth was 642 in the one month.

According to statistical data which, as stated, are incomplete, during the year 1916 there were 17,500 births and 9,600 deaths, with a resulting balance in favor of the country of 7,900 persons.

The data of previous years regarding marriages is equally incomplete and only from 1917 forward, due to the obligatory civil matrimony now established, can a complete record be kept of legal marriages. In January of this year there were 10 civil weddings and 71 ecclesiastical ones and it is calculated that in 1916 there were 880 civil and ecclesiastical marriages.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The balboa is the monetary unit of Panama and is purely nominal as there has been no necessity to coin it owing to the abundance of the American dollar coin which is of equal value.

On the other hand national silver money exists, of fifty hundredths of a balboa, of twenty five hundredths, of ten hundredths, and of five hundredths; the first which is really the half balboa is generally called the "peso" and the others are called five "reales", two "reales" and one "real".

Pieces of nickel two and a half-one hundredths of a balboa also exist and these are generally known as "medios". In order to guarantee the value of the silver money the state has deposited in the United States a sum equal to 15% of all the silver in circulation.

There are nearly two million dollars worth of Panamanian silver money in circulation. United States gold and silver money and bills also circulate at par value and it is calculated that about two millions and a half of this is in circulation. The wealth per capita is therefore about \$10.00 gold.

The income and expenses of the Republic have had a remarkable development as can be seen from the appropriations for last economic periods, of two years each.

In the liquidation of the appropriation for the 1907-1908 period the receipts were given as B. 4,867,741.27 and the expenditures in an equal sum, but further credits were approved for B. 234,443.40, making a total expenditure of B. 5,102,184.64.

In the period for 1909-1910 the expenses were distributed as follows:

Department of Government and Justice	B.	2,339,803.18
“ “ Foreign Affairs.....		468,069.59
“ “ Finance and Treasury.....		575,221.93
“ “ Public Instruction.....		1,332,430.53
“ “ Public Works.....		2,213,420.73
		<hr/>
	B.	6,928,945.96

In the period for 1913-1914 the following were the expenses:

Department of Government and Justice.....	B.	2,745,241,33
“ “ Foreign Affairs.....		315,135,04
“ “ Finance and Treasury.....		1,170,458,27
“ “ Public Instruction.....		1,724,082,46
“ “ Public Works.....		2,481,767,44
		<hr/>
	B.	8,436,684,54

The income in the same year was B. 8,031,179.78. The liquidation corresponding to the period for 1915-1916 showed income of B. 10,953,600.00 and expenses for an equal sum, but on account of the world crisis following the European war the entries diminished to such a point that, according to the report of the Secretary of Finance to the National Assembly, they only amounted during the year 1915 to \$3,375,288.88, as follows:

1. Commercial Taxes.

a. Articles under the 10% and 15%.....	B.	996,295.71
b. Importation of liquors.....		290,320.33
c. Tobacco and cigarettes.....		147,734.73
d. Matches.....		28,842.66
e. Coffee tax.....		14,773.89
f. Salt tax.....		9,648.70
g. Steamship companies.....		8,675.00
h. Importation of cattle.....		60.00
i. Export duties.....		55,937.87
j. Exchange houses.....		6,302.50
2. Consular fees.....		103,938.69

3. Liquor production.....	174,410.81
4. Sale of liquor by retail.....	171,737.32
5. Slaughtering of cattle.....	151,440.80
7. Mine taxes.....	330.30
8. Patents and trade marks.....	2,185.00
8. Stamped paper.....	80,207.30
10. Registration fees.....	17,133.47
11. Landed property tax.....	128,757.75
12. Lottery.....	20,800.00
13. Pearl shell fishing.....	1 781.25
14. National lands.....	28,031.70
15. Lighthouses.....	1,856.28
16. Post offices.....	15,002.84
17. Registrations.....	37,510.58
18. Telegraphs.....	15,494.16
19. Public markets and wharves.....	153,886.11
20. Tax on property of deceased persons.....	4,565.88
21. Uncultivated lands.....	22,023.56
22. Interest on B. 6,000,000.00.....	260,179.58
23. Interest on B. 300,000.00.....	9,046.66
24. Interest on B. 35,000.00 (shares of National Navigation Company, nothing collected in 1915).....	
25. Profits of National Bank; 4½%.....	33,750.06
26. Annual revenue by Canal Treaty.....	250,000.00
27. Tax on internal consumption.....	37,793.76
28. Various revenues.....	55,923.55
	<hr/>
	B. 3,375,288.88
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THE ENTRIES DURING 1916 WERE

Articles under the 10% and 15%.....	B/ 1,101,564.07
Annual revenue by Canal Treaty.....	250.00
National lands.....	28,953.57
Steamships Companies.....	4,400.00
Exchange houses.....	6,904.50

Posts and telegraphs.....	71,711.88
Export duties.....	59,487.24
Consular fees.....	1,504.83
Slaughtering of cattle.....	143,771.60
Mine taxes.....	775.50
Registration fees.....	19,801.80
Parcel post.....	45,190.66
Matches.....	34,242.70
Importation of liquors.....	205,209.05
Salt tax.....	11,523.08
Coffe tax.....	20,312.28
Landed property tax.....	167,573.21
Tax on property of deceased persons.....	3,587.07
Various revenues.....	65,120.64
Tax on internal consumption.....	58,373.50
Interest on B 35,000.00 (shares of National Na- vigation Company.....	1,750.00
Lottery.....	124,800.00
Public markets and wharves.....	52,487.69
Liquors and beer production.....	174,734.50
Patents and trade marks.....	3,922.00
Stamped paper.....	61,329.60
Pearl shell fishing.....	247.90
Tobacco and cigarettes.....	142,569.48
Uncultivated lands.....	29,048.92
Profit of National Bank.....	33,750.06
Sale of liquor by retail.....	167,922.22
Light houses.....	317.37
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	B/ 3,092,997.89

FOREIGN DEBT

The foreign debt of the Republic is nearly B. 7,572,297.59, as follows:

Loan for the construction of the Chiriquí Rail- road.....	B. 3,000,000.00
Part of the debt of Colombia of which this coun- try formed a part up until 1903.....	1,250,000.00

Loan to pay old debts.....	1,200,000.00
Due to the United States government for water supply, sewerage and paving in the streets of Panama and Colon to June 30th, 1916..	2,122,297.59
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	B. 7,572,297.59

Of the loan of \$3,000,000.00 bonds have only been issued for the value of \$2,272,750.00 and the remainder will shortly be issued to provide for the construction of other branches to the railroad. This loan was obtained in New York in 1914 at 5% yearly with an initial discount of 3%, amortizable in 30 years and on account of amortization and interest the sum of \$297,758.61 has already been paid.

On December 1st, 1915, a loan was also obtained in the United States of B.1,200,000.00 at an annual interest of 5% and the bonds were issued at an initial discount of 4%. This sum and its interest must be repaid in nine annual payments of \$130,000.00 on December 1st each year from 1916 to 1924 and \$160,000.00 in December 1925. Up to the present payments to the sum of B. 60,000.00 have been made.

For water supply, sewerage and paving in the city of Panama, according to the Canal Treaty, the government of the Republic owes to the United States up to June 30th, 1916, the sum of B. 1,045,936.12. Said works cost B. 1,236,516.60 but the payments up to that date amount to B. 190,580.48.

The total cost of the works in the city of Colon was B. 1,153,584.02 but up to June 30th, 1916, there had been amortized B. 77,222.55 leaving a balance of B. 1,076,361.47.

Consequently the debt of the Republic for those works was on June 30th, 1916, the sum of B. 2,122,297.59. This debt has an interest of 2 per cent annually and not only the principal but also the interests are paid with the water rent of both cities which the Sanitary Department of the Canal Zone collects.

This Department has also in its charge the repair and upkeep of the street paving of the two cities which is charged to the same account.

INTERIOR DEBT

The interior debt of the Republic is B. 1,577,880.65, as follows:

For sweeping the street of Panama and Colon and assistance to demented persons up to the end of June, 1916.....	B.	156,718.42
To the United Fruit Co. for the filling and drainage of the city of Almirante and the water supply of Bocas del Toro.....		790,934.40

This debt was formerly B. 1,150,000.00 but up to the last June payments had been made to the value of B. 359,065.60 and according to contract will be amortized totally by the deduction of a third of the taxes which the company pays and with the revenue which has been imposed by the tax on the lots at Almirante. This debt carries no interest and it is calculated that it will be cancelled in 30 years.

To banking institutions and other entities and private individuals on June 30th, 1916, for public service expenditure there was due the sum of B. 630,227.83.

The internal debt has increased during the last few months on account of the crisis brought on by the European war as the entries into the National Treasury have not been sufficient to cover the expenses of the Government.

ASSETS

Of the \$10,000,000.00 which Panama received from the United States for the leasing of the Canal Zone, the sum of \$6,000,000.00 was placed at interest in the United States, duly protected by mortgages and pays an annual interest of between 3 and 4%. By constitutional precept this sum is reserved for posterity.

The Republic has also B. 750,000.00 which constitutes the capital of the Banco Nacional, an institution which has contributed in an effective manner to the development of the cities of Panama and Colon and in a lesser manner to the development of agriculture.

FOREIGN COMMERCE

Due to special circumstances, such as the construction of the Canal which brought large sums of money into the Republic and to the sustenance of the numerous employees in charge of the administration of the great rout and the American troops which guard it, who spend large sums of money which is paid them by the United States on the Isthmus, and also due to the constant traffic through the Canal, the economic principles which rule in the commercial world have not been complied with in this country and so it is to be noted that the imports of merchandise into Panama have exceeded and continue to exceed the exportation of products without this unevenness producing any bad economic effects.

Nevertheless, the agricultural and manufacturing produce was practically nil until a few years ago, and has commenced to increase and there is a reason to believe that in the course of a few years this country will be a real producer.

Since the establishment of the Republic this country was constantly increasing its imports up to the outbreak of the European war, and so it is seen that the foreign commerce which in 1908 was B. 9,633,862.14, five years afterwards was B. 16,565,702.50.

The great European conflict and the completion of the Canal work caused disturbances in Panamanian commerce in 1914 and in that year the imports were only B. 9,910,434.71 and exports B. 3,800,517.18, or a total of B. 13,710,951.89.

During the last years the commercial movement has been as follows:

Year	Imports in gold or balboas	Exports in gold or balboas	TOTAL
1908	7,806,811.86	1,827,050.28	9,633,862.14
1909	8,758,110.34	1,502,474.71	10,260,585.05
1910	10,043,395.11	1,769,330.15	11,812,725.26
1911	9,896,987.85	2,863,425.30	12,760,413.15
1912	9,871,653.73	2,064,647.55	11,936,301.28
1913	11,182,674.96	5,383,027.54	16,565,702.50
1914	9,910,434.71	3,800,517.18	13,710,951.89
1915	9,032,977.17	3,422,455.10	12,455,432.27
1916	9,397,368.87	5,705,724.38	15,103,093.25

IMPORTATIONS BY COUNTRIES OF PRECEDENCE, YEAR 1913

	Balboas or dollars
United States.....	6,065,128.43
Great Britain.....	2,505,642.50
Germany.....	1,128,151.88
France.....	348,063.83
China and Japan.....	262,791.06
Spanish America.....	240,725.18
Belgium.....	208,791.33
Italy.....	164,844.54
Spain.....	159,390.42
Denmark.....	78,130.99
Sweden.....	8,945.00
Austria Hungary.....	6,149.62
Holland.....	5,145.80
Switzerland.....	574.38
	<hr/>
	11,182,674.96

PORPORTION OF IMPORTATIONS

United States.....	54.24%
Great Britain.....	22.49%
Germany.....	10.08%
France.....	3.11%

IMPORTATIONS FROM COUNTRIES OF PROCEDENCE, YEAR 1914

	Balboas or dollars
United States.....	6,344,872.83
England.....	1,755,026.24
Germany.....	461,959.79
Belgium.....	301,036.22
France.....	211,544.52
China.....	158,032.77
Italy.....	127,566.10
Spain.....	105,099.52
Cuba.....	85,678.73
Japan.....	85,085.78
Denmark.....	57,734.70
Jamaica.....	44,861.88
Holland.....	42,731.26
Chile.....	39,214.70
Salvador.....	30,408.30
Othercountries.....	59,581.37
	<hr/>
	9,910,434.71

EXTRACT OF ARTICLES IMPORTED IN 1914

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Live animals.....	B. 23,847.83
Preserved meats.....	221,010.66
Animal food stuffs.....	716,606.00
Industrial products.....	19,656.29
Hides and skins.....	397,663.39
Various industrial products.....	174,932.61

VIGETABLE PRODUCTS

Textile fibers.....	3,008.09
Fruit and grains.....	681,670.37
Different vegetable matter.....	126,641.70
Different vegetable food stuffs.....	738,533.12
Industrial products.....	399,480.58
Wood and other products.....	360,564.21
Different vegetables manufacturers.....	399,947.91

MINERAL MATTERS

Wrought silver and gold.....	14,322.53
Minerals and metals.....	6,058.60
Different manufacturers.....	4,948.85
Steel and iron.....	721,289.98
Manufactures of iron and steel.....	273,309.35
Other metals and minerals.....	129,299.10
Stone and earth.....	143,891.95
Manufactures of above.....	62,817.01
Crystal, glass and chinaware.....	79,221.20

TEXTILES AND THEIR MANUFACTURES

Threads.....	52,597.49
Textile weaves.....	1,173,162.98
Manufactures.....	437,692.64
Chemical and pharmaceutical products.....	657,415.42
Spiritous and natural drinks.....	431,412.43
Paper and its applications.....	134,061.15
Machinery and apparatus.....	293,619.80
Vehicles.....	129,106.93
Arms and explosives.....	62,437.82
Various.....	722,129.99

B. 9,891,552.78

IMPORTATIONS BY COUNTRIES OF PROCEDENCE YEAR 1915

The importations during this year amount to B. 9,032,977.17 and the principal countries of procedence are the following:

United States.....	B. 6,822,236.48
England.....	983,404.14
France.....	170,554.75
China.....	150,724.72
Spain.....	142,349.00
Jamaica.....	140,393.44
Italy.....	90,323.48
Cuba.....	78,017.45

COMMERCIAL IMPORTS OF THE REPUBLIC DURING THE FIRST SIX
MONTHS IN 1916

	Kilos	Balboas or dollars
Live animals.....	20,498.00	5,735.71
Preserved meats.....	958,889.00	113,810.78
Animal food stuffs.....	1,683,263.00	294,165.42
Industrials.....	8,576.00	1,325.55
Furs and skins.....	235,614.00	235,419.17
Various.....	1,342,296.00	114,943.61
Textiles fibers.....	3,125.00	796.00
Fruit and grains.....	47,899.00	6,565.62
Vegetable materials.....	432,218.00	71,732.85
Animal products.....	6,353,438.00	403,400.06
Industrials.....	10,649,660.00	162,960.70
Wooden and other articles.....	1,345,129.00	163,619.83
Articles from different plants.....	340,472.00	110,887.60
Wrought gold and silver.....	749.00	9,829.86
Minerals and metals.....	984.00	543.31
Articles.....	2,544.00	2,348.10
Iron and Steel.....	2,301,121.00	160,325.69
Various articles.....	657,180.00	109,570.90
Other metals and minerals.....	2,623,044.00	62,914.91
Stone and earth.....	15,502,184.00	116,394.67
Articles.....	603,218.00	16,972.25
Crystal, glass, china & porcelain ..	429,985.00	53,944.47
Cloth.....	28,544.00	31,273.72
Woven cloth.....	436,555.00	425,338.56
Manufactures.....	319,787.00	328,629.94
Chemical and pharmaceutical pro- ducts.....	2,668,667.00	390,277.24
Fermented spirits and natural drinks	1,353,149.00	145,505.87
Paper and its applications.....	611,805.00	83,934.86
Machinery and apparatus.....	371,861.00	93,366.59
Vehicles.....	303,854.00	105,621.61
Arms and explosives.....	71,138.00	37,510.21
Various.....	1,659,605.00	477,025.74
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	53,367,051.00	4,276,691.40

EXPORTATIONS DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS

1913	United States.....	B.	4,801,608.48
"	Costa Rica.....		224,946.55
"	Germany.....		216,938.69
"	Great Britain.....		65,024.28
"	Chile.....		50,543.67
"	Other countries.....		23,965.87
			<hr/>
			5,383,027.54
1914	United States.....		3,269,696.01
"	Germany.....		125,899.38
"	Costa Rica.....		197,692.17
"	Great Britain.....		109,868.71
"	Other countries.....		97,360.91
			<hr/>
			3,800,517.18
1915	United States.....		3,118,453.63
"	Great Britain.....		42,064.40
"	Other countries.....		172,003.30
			<hr/>
			3,332,521.33

SPECIFICATION OF EXPORTATIONS

Principal articles exported during 1914.

Bananas.....	B.	2,638,051.61
Coconuts.....		226,951.98
Balata.....		101,933.20
Ivory-nuts.....		100,051.35
Raw-hides.....		136,699.32

EXPORTATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA IN 1913

LIVE ANIMALS

	Kilos	B.	Balboas or dollars
Tortoises.....	4,900	kilos	420.00
Ordinary horses.....	27	animals	5,062.50
Other animals (mules).....	50	"	2,418.75

NATIONAL PREPARED AND UNPREPARED PRODUCTS

	Kilgs.	Balboas
Cocoa.....	44,130	10,260.92
Salt meat.....	800	855.00
Coffee in grain.....	30,352	7,787.25
Rice.....	13,850	727.12
Cocoanuts.....	6,191,994	792,798.55
Bananas.....	174,174,565	2,936,644.00
Granulated sugar (brown).....	715,120	26,817.00
Tortoise meat.....	354	599.00
Balata.....	14,898	10,280.10
Mahogany.....	384,766	14,264.00
Tortoise shell.....	5,023	62,112.80
Rubber.....	183,818	45,859.96
Rubber (cauchillo).....	48.207	10,561.73
Vegetable rubber.....	1,789	1,283.70
Dried fruits.....	18,298	2,999.00
Cocobolo.....	2,283,010	581,206.93
Pearl shell.....	572,187	96,702.02
Dried hides.....	497,951	93,031.36
Horns.....	12,182	3,692.40
Dividivi.....	5,833	380.40
Vegetable wool.....	228	81.46
Medlar-treés gum (níspero).....	277,133	132,802.50
Various fine woods (cedar, etc.).....	93,849	1,720.16
Cola nuts.....	98	10.00
Deer and other hides.....	21,718	16,725.84
Tobacco in leaf.....	332	373.50
Shredded tobacco.....	1,298	1,611.05
Ivory nuts.....	2,447,307	245,934.58
Vegetable dyes.....	1,050	127.59

MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

Cabima oil.....	345	375.00
Balsam.....	170	136.00
Copaiba.....	606	665.30
Different minerals.....	571	151.07
Ipecacuanha root.....	8,631	21,004.20
Sarsaparrilla.....	30,781	16,226.00
Other national medicinal products (tamarind, etc).....	940	105.75

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Old copper.....	680	205.00
Lamps.....	5	8.42
Tools.....	100	965.15
Used machinery and apparatus....	4	0.73
Sewing machines.....	unweighed	242.50
Unspecified manufactures, cashmeres, textiles, etc.....	1,770	1,621.94
Panama hats.....	78	585.00

VARIOUS

Automobiles.....	unweighed	921.50
Archaeological effects.....	54	15.84
Personal effects, linen, etc.....	10	18.75
Cigars.....	1,585	9,543.75
Glassware.....	10	1.49
Cigarettes.....	591	2,659.50
Watches.....	18	10.67
Different printed matter.....	127	11.72
Furniture.....	119	31.21
Printed books.....	1,454	810.25
Fine socks.....	4	11.64
Unspecified objects.....	4,475	223,681.93
Perfumery.....	200	15.75
Seeds.....	96	7.43
Blank books.....	1,708	413.32
Writing paper.....	114	30.56

Grand total..... 192,572,220 B. 5,383,027.54

RESUMEN OF ARTICLES IMPORTED IN 1916

	Kilos	Balboas or dollars
United States.....	93,227,138	6,674,992.53
China.....	6,030,323	375,730.37
England.....	3,228,669	1,267,148.70
Chile.....	1,624,385	27,767.10
Spain.....	348,913	91,588.11
France.....	377,748	143,292.81
Colombia.....	285,567	19,556.77
Jamaica.....	278,121	135,115.82
Japan.....	228,152	190,220.30
Sweden.....	253,070	45,066.33
Salvador.....	757,648	61,929.65
Saint Thomas.....	170,063	22,529.61
Holland.....	110,150	24,973.78
Cuba.....	92,676	62,966.74
Italy.....	73,116	37,084.71
Barbados.....	54,074	980.78
Costa Rica.....	25,668	600.00
Curazao.....	17,467	8,265.76
Norway.....	4,819	2,255.15
Switzerland.....	1,886	5,303.85
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Total.....	107,189,653	9,197,368.87
Parcel posts.....		200,000.00
		<hr/>
		B. 9,397,368.87

EXPORTS DURING 1916

	Kilos	Balboas
Italy.....	150,446	27,787.00
Spain.....	76	336
England.....	109,883	55,687.07
Canal Zone.....	623,634	62,126.42
United States.....	136,554,859	5,360,787.99
		<hr/>
		5,506,724.48

ARTICLES IMPORTED IN 1914 AND WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN
PRODUCED IN THE COUNTRY

	Balboas
Shoe wear.....	268,865.37
Condensed milk.....	199,863.82
Ordinary soap.....	90,475.23
Powdered sugar.....	80,266.82
Refined sugar.....	25,857.65
Leaf tobacco.....	30,986.00
Fresh fruit.....	27,287.35
Corn.....	17,199.18
Furniture.....	84,159.96
Lard.....	92,424.70
Rice.....	229,273.38
Eggs.....	20,842.91
Beans.....	44,229.02
Coffee in bean.....	15,934.36
Coffee.....	3,731.27
Onions.....	27,187.50
Potatoes.....	24,401.16
Starch.....	6,715.79
Brooms.....	6,978.78
Poultry.....	9,409.83

It should be taken into consideration that all of these articles are imported in great quantities by the Canal Zone commissaries and as this country produces them they could be sold to these establishments at a profit.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

The Telegraph service of the Republic has considerably improved during recent years. The old wires have been substituted in practically every place by splendid copper wires sustained by iron posts.

At present there are 24 telegraph offices in the principal towns of the country and 134 national telephone offices. By means of these all the principal parts of the country are in communication with the capital with the exception of the Darien which still remains without communication.

The total extension of these lines is 1505 kilometers and the telephone lines 4105 kilometers. In addition there are also several lines of both classes in construction.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TELEGRAPHIC TARIFF

For the interior B. 0.10 for every ten words. When there are more than ten words B. 0.05 for every ten additional words; no charge is made for the address and signature.

For Colon 5 cents per word, including address and signature.

The national newspapers only pay 20 per cent of the costs of telegrams.

RAILROADS

The Republic of Panama has only two public railroad lines, the one which connects the capital with the city of Colon and which follows the course of the Canal and the other in the Province of Chiriqui between the port of Pedregal and the town of Boquete.

LINE FROM PANAMA TO COLON

This work was commenced in the year 1851 and finished in 1855, and is the property of the Panama Railroad Company, a company which was acquired by the government of the United States at the time of the transfer of the French Company's rights.

The railroad line serves for the transport of passengers and cargo between the two cities mentioned and also between the terminal cities of the Canal which are Balboa on the Pacific side and Cristobal on the Atlantic side.

The transportation of cargo between Panama and Colon is effected exclusively by means of this route and the tariff is much higher than that of the Panama Canal, which has given rise to protest on the part of the merchants of the Republic.

This line is 48 miles in length and is directly administered by the government of the United States.

THE CHIRIQUI RAILROAD

This line leaving the port of Pedregal is a narrow one, passing through the city of David uniting it with Boquete and is 32 miles long. At the end of the line in the Boquete region the temperature is very fresh and agreeable and extensive lands for the cultivation of coffee are to be found, an industry which together with the

wood sawyer industry (wood being found in abundance and of good quality) gives life to the place and may have great development in the future counting on the facility of transport which the railroad gives. In this region there are a number of foreign establishments of different nationalities.

The railroad line has a branch which goes to Potretillos, seven miles long, and at present a prolongation is in prospect to the village of the same name which is three or four miles from the termination of the line. The general opinion is that this prolongation could bring in a good income.

Between David and La Concepcion, to which point another branch goes, there is a line of 18 miles and between David and the port of Pedregal the line is four miles long.

It is to be hoped that the railroad will efficiently aid the development of agriculture and new industries because with the exception of some dry rocks spots all the land which it serves is fertile for all kinds of cultivation and it is certain that this will be the richest region of the Republic. One proof of this is the fact that a large American company has under project the establishment of a large sugar mill near Chiriqui Viejo counting on the assistance of the railroad without which it would be impossible.

The plans for this railroad were finished in January 1914 and in February of the same year the Panama government entered into a contract for its construction.

OTHER RAILROADS

There are also two railroads that are not very much good for the public service, but which are used by the companies to which they belong. One of them is the Bocas del Toro Railroad of the United Fruit Co., which is 144 miles long. The other is the Darien Railroad 38 miles long; Decauville system.

PROYECT OF A RAILROAD FROM PANAMA TO DAVID

For several years since Panama became independent from Colombia in 1903, the press has dicussed a railroad between the city of Panama an David with branches to Anton and the provinces of

Los Santos and Herrera. In 1910 the Panama government entered into a contract with the Panama Railroad Company for the latter to make plan and estimates for the same. This was done in the same year and the commission presented a report which included an estimate for the work whether for standard or narrow gauge line. It was calculated that a standard line would cost B. 51,400.00 per mile and a narrow gauge line would cost B. 28,270.00 per mile. The total cost of a narrow gauge line between Panama and David with the afore mentioned branches was calculated to be B. 9,894,595.00 and the government received proposals for the construction of this line but resolved not to accept them as they were not convenient. Nevertheless this work was not useless as it may serve as the base of a future project.

PROPERTY VALUE

According to the last reports presented in the middle of 1914 by Mr. Carlos Berguido, General Property Tax Collector, the value of fixtures and similar objects subject to the payment of national taxes amounted to B. 35,950,195.85 but according to the information which the same official has submitted to us in March, 1917, the actual value is 42 million.

For the better information of the persons who wish to obtain the most recent and verified data on this particular, we attach the following based on the above mentioned reports, not without mentioning that ships and animals are not included.

PROVINCES	HOUSES			LANDS	
	NUMBER	RENT	VALUE	METERS	VALUE
Bocas del Toro.....	1,812	B. 164,392.00	B. 998,089.25	212,623	B. 43,743.20
Cocle.....	1,098	52,638.00	436,791.00	.....	.....
Colon.....	1,278	1,473,666.00	3,164,825.00	440,000	1,572,300.00
Chiriqui.....	797	110,520.00	1,011,260.00	.....	.....
Herrera.....	605	28,628.00	211,200.00	.....	.....
Los Santos.....	961	33,964.00	237,300.00	.....	.....
Panama.....	3,737	3,450,752.00	16,052,375.00	370,020	1,492,550.00
Veraguas.....	483	26,610.00	233,750.00	.....	.....
Totals.....	10,771	B. 5,341,370.00	B. 24,347,590.25	1,022,643	B. 3,108,593.20

RESUME OF STOCK OF CATTLE

BOVINE	HORSES AND MULES	GOATS AND SHEEPS	VALUE
300,000	35,000	2,500	B. 8,200,000.00

RESUME OF SHIPS

STEAMERS			MOTORS			VALUE		
No	Tonn.	Value	No.	Tonn.	Value	No.	Tonn.	Value
9	978	B. 400,000	33	284	B. 86,600	288	3,162	B. 287,280

LANDS

	PRICES OF REAL ESTATE		VALUE	TAX	HECTAREAS	
Bocas del Toro.....	727	B.	250,940.00	B.	2,827.95	36,926
Cocle.....	1,240		641,345.50		6,060.05	64,007
Colon.....	84		102,000.00		371.10	6,725
Chiriqui.....	2,536		1,191,952.00		14,039.21	148,870
Herrera.....	843		211,129.00		1,931.70	16,960
Los Santos.....	1,535		228,717.00		3,219.75	33,678
Panama.....	1,072		3,268,889.50		15,524.20	251,649
Veraguas.....	781		431,173.25		4,146.00	52,113
Total.....	8,818	B.	6,326,146.75	B.	48,119.96	610,934

TOTAL RESUME

The total value of the properties and movable goods in the Republic is B. 42,756,209.20

INCREASE IN VALUE OF PROPERTY

The value of the houses in the district of Panama was calculated in the years of 1914 and 1915 to be B. 12,430,390.00; in 1916 at B. 14,450,650.00 and in 1917 at B. 15,680,250.00

GENERAL INFORMATION

Agriculture is very backward in the country; cultivation on a scale only existing of bananas and sugar cane, which latter is taking on more importance on account of the manufacture of sugar. The workers in the interior only produce enough for their own necessity, so that even some of the most indispensable things of life are brought from abroad. Nevertheless, during the last few years more enthusiasm has been noted for agricultural labor, and taking into consideration the fertility of the soil and the demand for food stuffs, a brilliant agricultural future may be prophesied for Panama.

In order to better inform foreigners who may wish to establish undertakings in this country, we will give a little information regarding the various provinces.

PROVINCE OF PANAMA

The Province of Panama is bounded on the North by the Province of Colon, on the South by the Pacific ocean, on the East by the Republic of Colombia and on the West by the Provinces of Coclé and Colon. Its population is 98,850 inhabitants.

The principal city is Panama, the capital of the Republic, with 60,000 inhabitants. It is situated at sea level. Its general temperature is 30 degrees centigrade but the mornings are fresh and agreeable.

This Province is the most inhabited and also the largest. It contains great meadows for cattle pasture and to the West, that is to say towards the Colombian boundary, in the Darien region, there are extensive mountains with precious woods. In this dis-

trict are situated the Darien gold mines which for many years have been exploited and recently a sugar refinery has been established.

At fifty miles distance from the capital, on the river Bayano, a lumber company has been established, woods being abundant in this place. All the lands between this river and the Tuira contain a large quantity of fine wood and other natural products such as ivory nuts, balata, ipecacuanha, copaiba balsam, rubber, etc., which bring very good prices in foreign markets. It is a region rich in natural resources and perhaps more so than any other part of the country and still practically unexplored.

A certain number of Indians live here belonging to the Cunas tribe, at some distance from the coast. Many of these are in frequent contact with the other inhabitants of the district and are accustomed to go down to the towns to do business with the products before mentioned which they exchange for arms, provisions and general merchandise. The greater part of the lands in this district are public lands.

Between the capital and the Bayano river there are many productive cattle ranches where the beasts are bred on the plains. Every one of these ranches has a regularly flowing stream and on its banks the owners grow a number of products which are sold in Panama. A wagon road which commences in Panama and goes in a southerly direction parallels the coast and is fifteen miles long. Work on this is being continued with the idea of connecting up the town of Chepo, which is the final destination.

A rich and precious archipelago known as the Pearls Islands exists in Panama bay. The inhabitants are mostly divers as at the bottom of these waters there are abundant pearl shells.

On the other side of the province, to the Northeast, some small towns exist and the land generally is used for cattle breeding and cocoanut growing all along the coast where some fair sized plantations exist, but the woods are mostly at a large distance back in the mountains.

The country drained by the Chagres river is extraordinarily fertile and in the woods there are many precious trees.

PROVINCE OF VERAGUAS

The Province of Veraguas is bounded on the North by the Atlantic ocean, on the South by the Pacific ocean, on the East by the Provinces of Colon, Cocle and Los Santos and on the West with the Provinces of Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui and the Pacific ocean. Its population is 65,200 inhabitants.

The chief town is Santiago, situated on a plain almost the same distance from the gulfs of Parita and Montijo and near the Martin Grande river, whose waters at this point fall from a small height forming a series of picturesque cascades; is situated at 100 meters above sea level, with a temperature of 26 degrees C.

Other towns of importance are Sona, which is the principal port; Cañazas, Las Palmas, La Mesa and Calobre with 2,000 or more inhabitants each.

This province contains much cattle, this being the principal industry.

Agriculture is at present but little developed owing principally to the lack of good means of communication. Years ago some mines were exploited here but they are today abandoned. Many mines have been denounced, especially of gold and copper, but they have never been worked. Construction woods are abundant as well as cabinet and dye woods. Medicinal plants are also produced, as well as resins and other products of the tropical and temperate zones.

A foreign company, the Boston-Panama Company, has been established on some land known as Mariato and is successful with planting coconuts. This company has also been cultivating rubber, coffee, cacao, fruits and various other products.

According to a report by Mr. Armand Scheer, an agriculturist who was in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission, after he had made an inspection of the province, the land here is adapted very well for rice growing, sugar cane and the products above mentioned as well as all kinds of fruits.

PROVINCE OF CHIRIQUI

The Province of Chiriqui is the most western part of the country. It measures about 4,000 square miles and has a coast line which continues on the Pacific of more than 133 miles. Bounded on the North by the Atlantic ocean, on the South by the Pacific ocean on the East by the Province of Veraguas and on the West by the Republic of Costa Rica. Its population is 70,400 inhabitants.

The capital of the province, David, is the third city of the Republic in importance. It is situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the port of Pedregal at an elevation of 175 feet above the sea level. Its temperature is 27 degrees C. and it is 505 kilometers and a half distant from the city of Panama.

The city, which is of comparatively recent foundation is situated in a wide valley. Its streets are wide and well lined, with good residences and stores, some of which carry excellent stocks of goods.

The population of the city according to the 1911 census is 6,000 persons nearly all of Spanish descent.

This province contains lands and woods of all classes and has varied elements of natural richness. From the plains of the coast it goes up to great plateaus at elevations of 1,000 and 2,000 feet which in some districts are quite bare and in others are covered high vegetation. Between these savannas and the mountain range are the foot hills which in Tole go up to 1,000 feet and Bugaba and Boquete to 3,000 and 6,000 respectively, covered with black soil and rich in an abundant natural vegetation.

The district near the mountain range and which stretches from Caldera to the Costa Rican boundary is the richest in the province and has no equal in the Republic. The Province of Chiriqui is the part of the Isthmus in which the highest peaks of the Andes chain of mountains is situated.

The riches of Chiriqui are varied on account of the coffee and tobacco and other products belonging to the temperate zone which are cultivated on its high ground; the rubber is obtained in its mountain districts and bananas, oranges, alligator pears and other tropical fruits in the lower land. Cattle of all kinds are to be found in the abundant pastures on the table lands during the entire year;

tropical woods are cut in various districts; sugar cane, maize, rice and cacao are produced in abundance in all parts and with little cultivation. The cacao which is produced from this region has the fame of being the best in the world having obtained the highest prices in foreign markets. Fishing and salt works are carried out along the coast and inlets are found where there is a quantity of mother of pearl.

Mr. C. F. Schultz, a horticulturist in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission was sent in 1909 to make a visit of inspection of the entire province and amongst other things the report states:

On the David river the nature of the surroundings is splendidly adapted to irrigation and these lands appear to have been expressly made for an irrigation system which together with a railroad could be one of the most important factors into converting this province into the richest in natural resources.

After fording the river Chiriqui and passing across a splendid piece of land that is now uncultivated but which be doubtless one of the most productive in a few years, there is a cacao farm known as "Chorcha", situated at about 100 meters above the sea level, a short distance from "La Galera de Chorcha" which is a peculiarly formed mountain constituting one of the most famous table lands in Central America. The quality and texture of the soil varies in accordance with the size and fecundity of the trees.

In his trip to Gualaca Mr. Schultz stated that he was favorably impressed with the magnitude of the cattle bred. He observed on crossing the river beds and the extensive plains that there were hundreds of beef cattle and horses which were reputed to be the best on the Isthmus, pasturing there. He considers that this is due to the fertility of the soil and the good pasture afforded as well as to the fact that the native breed has been crossed with strains of better races.

The natives of the country give but little attention to the cultivation of fruit but with the establishment of the railroad and the demand for tropical fruit which will occur when the Panama Canal is on a normal basis again after the war, it is certain that this work could be carried out with good results and considerable profit.

Speaking of his visit to Boquete which is the railroad terminus, Mr. Shultz said: "The land is fertile and beautiful, and is largely alluvial producing splendid sugar cane and magnificent tobacco Eucalyptus and algarrobo trees exist as well as other valuable wood. Cattle breeding is the principal industry but a good quantity of rice, beans, fruits and coffee are cultivated at an altitude of 700 feet. The trip from Potrerillos to Boquete is through a most beautiful region incomparable for its fertility. There is an extraordinary number of flowering trees, great cedar, mahogany and other hard woods which reach a height of over 100 feet with their top branches covered with orchids and other parasitic plants.

In Lino or Alto Boquete, which is situated at 1170 meters above the sea level is a small valley surrounded by steep hillsides. The many peaks of the Chiriqui volcano, situated on these, reach an elevation of 1,975 meters and are totally covered with a tropical vegetation in which many animals of the chase have their home.

The principal industry of this region is coffee which reaches a perfection in the wonderful vegetable soil which cover the volcanoes and which is composed of volcanic ash, alluvial deposits and fallen leaves and vegetable matter in decomposition and subjected to the climatic influences of hundreds of years. A good amount of cane is also produced despite the altitude and is made into native spirit.

The larger part of the inhabitants of this vicinity are foreigners principally, Americans, French, English and Germans. Although some of them had no experience when starting their plantations they have been successful in them by perseverance and by means of the employment of appropriate machinery to prepare their crops and send them to market.

The most fertile section, according to Mr. Schultz, is that around Boqueron, Bugaba and specially Alanje, in the western part of the province. This last point contains the best land for banana growing. The different sections of Chiriqui Province produce practically all the food stuffs which the people need for their own consumption, but nevertheless many importations are made to provide for the necessities of the inhabitants, which they could easily produce themselves. This is not because they are not lovers of work but because up to a short time ago they had no means of transport for their products for which reason their efforts are only

devoted to raising for their own use. Now that there is a good railroad the development of this province will doubtless be extremely rapid and the opportunities which present themselves for a great future from the investment of capital are entirely exceptional.

In the province a certain number of Indians of the Guaimi tribe still exist. The census of 1911 states that the number of Indians living in this province, Bocas del Toro and Veraguas, is 10,212, divisible as follows: 5,260 men and 4,952 women. Even so, this calculations only refer to the Guaimies who have come under the vigilance of the national authorities, but in these figures the nomadic ones or those who live in the mountains recesses are not included as some of them inhabit almost inaccessible places.

Many people have ask how it is that Panama having been one the most frequented places in the world since Columbus landed on its shores, that some of the original inhabitants should still be uncivilized, but the fact must not be overlooked that the crossing of the Isthmus has always been a temporary one and limited to the zone which is now crossed by the Panama Canal. The Indians on the other hand have always lived in the most out of way places, and that is the reason that the tribes still exist in their primitive form.

In the suburbs of David and at other points not far distant a number of Guaimi cemeteries have been discovered, kown as guacales, and on opening the graves of guacas, a number of valuable golden ornaments have been found, proving the existence of a civilization probably contemporaneous with that of the Aztecs and Mayas which have also passed away. When these facts were established a number of explorers visited the country and are stated to have carried away valuable curious with a value of \$80,000.00 gold. Others have since been taken out and the number of public and private collections existing of Panama antiquities will give some idea of the value of the objects found.

PROVINCE OF BOCAS DEL TORO

The Province of Bocas del Toro is bounded on the North by the Atlantic ocean, by the South with the Province of Chiriqui and on

the East by the Province of Veraguas, and on the West by the Republic of Costa Rica.

The Population is 24,000 inhabitants.

The principal city is Bocas del Toro, the capital of the Province with a 2,500 inhabitants and 235 kilometers from Colon by the United Fruit Company steamers, which make the trip in less than one night.

This province is famous for its beautiful Almirante Bay at the end of which the town of the same name has just been formed in order to assist in the exportation of bananas for the United Fruit Company. This Company has 17,000 hectareas planted in bananas. The United Fruit Company is rapidly cultivating cocoa and at present has 200,000 cocoa trees which produce about 11,000 pounds weekly of the dry grain of excellent quality. This company has a railroad and branches measuring 265 miles of a three foot gauge for handling its products. Its rolling stock is 55 cars, 36 locomotives and 20 motor cars.

The greater part of the lands of Bocas del Toro which are uncultivated are the property of the nation and are extremely fertile. In the woods there is an abundance of valuable timber but means of communication with the interior are lacking.

The United Fruit Company steamers which make the vogue between the United States and the Isthmus leave Colon for Bocas del Toro, direct on Sundays arriving Mondays. Other steamers of the same company leave Colon on Wednesday by the way of Limon and arrive at Bocas on Saturday morning; from Bocas they go to Colon on Saturday nights and arrive on Sunday morning.

PROVINCE OF COCLE

The Province of Cocle is bounded on the North by the Province of Colon, on the South by the Province of Los Santos and the Pacific ocean; on the East by the Province of Panama and on the West by the Province of Veraguas.

Its population is 37,800 inhabitants. The most important districts in this province are: Penonome, capital of the province; Aguadulce and Anton with a population of 12,000; 6,500 and 7,200 respectively. The town of Penonome is situated in the interior

about eight miles from the coast, while Aguadulce is two miles from the port and Anton is close to the sea, being but five miles distant.

Aguadulce is the point of access for the greater part of the districts of the provinces of Coclé and Veraguas, as through it most of the traffic goes.

Penonome is situated on a large plain and is quite a commercial town; it exports a great deal of rubber, coffee, brooms and straw hats. Its elevation is 240 feet above sea level and its temperature is 26 C. It is 170 kilometers distant from Panama.

Aguadulce is in the center of a plain near a deep and wide estuary in which the port is situated. This is one of the best in the country and is equipped with a wharf sufficient for traffic necessities. Its principal industries are the manufacture of sugar and syrups, cattle breeding and the production of sea salt. Near the city, the sugar mill is the best in the Republic and produced in 1916 the quantity of 30,000 bags all of which has been consumed in this country.

Its elevation is 60 feet above sea level, and its temperature is 27 degrees C. It is distant 45 kilometers from Penonome and 182 and a half from Panama.

Anton is also situated in an extensive plain between two rivers. Its principal industry is cattle raising but it also does a regular trade with Panama in fowls, eggs, fruit, preserves, cheese and other substances. Two thousand steers yearly have been taken from this district to Panama.

Its elevation is 130 feet above sea level and its temperature 27 degrees C. It is 20 kilometers distant from Penonome and 152 and a half from Panama.

With the above ports there is a weekly steamer service and merchant and provision boats leave frequently for Panama. This province contains a great number of valleys which are abundantly covered with vegetation. Amongst this is the valley of Anton on the river of the same name and 2,120 feet above the sea level.

Many persons from Panama have been accustomed to journey to this place for its good climate, and it has some fame as a summer resort. To go there it is necessary to travel both by water and back animal, but nevertheless a project exists to connect this port

with the capital of the country by means of a good road and the National Assembly passed such a law at its last session. If the projects realized are brought to pass, this will be a most attractive place not only for the inhabitants of Panama and Colon but also for the Canal Zone and for the tourists.

Mr. Armand Scheer, who was commissioned by the Panama government to make an agricultural inspection of some of this region states: "Near Aguadulce, sugar cane grows very well; also bananas, cocoanuts and large number of fruit trees, but in all my trip I have not seen any pineapples although the land is suited to them; coffee also could be produced with advantageous results, and poultry keeping might be developed here easily as the birds seem to be healthy and well. The present production is hardly sufficient for local needs.

Going over the sugar cane plantation it should be noticed that this is growing rapidly and produces from 25 to 30 tons per acre, but more than this can still be produced if good irrigation methods are employed which will prevent the dry season from hindering the growth of the cane.

After visiting other points I note that the soil is good although it is extremely varied.

In the region of Rio Chico and Rio Grande when the waters withdraw an extremely fertile soil is left behind. This is perfectly adapted to a good bananas plantation and millions of cuttings could be sown. Besides this the establishment of a factory for banana flour could be made in this rich country.

PROVINCES OF LOS SANTOS AND HERRERA, FORMERLY LOS SANTOS

The old Province of Los Santos has been divided a short time ago into two provinces whose names are given above, but the description is easier given by the old borders as follows: North the Provinces of Veraguas and Cocolé and the gulf of Parita, by the East and South the Pacific ocean and by the West the Province of Veraguas. The population of the Province of Herrera is 27,500 inhabitants, and that of Los Santos 35,500.

The chief district of the Province of Los Santos is Las Tablas which contains 9,460 inhabitants and the town is situated in a plain six miles from the Pacific coast. It is 35 meters above the sea level and has a temperature of 27 degrees centigrade.

The chief district of the Province of Herrera is Chitre which has 6,000 inhabitants and the town is one and a half miles from the coast but serves as a port for river navigation to the sea. It is situated 30 meters above sea level and has a temperature of 27 degrees C.

These provinces have two principal ports: Chitre, which has just been described as most important, and Mensabe.

The principal industry is the distillation of liquor and the manufacture of syrups, and also cattle breeding and poultry raising which not only supply the needs of the districts, but are also sent away to the capital of the Republic for sale.

Besides the products of the tropical zone, coffee and cocoa of good quality, zarzaparrilla, ipecacuanha and rubber are produced from the interior. Among other important towns may be mentioned the following: Los Santos, former capital of the province of the same name; Guararé, Macaracas, Ocu, Pese and Poci, all of which have more than 2,000 inhabitants each.

PROVINCE OF COLON

The Province of Colon is bounded on the North by the Antillian sea, on the South by the Provinces of Panama and Cocle, and on the East by the Republic of Costa Rica, and on the West by the Provinces of Veraguas and Cocle.

Its population is 47,407.

Its principal city is that of Colon on the sea edge of the island of Manzanillo, in the Limon Bay, an island which has been united to the mainland by an artificial fill which conducts the railroad into the city from Panama.

Its climate is slightly damp and its temperature varied between 27 and 31 degrees. It is 86 kilometers distant from Panama and its population is 17,748 according to the last census.

The principal products are cocoanuts and ivory nuts which are found at various points along the coast in the district of Donoso and

in Miguel de la Borda and vicinity. Altogether the western district between the coast and the mountain range is rich in timber. It should be mentioned, however, that navigation of this part of the coast is difficult owing to the river bars which are very dry and shallow. They are only accessible at certain months of the year.

On the western end, that of Portobelo, the historic place, coconuts, rubber, balata, sugar-cane and other articles are produced. There are also a number of valuable woods exported from the interior especially in the San Blas country. This region is inhabited by tribes of Indians known by the same name who are principally engaged in agriculture, hunting and fishing. Many of these Indians visit the cities of Panama and Colon and this communication with civilized people has produced excellent effects and has contributed to modifying their customs as has also a number of important measures taken by the National government in favor of the development of this section of the Republic. In this region an "intendency" and coast guards station has been established and there is a weekly steamship service. It is thought that this place by means of its advantageous position, by the facilities which it offers and the richness and of its soil is well suited for the establishment of agricultural colonies and that although the colonization of the district has not yet commenced it is possible that it will not be long before this will take place. Nearly all the land in this region is the property of the nation.

By its position, Colon has a great future. Its lands are for the the most part of extraordinary fertility especially in the South and are capable of great agricultural development. Near the city of Colon there are great properties which, although they are ready for other cultivation, offer greater advantages for the breeding of cattle especially owing to the nearness of the great consumption at the gates of the Canal which year by year requires a large quantity of beef cattle for the ships which pass to foreign ports.

AGRICULTURE

Panama offers great advantages for the development of agriculture because besides its local consumption which is fairly large there are the great quantities required for the feeding of the Canal employees and the troops stationed here to defend it. In addition there is the demand from steamships which go through the Canal, a demand which grows yearly as the maritime traffic increases.

To this should be added the climate of the Isthmus which is favorable for all class of cultivations which can be made in temperate zones.

The thermometer registers from 16 to 24 degrees centigrade in the highlands and 25 to 32 in the lower altitudes. The lowest temperatures are in the mountains and the highest in the valleys near the sea and in the bottom lands.

Dr. H. D. Lupi, distinguished agriculturist who has made some careful studies in Panama and from whose magnificent book "Agriculture in Panama" we take the greater portion of the information in this chapter, says as follows:

"Taking the temperature as a base we can classify Panamanian territory into warm and temperate climate zones. The vast plains of Chiriqui, Bocas del Toro and Panama are included in the first and the valleys and lands between the peaks which are not over 400 meters in altitude. Passing this altitude there are to be found good conditions for European cultivation such as wheat, barley, peas, peaches, apples, etc.

One of the phenonema which determines the climate of Panama is the rain which falls in notable quantities and with little variability from May to December on the Pacific side, but on the Atlan-

tic coast especially in some parts of the Province of Colon and the mainland of Bocas del Toro, the rainy season is more marked in December, January and February, while intermitent showers are noted during the rest of the year. This is due to the southern winds which bring up great masses of vapor and meet the obstacle of the high mountains, sending the rain down to the Pacific side while in the same period on the Atlantic coast are the northern winds which chill the vapor clouds and precipitate them in the form of rain. So marked is this that it is said that Portobello has thirteen months of rain every year”

“As it is true”, says Dr. Lupi, “that the nature of the soil influences the agricultural production and also the zootechnic, independent of the climate and the topographical situation, we will indicate the formation of the soil which we visited, in connection with its productive aptness.

“General clayey lands are those of San Felix, Remedios, Las Palmas, Sona, Cañazas, Montijo, Santiago, La Mesa, Ocu, Pese, Los Santos, Parita, Chitre and Chagres, interrupted by layers of damp clay, as in San Felix, which modifies the primitive nature of the vegetation.

Markedly clayed soils are in the four districts already mentioned of Los Santos where the lack of woods which covers the land is one of the physical properties of clay.

The district of San Felix offers advantages for the cultivation of coffee; in the districts mentioned of Los Santos and Veraguas, the land is excellent for the cultivation of plants which consume potash, such as the amarilidas, *Agavo americana*, *Phurcroya gigante*, etc. bromelicaceas, *Anarasa sativa*, *Bromelia carata*, and some malvaceas such as *Gossipum arboreum* G, *Barbacum* G. *barbensis*. In these lands fodders do well, and generally cultivated would of great use to the country people in the arid regions; the fig, the achote, the tomato, the pepper and the orange which has already given evidence of its gigantic development in the clayey lands of Arriaijan, San Francisco, Chorrera and Capira.

The silicate lands are the scarcest and we have only found marked examples of this in the Palo Verde and Anton districts which differs slightly from the first as it has a certain amount of clay which

makes it more earthy. Here flourish forage grasses and starchy plants.

Smoky silicate lands are those of Boquete, the pasture lands of David, Changuinola, Rio Indio, Tuira, Bayano and generally all the banks of the large rivers. By its physical chemical properties these lands are the most apt for cultivation. On them maize, potatoes, bananas, tobacco, and all the most difficult plants do well, because being an etherogenic product it contains all the elements of fertility. We may except those cases where the land is uneven, as at Tuira, in which organic material predominates thus bringing too much acid which can be eliminated by canals and drainage.

Clay-silicates are found in Horconceitos, San Carlos, Chiriqui Grande, Donoso, Aguadulce, Chame, Bejuco, Arrainjan, etc.

These are extraordinary lands for sugar cane, pineapple, yam, yucca and others.

Heavy clays are the most common. This forms the lands which descends from Chorchá to the Canal Zone, interrupted sometimes by the clayey land in the neighborhood of Veraguas and Cocle on the Pacific side. In these lands the coffee flourishes as in Santa Fe, Marte, Chitre, Buenos Aires, el Arado, etc. In the highest parts of these, where the conditions are favorable, wheat, potatoes, beans, peas, peaches, apples and roots do well. On the hillsides and in the lowlands, rubber, and cocoa grow wild and sugar cane, tobacco, potatoes, yucca, yam, etc. are found in these lands in favorable conditions because the land abounds in nitrogen and phosphorus, which besides being the principal elements of nutrition are lacking in lands of other kinds.

The physiognomy of the Isthmian vegetation is determined by the grass plants in the uplands and in that part from Tole to Toabre. The woods which occupy the greatest area are in the regions of Chiriqui Grande, Changuinola, Chepo, Darien and the rest of the mountain range. Amongst them the specimens of Panamanian flora can be found. The sapotaceas, euforbiaceas, urticaceas, bombaceas, etc, etc, abound. These give gums, resins, oils, fiber and a number of useful woods which are used for cabinet making, dyeing, and civil and naval construction. The Pacific coast, which is generally very low, is covered with great «manglares» (mangrove tree) and similar woods.

The Atlantic is distinguished by the presence of the most important reproductive plants. Here are the artocarpeas, anacardiaceas, palms, euforbiaceas, etc, etc, which grow down to the sea shore, so great is the fertility of the soil.

Amongst the woods are the following important ones. *Guayacum arboreum*, *G. officinalis*, *Tecoma pentapula*, *T. fortissum*, *T. atans*, *Astronimum gravelons*. *Anacardius rinocarpus*, *Tuberna montanta*, *Himenea splendida*, *Cesalpinea ebano*, *Sycietenia mahohani*, *Oedrella odorata*, *Achras sapotam*, *Crisolyum caimito*, *Cartrolobium robustum*, *Idicia altissima*, *Dimopandra excelsa*, *Yuglans*, *cinerca*, *Cordia gerascantus*, which is excellent construction and cabinet making wood, and are found in Divala, Chorchá, Tonosi, Darien, San Blas and Cocle in the north.

In the places mentioned and in others besides there is an abundance of balsams such as *Higrofeum toluifero*, *Copaifera Officinalis*, etc, etc; the resinous plants *Himenea curbaril*, *Clibadium merifolium*, *Ycica altissima*, the dyes *Maclura tinctoria*, *Condaminia tinctoria*, the medicinal *Cassia fistula*, *C. Occidentalis*, *C. moscat*, *C. brasiliana* and the fibrous *Ocroma tomentosum*, *C. Sterculiceam*, *Heliocarpus popayamente* and infinitely more which give useful products.

The woods are invaded by numerous palms which in some places form large groves. Amongst them we may cite as the most important, *Phitelephas macrocarpa* which covers large extensions of the river banks on the Atlantic side, *Croxodia regia*, *Cocus nucifera*, *Arecha catecum*, *Wilelmia speciosa*, *Martinetia culeatam*, *Cenrou utilis*, *Attalea sagu* and many others which produce oils, fibers, wines and other useful products.

Breaking into the forests near the populated lands are *Paspalum virgatum*, *Tricum repens*, which are eaten by cattle. These are found mixed with "matas" or agglomerations of trees of different species which give their shade to the animals which go there in search of water.

CULTIVATION

BANANAS AND PLANTAINS

The banana constitutes the principal cultivation of the Isthmus. Besides the great quantity which is consumed in the country, the

United Fruit Company possess extensive plantations in the Province of Bocas del Toro, regarding which we made mention in another part of this booklet, and exports yearly to the United States a value of more than \$2,000,000.00. The soils of the Isthmus, on the coast as well as in the interior, are magnificent for the production of the bananas, an article which at the outbreak of the European war, was beginning to be exported from Colombia and Jamaica to England and for which a good market was being opened in Germany. After the establishment of peace in the world, it will be well received in Europe; besides being pleasant is very nutritive. Up to the present the banana has only been exported in its natural style, but in imitation of what is being done in Brazil it will not be long before the banana is cultivated in the interior and then exported in the form of flour, which is in great demand in Germany, where for its nourishing properties it is of much use in the hospitals. The plantain is one of the principal food stuffs of the Panamanian people, and in time its cultivation will be done in great scale as the reserved plantain is in much demand in the interior.

SUGAR CANE

The cane is a national product for its excellence. It is successfully cultivated in all the provinces although without applying modern methods. It constitutes the principal wealth of Los Santos and Herrera, where it is almost entirely used for the making of syrups for liquors and in some cases to make cane sugar. Two sugar mills have recently been installed, one called Santa Rosa, near Aguadulce in the Province of Cocolé, which in 1916 produced nearly 30,000 sacks of sugar, and the other in Mogosenega, in the Darien district, Province of Panama, called "La Fe", which was started at the end of 1916. There is also another mill near Pese, Province of Herrera, which is of smaller production and another is to be erected in the Province of Chiriquí.

The sugar industry is one of great future as the national production is insufficient for the consumption of the country as can be seen in the import section of this booklet.

Dr. H. D. Lupi in his book on "Agriculture in Panama" says of sugar cane:

This plant finds throughout the country telluric and admosferic conditions which are favorable and the varieties which are cultivated are the "comin" or "criolla" and the "morada" or "amarilla" of Atahiti, the striped and the yellow Borbon.

The cane gives a crop every nine months, but in Bugaba, owing to the method used and the exceptional fertility, there are three cuttings yearly and there are cane patches thirty years old. Here they sow the cane and do not cut until ripe, then four months afterwards the developed shoots remain and so continue infinitely.

This system can only be employed in Bugaba where the land, owing to its volcanic origin, has three or four metters deep and where the crushers are so primitive as to allow this method of selection.

COFFEE

In spite of the Isthmus having magnificent land for the production of coffee and the fact that it is protected with an importation tax of ten cents gold per kilo, the production is not sufficient for local consumption. Arabian coffee is cultivated in Boquete, Chitre, Santa Fe, Los Santos, Cocle range and other places of less importance.

The telluric admospheric conditions are very favorable for this along the entire range, from one end to the other of the country, but up to the present it has only been well done in Boquete, Province of Chiriqui, where a number of foreigners, Americans, English, Germans and French, have beautiful plantations whose products rival the best of the neigboring country.

COCOA

The cacao which is produced in Panama is of magnificent quality and grows wild in the woods in Darien and Cocle as well in Tonosi, Sona, San Felix, Divala, etc., and the cultivation is of great future here due to the exceptional properties of the land which produce a magnificent quality of bean. Nevertheless, probably due to the long time which the production demands, and the care which it requires on the part of the growers, the United Fruit Company has in full production in Chiriqui Grande cocoa plantations with

200,000 trees. In the Province of Chiriqui there is another plantation, in Chorchá, the property of Mr. Ildefonso Preciado whose products have reached the highest prices in London and have great reputation.

There are also other plantations although in smaller scale in Sona, Portobelo and other places. In Las Cascadas, Canal Zone, there are some whose trees, in spite of the fact that they are 25 and 30 years old, give just as good results, which show that the land, far from being tired out, continues its primitive fertility.

MAIZE

Although this is cultivated all over the country, no agriculturist has given it special attention, so that the production does not reach the national necessity. In Panama generally, maize is only employed for feeding animals, and due to the lack of agricultural knowledge amongst the workers who know practically nothing of modern tools and seed selection, the sowing is only done in the rainy season.

Dr. Lupi and other agricultural experts have carefully studied the soil condition in various regions and affirm that the production of this grain could be made one of the principal fountains of wealth for Panama, as it is in the United States and in Argentina, where it is put to a number of uses and exported in enormous quantities. Nevertheless, the country here is different to those, as only the open ground which permits the use of the proper machinery could be used.

TOBACCO

If there had been in Panama any liking for agriculture for some time, the scientific methods of raising tobacco similar to the famous Vuelta Abajo in Cuba would have been applied, but it is only cultivated in a crude manner in some parts of Chiriqui, Veraguas and Los Santos and is found of excellent quality in Tonosi, Guíñeal and Bubi.

With good seeds from Cuba and the United States and the application of good methods of cultivation and preparation a rich product could be obtained which would find markets in both Panama and abroad.

Dr. Lupi says that the banks of the innumerable rivers of the Isthmus are not to be bettered for the production of this plant and that those of the Bayano and the Santa Maria could produce large quantities of superior quality and could powerfully influence the economic balance of the country.

RUBBER

In the forests of Panama a number of different varieties of rubber trees are to be found and in a number of places there are plantations of this rich product, generally of kind known as "Castil-elastica."

COTTON

Wild plants of this kind are also found, and it is also cultivated in small quantities in Los Santos and Veraguas, where it is used for rough cloths, for in spite of being cultivated with an absence of method, a good crop with a strongly resistant fiber is obtained. In the Panama Agricultural Station experiments have been made and it has been deduced from the results that the sowing should be done in the months of October to harvest in the summer and then pull up the old plants and sow again, as during the other months of the year it suffers considerably and its product is very inferior to the first crop.

COCOANUTS

This product is one of those which is largely exported from Panama, as can be seen from the statistic tables which appear in another section of this work. In the Archipelago and on the coast of San Blas there are many hundred thousand of palms belonging to the Indians who live in these districts and who sell large quantities of cocoanuts for exportation.

There are also palm groves which are not so numerous or extensive in Bocas del Toro and on the Pacific side in some places. An English company was recently formed for the exportation of nuts from Punta Burica and from the islands of Coiba, Jicaron and Jicarita, the principal object being the copra, and due to the great

demand which this article has in England and the United States, other plantations are being made in different parts of the country.

The cocoanut of San Blas has the best reputation in the world.

RICE

Notwithstanding that this food stuff is indispensable for Panamanians and the fact that its cultivation is general, so much so that every working man has his rice field, it is still necessary to import large quantities from abroad. In the Republic there is much land which is excellent for this cultivation.

YUCCA

In spite of being well cultivated and well known in Panama, yucca has not acquired any value as a prime industry, so that it is necessary to import all the starch which is used in the country and on the Canal Zone.

PINEAPPLES

Those which are produced on the Island of Taboga, besides their great size are of an extremely agreeable flavor and attempts are now being made in the school of agriculture with a new species already acclimated here which appears even better.

This is one of the most appetising fruits for foreigners and in a similar manner to the Antilles could be cultivated here on great scale to be exported to the United States where it is greatly in demand.

POTATOES

The potato is one of the most important food stuffs of the Panamanian people, but practically all that is used is brought in from abroad. It could be produced here of a magnificent quality and great abundance in a number of places, especially in Boquete where it would be easy to transport it over the railroad which puts that district in communication with the port of Pedregal.

ORANGES

Although these are grown throughout the country, there are no properly cultivated orange groves here. The existing species, some of good quality, have degenerated on account of age and lack of crossing. Nevertheless, lately new and magnificent varieties have been imported from the United States to serve as a base for great plantations, as the orange now has good markets in the capital and the Canal Zone and the ships which pass through the canal.

The orange is not a tree which requires much care and produces good results and this could be a source of wealth for Panama.

FRUITS IN GENERAL

Panama ought to be a fruit center of great importance as she already has here the most varieties of tropical fruits, but up to the present no one has given this branch of agriculture the importance which it merits.

The fruits which are produced here and which could be an object of wealth to our merchants are mango, alligator pear, guaba, marañón, mamei, nispero, and although good places exist for their cultivation there are no grapes nor figs, apples, cherries, peaches, and others which would well repay those who may cultivate them.

HORTICULTURE

With the exception of a few Chinamen who are dedicating themselves near the capital to this branch of agriculture, employing the most antiquated methods; there are no real kitchen gardens in the Republic, which is the more astonishing when the climate and soil are so well adapted and the demand is great for green stuff both in Panama and the Canal Zone. Large quantities of onions, tomatoes, cabbage, asparagus, etc, etc, are imported which could easily be produced here.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

CATTLE

According to the recent returns there are 166,916 head of beef cattle in the Republic in the following provinces.

Bocas del Toro.....	2,585
Cocle.....	32,178
Colon.....	970
Chiriqui.....	49,252
Herrera.....	20,492
Los Santos.....	14,383
Panama.....	15,433
Veraguas.....	31,623

166,916

But it is generally admitted that the existence of cattle is much greater. Some expert cattlemen estimate that there are more than 250,000 head and others 300,000. This is the most important industry in the Republic.

The breeding is easy and during the last few years many of the breeders have devoted themselves to improving the race, a little undersize on account of the lack of pastures adequate for them and the lack of strong heavy strains, but these defects are disappearing rapidly.

In the districts where cattle are fed on artificial pasture, they grow bigger and heavier and this is reversed where they breed wild and stay on the range during the summer where they frequently die of hunger and thirst.

Large quantities of alfalfa and trefoil are imported into the Republic for dairies of Panama and Colon, and this is forage which could be cultivated well in different parts of the country and would greatly help the strengthening of the cattle industry and a greater production of milk for industrial use.

Horses and mules in the country are estimated to amount to 35,000 animals. In the last return only 20,664 were given but this does not include working animals.

The ass practically does not exist, and at least there are not a hundred in the country.

Goats are more numerous, but there are not more than 2,500 in spite of the many districts where they could be bred under advantageous conditions.

POULTRY

Poultry breeding does not exist on the Isthmus. No one is occupied in this industry although especially in the interior of the country every house has its birds and in the Provinces of Los Santos and Herrera a regular trade is done with Panama for eggs and hens.

Nevertheless, the egg production does not reach the local necessity and importations have to be made from the United States as will be seen in the commercial chapter. From North America, for the Canal Zone consumption \$50,000 worth of eggs are brought every year and on some occasions the commissary chiefs have stated that they would buy all the eggs here under contract.

Various attempts on a small scale have been made to establish poultry breeding, but they have failed in most cases owing to ignorance of the methods to make success.

Hens eggs are sold in the cities of Panama and Colon at prices which fluctuate between 25 and 60 cents gold per dozen.

THE PANAMANIAN PRESS

In the capital of the Republic there are four important newspapers.

“The Star and Herald” and “La Estrella de Panama” a two language periodical issue twice daily which has been in existence over sixty years. Its morning edition which is the most important consist of sixteen pages and the evening edition of eight. “The Panama Morning Journal”, a morning paper consists of eight and the “Diario de Panama”, afternoon paper, has eight pages. There is also a “Gaceta Oficial”, or Official Gazette, which is the organ of the Panamanian Government, and a “Municipal Register” for all publications pertaining to the Municipality. The English newspapers above mentioned have a circulation of not only in the cities of Panama and Colon but also in the Canal Zone, and the Spanish papers circulate profusely throughout the Republic. These newspapers, with the exception of the “Gaceta Oficial” are the best advertising mediums in the country.

In the city of David there is also a daily called “El Valle de la Luna”, of small shape and four page edition which has a large circulation in the Province of Chiriqui.

Besides the above there are other periodicals, some weekly and the rest occasional.

Amongst the literary reviews special mention must be made of the “Revista Nueva” which is edited in the capital and has a good circulation throughout the Republic. It is also of scientific character.

“The Agricultural Bulletin”, official organ of the Agricultural School of Panama is distributed free throughout the Republic.

THE TIMBER RESOURCES OF PANAMA

(From the Official Bulletin of the National Exposition of Panama)

To write about the timber resources of a country like Panamá, of whose natural resources we know very little, is not an easy task by any means. The Smithsonian Institution conducted a botanical survey of the Isthmus since 1910, but this was not in any way a continuous study, nor was it a thorough as it might have been. Professor Henry Pittier of the Bureau of Plant Industry was the man entrusted with this survey, and indeed no better man could be found to carry out such work. Not only does he know tropical botany, but he is familiar with the tropical conditions in the interior of Panama. This same Professor Pittier is the specialist whom the Bureau of Agriculture loaned in 1914 to the Republic of Panama to establish an agricultural experiment station in Panama. In another article we treat of this experimental farm. While doctor Pittier was here, we asked him to prepare our collections of timber. He did his best, working untiringly, and assembled about a hundred and twenty species of woods.

Now these hundred and twenty species are far from being complete of the forest flora of Panama. Professor Pittier was able only to skim the surface, so to speak, his four years of previous work in Panama, and tens of years in Costa Rica, told him there are many more species he could not obtain in the short time that was at his disposal. This collection lacks many of the commoner species because the aim was to secure the better kinds of woods.

The writer when going to Darien, found the entire region thickly forested, as if timber was never taken out of that territory. At El Real he was told a settler burned over a patch of forest containing over a thousand cocobolo tree, in order to have grazing land. This

should give the reader some idea of the richness of the timber resources. The fence which surrounds our exposition is made of native timber, and were it not for the war, which curtailed greatly the income of this nation, we could have had several houses on our grounds made of native timber.

Although fine woods are plentiful, there is very little industry here. We have no establishments for drying timber nor is there much timber exported. But we are certain that the collection of woods prepared by Professor Pittier will do much to stimulate interest in the industries dependant upon fine woods. There is no reason why Panama, uniquely situated geografically, should not enjoy a rapid growth in manufacturing lines, as well as a big distributing center.

In addition to their use in making furniture, etc., a few of the species have great medicinal values, while others furnish valuable dyes. The writer regrets that he is unable to give data regarding these two phases, but as soon as Professor Pittier will be able to do so, he will send us a short article upon this interesting subject, which of course we will publish.

The following notes which we present, hardly do justice to the species they concern. To get a good idea of a certain kind of wood, one must see it, feel it and no amount of words can adequately describe its properties.

Jagua rosada—a rather heavy tough, close grained soft wood, of firm qualities, used largely for making articles of ornament, etc. It can be used for houses for the trunk is often four feet in diameter, the majority of the trees about 1½ ft. It also yields a fair dye.

Mora (*Clorophora tinctoria* Gaudlich). A light wood, yellow in color, fine long grain, firm and hard. It yields a good dye. Often 3ft. in diameter.

Cañafistulo (*Cassua brasiliana* Lamb). A close-grained, yellow wood, taking a good, rich finish.

Quira (*Platymiscium polystachyum* Benth). Very hard, close-grained, tough, heavy wood, brown in color, takes a good finish, and is well adapted for houses. It is a tall tree, with its trunk about four ft. in diameter. When freshly cut this wood has an agreeable aroma.

Huesito (*Faramaea occidentalis*) "little bone". A very hard, yellow, close-grained wood, of very great durability. Used mostly for canes, and similar objects. The trunk is not very thick.

Calienta vieja. A hard, brown wood, very solid, with good finish.

Cedro amargo (*Cedrela glaziovii puberula* C. D. C.). Very light, fragrant, long-grained wood, quite common, and adaptable for all kinds of carpentry work, for making canoes etc. It is decidedly a "fine" wood. Often six feet in diameter.

Cedro macho (*Guarea longipetiolata* C. D. C.). Much like cedro amargo, but yields a much better finish and for that reason is better suited for interior work.

Cedro espinoso (prickly cedar). Inferior to the cedro amargo, but not a bad wood for general carpenter work. Grows to very large size, is soft and the grain is somewhat spotted. It takes a good finish.

Cedro cebolla (literally onion cedar). Practically the same in quality as the bitter cedar, but lighter in color.

Cuchillito (small knife) a very hard wood, taking a very smooth finish. The oblique section discloses many dark, tortuous lines. A very pretty wood, but not common.

Cabresto. Rich red in color, exquisite finish, and a most beautiful wood for furniture and interior finish. Not attacked by wood borers.

Carbonero (*Oncoba laurina* Warburg)—yellow to brown in color, hard' close-grained, firm, giving a fine finish, heavy, not very common but good for interior decoration.

Guayabo de montaña. A heavy, close-grained hard wood, never very thick, useful largely for making canes and umbrella handles.

Corotú (*Enterolobium cyclocarpum* Griseb.). An Isthmian walnut, takes a beautiful finish.

Alcornoque (*Dimorphandra megistosperma* Pittier). A tree belonging to the family Caesalpinaceae. Professor Pittier describes it as follows: "the trunk is usually straight with a smooth, dark brownish, peeling bark. It will give logs of 6 to 8 meters, of any diameter up to one meter, of a pale brown tough, close grained wood. The sap once excluded, this wood is, it is claimed, incorruptible and adapted as a substitute for oak or other hard timbers in their various industrial uses. According to other statements

wood of the alcornoque is better than any other for structures kept permanently under sea water". The seeds of this tree are very large and often found along the beaches.

Cuajado (*Vitex floridula* Duch & Jacq). Light yellow in color with faint green tinges, hard, gives fine finish.

Macano (*Diphisa carthaginensis* Jacq). A beautiful, firm wood, light yellow in color, texture hard, taking a smooth polish. Often over a meter in diameter.

Gorgojo (*Miconia* sp.). A beautiful wood, resembling greatly in texture and structure our better oaks; long grained, suitable for all sorts of interior work and for furniture; durable: often over two feet in diameter, and quite tall.

Berbá (*Brosimum* sp). A hard wood, yellowish in color, yielding a rich finish.

Rojo durísimo. Brown in color, hard, heavy, yields good finish.

Amarillo de Frio. Yellow, durable, hard, fine-grained, tough, yielding good polish. Quite common.

Mangle mata pescado (*Stachyrhena heterochroum* Standly). "Mangrove"—close-grained, reddish in color, extremely hard, suitable for a variety of uses, principally in Panama for members used on sail boats, for fire wood, charcoal, etc.

Espave (*Anacardium rhinocarpus*). Resembles the elm of the north; a beautiful wood, somewhat hard to work, but very durable, very often five feet in diameter.

Guayacan (*Tabebuia guayacon*). Lignum vitae. Perhaps the best known of tropical woods on account of its heavy, durable qualities which make it one of the most durable woods in the entire world, it is almost indestructible. Grows to very tall height and is quite common.

Amarillo de calabazuelo. A hard and heavy wood, greenish in color, somewhat brittle, but used often for interior work. It grows to quite a large size and is fairly common.

Mamey (*Mammea americana* L.). A well known fruit tree, its wood resembling that of cherry, being quite hard, close grained, and tough. It grows to about two feet in diameter.

Gasparillo (*Aulacocarpus* sp). A beautiful hard wood, suitable for making canes. It is tough, brownish red in color, and very durable.

Siete cueros. A close-grained, very heavy, hard wood, of great durability

Cocobolo. A wood with a beautiful figured grain, hard, durable, and well adapted for all kinds of fine cabinet work. Trees are often a meter in diameter.

Amarillo de Guayaquil (*Centrolobium pattinense* Pittier). This is another caesapiniaceous tree, and the genus has hitherto been only from Brazil. The wood is well suited for cabinet work, being hard fine-grained, and beautifully veined in several shades of red.

Nispero balata. Hard, close-grained, whitish in color, not very heavy, tough wood. Its fruit is highly prized. From the resin is derived a gum "balata" which is superior to black rubber.

Alazano (*Calycophyllum caudidissimum* D. C.). This is another wood very suitable for canes and umbrella handles. Like the others of this class, its wood is even grained and takes a nice, smooth finish.

Caoba (*Sweitenia mahogoni* L.). Mahogany. Very plentiful in the interior of Panama. This is perhaps the best known of tropical wood.

Caimitillo (*Bumelia obovata* D. C.). Quite common, resembling greatly birch; takes a good finish.

Algarrobo (*Hymenea courbaril* L.). Another well known tree, very hard and tough, growing to large size. Very durable. Color reddish brown.

Aguacate (*Persea gratissima* L.). A tree better known for its fruit, the so-called "aligator pear". The wood is whitish in color, hard, tough, coarse-grained, and is used for a great variety of purposes.

Nazareno (*Feltogyne purpurea* Pittier). A most beautiful wood, and a most remarkable tree. Its wood is very hard, the sap wood is white and little developed, while the heartwood is a most beautiful purple color.

Balsamo colorado. Gives a beautiful rich red finish.

Tamarindo de monte. Gives a rich yellow finish.

Tangaré. This is not a common species; its wood is nicely grained, light brown in color and heavy.

Carreto. A hard wood, rich yellow in color, which takes an exceedingly fine, smooth finish.

Laurel (*Cordia gerascanthus* Jacq). Brownish white in color, long grained, soft, used largely for building purposes. Not well adapted for cabinet work.

Mapurito. An elegant wood with a beautiful grain. Excellent for better cabinet work.

Topaliza. Suitable for canes, having a rich yellow color.

Naranjito. A hard, tough, yellow wood, beautiful and even in texture. Suitable largely for instrument and tool handles.

Chalote. A beautiful white wood, deeply stained with brown. Would make very handsome furniture.

Alcabú. Brownish in color; very common and grows to two feet in diameter.

Cacique. "Indian chieften". A handsome and one of the most durable of tropical woods, almost indestructible. Whitish yellow in color, long grained, hard, tough, suitable admirably for high class canes. This wood can remain under water almost indefinitely without signs of decay.

In addition to these woods we have about thirty five more species. An interesting feature of this collection is that Prof. Pittier found among them about twenty new species, I. E. ,trees new to science.

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Panama, February 21. 1913)

LAW 20 OF 1913

(OF JANUARY 31)

ON VACANT LANDS AND TOWN GRANT LANDS
(TIERRAS INDULTADAS)

The National Assembly of Panama

DECREES

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Article 1. All lands which make up the territory of the Republic, with the exception of the so-called town-grant lands, the lands which may at any time have been legally acquired and those now belonging to natural or juristic persons under a just title, are vacant lands belonging to the Nation.

(NOTE: Article 765 of the Civil Code of Panama provides that a "just title is one which constitutes or transfers ownership.—Occupancy, accession and prescription constitutes ownership.)

Article 2. Town-grant lands (tierras indultadas) are the lands which were acquired of the Spanish government by a number of towns of the Isthmus, according to the titles issued by said government which administered the former colony of Tierra Firme.

Article 3. The area of the town-grant lands, according to the titles aforesaid, is the following:

1. The area which, on June 10, 1735, comprised the jurisdiction of the city of Nata, with the following exceptions: the lands granted by special acts to Don Rodrigo Bethancourt and Doña Sebastiana de Tapia.

2. The area which on June 9, 1706, comprised the jurisdiction of the Villa de los Santos, with the exception of the lands granted by private acts of which the only one mentioned in the original title issued to said town is the grant to the Confraternity of Nuestra Señora de la Concepción de Parita.

3. The area which on December 10, 1705, comprised the Province of Veraguas, with the following exceptions: the islands of the Pacific; the lands of the mountain ranges towards the Atlantic ocean; the lands of Suay and of Mariato, according to the original title of ownership issued in favor of Sergeant Major Juan Monroy, and the lands of the ranch or farm of San Juan, belonging to the heirs or successors of Captain Juan Diaz de la Palma, the original purchaser thereof.

Article 4. The right to administer and allot vacant lands and town grant lands is vested in the Nation, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 5. As soon as this law shall have been sanctioned the Executive, through Commissions to consist in each province of the Administrator of Lands, the Official Surveyor, one or more engineers of the technical service of the Department of Fomento, and the indispensable subordinate personnel, shall proceed to carry out the following work and studies:

1. To establish and determine the boundaries between vacant or towngrant lands and those acquired under a legitimate title by private individuals.

2. To fix and determine the area and the commons of the towns and to divide the former into lots which may be granted to the present occupants thereof and to future settlers.

3. To prepare a topographical plan of each district of the Republic, with a full and detailed showing of the lands acquired at any time and those merely occupied without a title by settlers or tillers of the soil, stating their exact area and indicating by means of a special uniform color the lands which have not been appropriated or have not been occupied for purposes of cultivation.

4. To cause a study to be made by experts of the vegetable and mineral wealth to be found on unappropriated and uncultivated lands which have been allotted under provisional titles.

Article 6. The owners of lands adjoining vacant or town-grant lands, shall submit to the Commission referred to in the foregoing article, within such reasonable time as the Commission may determine, the original titles upon which their ownership is based, and all other documents whereby such ownership has been transferred, and the Commission, after consideration of such titles, shall determine and fix the boundaries.

Article 7. The Commission shall, of its own motion, determine the area of the towns, according to their importance, taking into consideration the advisability of the settlers forming compact groups, and shall divide said area into lots of uniform size which shall in no case exceed a frontage of twenty meters by a depth of thirty meters.

Article 8. After the area shall have been determined and the town commons fixed, the Commission shall forward the plan to the General Administrator of Lands in order that the latter may on his own motion issue the respective title in favor of the Municipality within which the town in question may be situated.

Article 9. The Commission shall cause notice to be served on every individual in peaceful and tranquil possession of a tract of land to present to it, within the term which may be fixed for so doing, his title of ownership to the land, or the title of usufructuary possession which he must have applied for in accordance with the provisions in force prior to the time Law 19 of 1907 and Law 3 of 1909 went into effect.

Article 10. If the titles of ownership should be legal owing to their having been issued by the Spanish authorities during the colonial period, by the authorities having the power to issue titles to lands during the period of the Republic of Nueva Granada, of the Granadian Confederation, of the United States of Colombia, or of the Republic of Panama, the Administrator of Lands shall, after consideration of the report of the Surveyor and of the Engineer or Engineers of the Technical Service of the Department of Fomento, direct that the tract of land acquired be indicated on the plan of the respective district, with the area and boundaries stated in the title, and with the name of the owner.

Article 11. The usufructuary possessors of town-grant lands under titles issued in accordance with the laws in force prior to

Law 3 of 1909, and the mere occupants of vacant lands, who may have failed to apply for their titles of ownership in accordance with said law or in accordance with Law 19 of 1907, respectively, shall be included in the plan as possessors of the land they may be occupying with a dwelling or under cultivation or prepared for cultivation or devoted to other industrial enterprises, provided the possession they may have enjoyed shall have been peaceful and tranquil; but in such case the Administrator shall allow each possessor a period of ninety days within which to apply for his title of ownership.

Article 12. If he should fail to apply therefor within said period, the Administrator of Lands shall, on his own motion, institute the proceedings for the allotment of the land in question, shall cause a copy to be made of the proper section of the plan of the district, shall post a notice to the effect that the title of ownership is about to be issued, and in the absence of any well founded objection, he shall declare the possessor to be the owner of the land, shall order the execution of the proper public deed, and shall forward to the Administrator of the Treasury of the Province a statement of the value of the land and of all the expenses incurred in the proceedings, including the proportionate cost of the survey, in order that said official may collect the amount thereof, availing himself of all legal means of compulsion and coercion necessary therefor.

Article 13. The land allotted shall be considered subject to a mortgage and may be sold by the Administrator of the Treasury at public auction for the payment of the debt, the amount of the statement being taken as the upset price.

Article 14. Two copies shall be made of the plans or maps of each district, one to be filed in the office of the Provincial Administrator of Lands, and the other to be forwarded to the General Administrator.

Article 15. The decisions rendered by the Provincial Administrators of Lands regarding the demarcation of boundaries, the validity of the titles and any other matter under their jurisdiction, shall be final and shall have the force of the final judgement of a court if not appealed from within ten days after service of notice thereof, by the persons interested or third parties prejudiced. The

appeals shall be decided by the Administrator General of Lands, the method of procedure described below being followed.

Article 16. The Executive may, in cases in which in his judgment it is necessary and provided the commission or the persons interested or third parties make application thereof, direct that the opinion of the Attorney General of the Republic be called for.

CHAPTER II

OF FULL OWNERSHIP

Article 17. The natural or juristic persons included within the following cases have the right to the issue in their favor of titles of full ownership of vacant or town-grant lands:

1. The occupant of a tract of town-grant land who may have inclosed such land with fences of a permanent character before Law 70 of 1904 went into effect, that is to say, before June 23, 1904, but if the land should be uncultivated, the right of the occupant is limited to the right to be preferred as a purchaser thereof under the general conditions set forth in this law, provided he shall avail himself of this right within six months after it goes into effect. Upon the expiration of this period without the application for purchase having been made, the land may be denounced and sold to some other applicant.

If the land should be partly under cultivation, the occupant has the right to acquire the ownership of the part under cultivation and of a tract of like size adjoining it, for the price of fifty *centesimos* of a *balboa* per hectare. The price of the uncultivated section remaining within the tract shall be that which may be fixed in accordance with the provisions of articles 52 and 53 of this law.

2. A person who has been the occupant of a tract of town-grant land since prior to the time Law 70 of 1904 went into effect, and who shall have cultivated it or maintain it under cultivation, whether enclosed or not, has the right to acquire ownership thereof upon payment of the price of fifty *centesimos* of a *balboa* per hectare.

3. Persons holding titles as usufructuary possessors issued before Law 70 of 1904 went into effect, or thereafter in accordance with the provisions of said law, are entitled to the full ownership

of the land allotted to them in usufruct, at the price of fifty *centésimos* of a *balboa* per hectare.

Persons who may have legally acquire the rights of the original occupants or usufructary possessors of the lands are included within the provisions of this and the preceding subdivisions.

4. The occupant of vacant or town-grant lands with houses and their appurtenances beyond the area of the town and of other lands allotted to the Municipalities, has the right to the issue of a title covering such land and an adjoining section of the same size.

5. The Municipalities are entitled to the gratuitous allotment of the area and of the commons of the towns within their jurisdiction located on vacant or town-grant lands, and the respective allotment shall be made to them without any petition therefor, subject to the following obligations:

(a). To accept the official plan of the area and commons made in accordance with the provisions of Chapter I of this law;

(b) Not to change the division into lots which may have been made in the plan;

(c). To recognize the rights acquired by the present occupants of lots containing dwelling houses and their appurtenances;

Paragraph. The Municipalities cannot consider as legal occupants persons having no other title than that of having inclosed in some manner, within the area of the towns, spaces greater than those constituting a building lot, without having occupied the land with urban constructions; they shall recognize the right of the occupant to two adjoining lots having the area established in the first rule of article 21 of this law, and they shall declare the remainder to be open to allotment to other settlers, preference being given in all cases to those to whom no lot has been awarded in the town.

(d). To issue a title of full ownership to the present occupants with dwellings and their appurtenances and to establish the conditions to govern future allotments, in accordance with the provisions of article 173 of Law 14 of 1909.

6. The persons to whom vacant lands have been allotted under definitive titles issued by legitimate authorities prior to November 3, 1903, retain their rights of ownership; but they are oblig-

ed to produce their titles for the purposes of the delimitation of the lands and the inclusion thereof in the map or plan of the respective district.

7. The present occupants of vacant lands with dwellings or under cultivation, are entitled to the allotment in full ownership of the land cultivated, for the price of fifty *centésimos* of a *balboa* per hectare.

8. The possessors of vacant lands who held possession prior to the time Law 19 of 1907 went into effect, are entitled to the allotment of the land possessed at the rate of fifty *centésimos* of a *balboa* per hectare.

9. Stock farmers owing more than five head of breeding cattle are entitled to the allotment in full ownership of the land upon which they pasture, graze and water their cattle, in the proportion of one hectare per head, for the price of fifty *centésimos* of a *balboa* per hectare, with the observance of the following rules:

1. That the lands for which application is made be natural pasture lands;

2. That if cattle belonging to different persons graze on the land in common, an equitable distribution of the land be made among them in order that the cattle of all may have easy access to the watering places;

3. That the possessors of farms or cattle-ranches be preferred in the purchase of the land, in the order of the length of their occupation.

4. That the stock farmers peremptorily bind themselves to inclose with durable fences the lands which may be allotted to them, within a term of one year from the date of the deed of allotment, after which, in the event of a failure to comply with this obligation, the Executive may compel the persons to whom the lands have been allotted to comply therewith and impose successive fines ranging from twenty-five to two hundred *balboas*.

The Executive may grant permission to omit the fencing of some lands in the event of an absolute lack of water for the cattle, or may adopt other measures to remedy the evil without burdening the persons to whom they have been allotted.

CHAPTER III
OF THE ALLOTMENT OF LANDS

Article 18. Vacant and town-grant lands may be allotted by the Nation in full ownership, in three different forms, viz.:

1. In the form of gratuitous grants to the Municipalities, to the heads of Panamanian families, to the heads of foreign families domiciliated in the country, and to immigrants who may come to engage in agriculture;

2. In the form of compensation or assistance for the construction of railroads, tranways and roads, for the establishment in the country of new industries and for the establishment or foundation and promotion of colonies;

3. In the form of a sale to any national or foreign individual or company, or to any corporation or association legally recognized, established and domiciliated in the country.

PARAGRAPH I
OF GRATUITOUS GRANTS

Article 19. The Municipal Council has the right to obtain, receive and preserve the title of full ownership of the lands which may have been allotted to it and surveyed by the Commission on Lands as the area and commons of the seat of the District and other organized towns which may have been established as Municipalities (corregimientos) in which at least twentyfive families are living.

Article 20. If the Commission on Lands should not have made such demarcation on its own motion within six months after this law shall have gone into effect, the Municipal Council may apply to the Provincial Administrator of Lands for the allotment, submitting the following documents:

1. A full list of the inhabitants of the seat of the District or of the organized town for the area and commons of which application is made, the list to state the profession, trade or industry of the inhabitants;

2. A list of the dwelling houses in the town in question, stating those which have appurtenant buildings and inclosed yards.

Article 21. Upon the receipt of an application by the Provincial Administrator of Lands, the respective Commission shall meet and make a visit of inspection to the town in question, examine the local conditions, fix the number of hectares to be granted it as area and commons and shall direct the preparation of the plan, the following rules being observed:

1. The area of the town shall be divided into two classes: one for the present settlers, whose rights must be respected, retaining, if the residents should so desire, the existing streets and squares; and another for future settlers, with avenues and streets thirty and twenty meters wide, respectively, divided into rectangular blocks or squares having a frontage of one hundred meters and a depth of sixty meters, subdivided into lots with a frontage of twenty meters and a depth of thirty;

2. The area of the town shall be determined on the basis of one hectare of land for every fifty settlers;

3. The commons shall never exceed fifty hectares.

Article 22. After the plan of the lands shall have been prepared, the record of the proceedings shall be forwarded to the Administrator General of Lands for a declaration that the respective Municipality is the owner of the area and commons applied for and for an order directing the issue to it of the legal title.

Article 23. For the purposes of the preceding provisions of this paragraph, by an organized town is understood a nucleus of more than 150 inhabitants living in houses situated at not more than fifty meters from each other, forming one or more regularly lined streets, provided such town has the official character of a Corregimiento and that the Corregidor of Police reside there.

Article 24. Groups of inhabitants not fulfilling the conditions set forth in the preceding article, cannot make application for land for the area and commons of a town, but the settlers retain their individual right to apply for and obtain under a gratuitous title the full ownership of the land which they may occupy with their houses and appurtenances and of an equal adjacent section, (subdivision 4, article 17 of this law).

Article 25. Every head of a Panamanian or foreign family domiciled in the country, who may not be the owner of lands under

any title whatsoever and who may be engaged in agriculture or is about to engage therein, is entitled to the gratuitous award in full ownership of a tract of farming land having an area of ten hectares situated in the District in which he has his domicile, or in any other place containing land which has not been granted.

Article 26. An immigrant coming to the country with his family for the purpose of engaging in agricultural pursuits, shall acquire the right to a tract of ten hectares provided he submit to the laws, decrees and regulations governing immigration. An immigrant coming without a family, shall be entitled to five hectares.

Article 27. A Panamanian over twenty-one years of age not having a family dependent upon him, has the right to acquired gratuitously in full ownership a tract of five hectares of farming land, provided he be an agriculturist or has the intention of engaging in agricultural pursuits.

Article 28. For the purposes of the preceding articles, a family is understood to be a married couple with or without children; a widowed man or woman with children; and a brother or sister who in the absence of parents has assumed the support of his or her minor brothers and sisters.

Article 29. Persons who may have acquired or subsequently acquire the ownership of lots within the area of towns, or of the land which they can acquire without the area thereof on account of having houses and their appurtenances erected thereon, are not excluded from the grace granted by articles 25 to 27. The persons included in the latter case shall have allotted to them the hectares to which they may be entitled in land adjoining that which they occupy with their houses and appurtenances, if this should be possible.

Article 30. In order to carry out the foregoing provisions and make the gratuitous allotment to heads of families as soon as possible, the Executive shall direct that the Commission on Lands, at the same time that it progresses with the plan or map of the territory of each District, divide a reasonable amount of unappropriated and uncultivated lands into sections of one hundred, two hundred and four hundred hectares, in the places which may be most suitable and adequate to the conveniences and necessi-

ties of the inhabitants, that it draw the plans of said sections and divide them into lots of ten hectares, giving a number to each lot.

Article 31. After the division and subdivision referred to in the preceding article shall have been made, as well as the special plan of each section and the numeration of the lots on the plan, the Commission shall summon the heads of families entitled to the grace granted them by the law to appear and select the lot to which each may be entitled.

Article 32. The Executive shall cause to be prepared in due time printed or lithographed blanks containing all the necessary indications in order to give legal validity to a land title and shall forward a sufficient number thereof to the offices of the Administrators of Lands to provide for the applications of each district, and the Administrator shall issue the title of ownership of each head of a family upon these sketches in the form of two originals, stating therein the name and surname of the person to whom the allotment is made, the number of the lot on the plan, the number of the plan, the District and Province wherein it is situated and the metes and bounds of the lot, if possible. Both copies of the title shall be signed by the Administrator of Lands and by the person to whom the allotment is made.

Article 33. The two copies of the title shall be forwarded to the Administrator General of Lands, who shall compare them with the copy of the general plan of the section, which should have been sent him in due time, and if the title contains no defect, he shall approve it and forward it at once to the Registrar General of Property for registration in accordance with the formalities prescribed by the law.

A title thus registered shall be perfect and unimpeachable, and shall be forwarded to the Provincial Administrator of Lands for delivery to the person to whom the allotment has been made.

Article 34. The actual possession of the land shall be given by the Official Surveyor, who shall determine by means of material objects, such as columns of stone or wooden posts, at the cost of the person interested, the ends of the four lines which enclose the land.

Article 35. The method indicated in the preceding articles shall also be followed in the allotments to immigrants and to Panamanians of legal age who may not be heads of families.

Article 36. Heads of families, both national and foreign, immigrants and other Panamanians to whom gratuitous lands are granted by this law, are not obliged to await the determination by the Commission on Lands of the divisible lands and the division thereof into lots of ten hectares for distribution. They may avail themselves of their right individually, and shall be subject to the general procedure governing allotments by purchase, with the sole difference that it shall not be necessary to make an appraisal nor any payment whatsoever.

PARAGRAPH II

OF ALLOTMENTS FOR WAYS OF COMMUNICATION, INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE PROMOTION OF COLONIES

Article 37. The Executive may in pursuance of contracts entered into in accordance with the provisions of the law, grant to persons or companies undertaking the construction of railroads and tramways for public service, a number of hectares of lands not exceeding two hundred for every kilometer of road which they may construct, and as the construction advances; but the allotment shall consist of alternate lots which can in no case exceed an area of five hundred hectares, one lot going to the constructor and the other to the Nation.

Article 38. Persons or companies seeking to establish factories of useful articles, or power or electric plants or waterworks, may obtain from the Executive the gratuitous allotment of such vacant or town-grant land which may be absolutely essential to the establishment. The Executive shall fix a period not subject to extension within which the purpose of the concession is to be completed, and if not completed within such time, he shall declare the concession granted to be null and void.

Article 39. The Executive may survey and separate tracts of land not exceeding one thousand hectares for the establishment of agricultural colonies, and may also grant them as aid to individuals or companies promoting colonization who shall obligate themselves as follows:

1. To establish a town upon the most suitable section of the land;

2. To bring upon the land a number of agricultural colonists of not less than ten for every hundred hectares granted;

3. To grant to the colonists the title of ownership to the land to which they may be entitled according to the plans of the grantee under equitable conditions of price and payment, which shall be determined in the contract with the Government;

4. To make a plan of the land granted with the division into numbered lots;

5. To give bond for the fulfillment of the obligations which they contract.

Article 40. A failure to comply with any one of the first three conditions set forth in the foregoing articles, shall operate to cancel the concession. A failure to comply with the fourth, shall be punished by the imposition of successive fines of twenty-five to one hundred balboas until the obligation shall have been fulfilled.

Article 41. The Executive shall prescribe special regulations to govern the manner of making the allotments treated of in this Paragraph.

CHAPTER IV

OF THE SALE OF VACANT AND TOWN-GRANT LANDS

Article 42. Vacant and town-grant lands not subject to any prior right which must be respected in accordance with the provisions of this law, may be made the subject of applications for purchase and allotted in full ownership, with the limitations and exceptions and with the formalities set forth in the following articles of this law.

Article 43. Applications for the purchase of vacant lands may be made by any natural persons having the capacity to acquire real property, any national or foreign company legally incorporated in the country and any corporation and association recognized by the law not forbidden to possess real property within the territory of the Republic.

Article 44. Lands shall not be allotted to any applicant in an amount exceeding one thousand hectares. But if the person to whom an allotment has been made shall have fully cultivated,

to the satisfaction of a special commission appointed by the Executive, a tract of one thousand hectares, he may obtain the allotment of another section of the same size.

Article 45. Any sale of land which the Executive may find himself obliged to make in the performance of a contract in excess of one thousand hectares, must be expressly approved by the Legislative Power, and without such approval the contract shall not be valid as to the lands, even though it be valid in other respects.

Article 46. Applications for the purchase of lands must be addressed to the respective Provincial Administrator and it shall be incumbent upon him to pass on the application and decree the allotment. All the proceedings must be had and the titles must be issued on stamped paper of the first class.

Article 47. In districts in which the Commission on Lands may have made an official plan in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 3 of article 5 of this law, all petitions for the purchase of lands shall refer to said plan or map, which shall always be open to the public in the Office of the Provincial Administrator of Lands.

The petition or application shall in such case contain the necessary references for the identification upon the plan and on the ground of the tract of land applied for.

Article 48. In districts in which the plan or map shall not as yet have been made, the application for purchase may be made by the applicant describing the land which he wishes to acquire, stating the metes and bounds thereof and its situation in an exact manner, whether it is wooded, plain land or covered with brush and whether it is traversed by or abuts on rivers or ravines, and indicating the approximate area of the land in hectares.

Article 49. Upon receipt of the petition the Administrator of Lands shall make an order admitting it, and shall announce to the public the denunciation of the land by means of a notice to contain a copy of the application and to remain posted for thirty days in a visible part of the office. The petition shall also be published for three times in any daily local periodical or in one in the Capital of the Republic, at the expenses of the party in

interest, and the necessary number of copies shall be attached to the record.

Article 50. Within fifteen days following that upon which the receipt of said periodical is made a matter of record, any persons believing themselves prejudiced by the allotment may make objection thereto.

Article 51. The procedure in cases of objection shall be governed by the provisions of following chapter.

Article 52. If no objection should be made to the application for the purchase of a tract of land, or if the objection should have been dismissed or decided against the objecting party, the Administrator of Lands shall direct the Surveyor to make two originals of a topographic plan of the land, and while the plan is being made the value of the land shall be appraised by experts appointed as follows: one by the person interested, one by the Administrator of Lands and one by the public prosecutor (fiscal) of the Circuit.

Article 53. The experts shall take the oath prescribed by the law for the proper discharge of their duties and shall render their reports jointly or separately, setting forth all the reasons on which they base them. If they should agree as to the value of the land, the Administrator of Lands shall declare that the value fixed is the price of the land; if the experts should disagree, the Administrator, taking into consideration the statements made by them, shall fix the price which he may consider equitable. The prices fixed by the experts or by the Administrators cannot be less than one and one-half balboas per hectare nor more than six balboas per hectare; but there may be different qualities at different prices within said limits.

Article 54. After the plan shall have been made and the value of the land fixed, the Administrator shall allow the applicant a period of three days within which to state whether he accepts the plan and the price of sale. If the applicant should not accept the plan owing to some error or defect, the Administrator shall decide the point by directing the correction of the plan or not. If the applicant should accept the plan but not agree to the price, the petition shall be filed, unless some other person should appear and state in writing that he accepts the purchase of the land

under conditions which the original applicant did not wish to accept.

Article 55. Upon the acceptance of the purchase by the original applicant or a third person, the Administrator of Lands shall allow him a period of not more than six days for the deposit in the office of the proper Provincial Administrator of the Treasury of the price of the land, and upon proof of the payment by the proper receipt, the Administrator of Lands shall make an order to the effect that the applicant is the legal purchaser of the land and that he is entitled to the issue of the proper deed of sale.

Article 56. After making said order the Provincial Administrator shall forward the record of the proceedings to the Administrator General and the latter shall render a decision within a peremptory term of seventy-two hours, approving, amending or disapproving the decision of his inferior.

Article 57. The Administrator General may amend or disapprove a resolution for the sale of vacant or twon-grant lands in the following cases:

1. When it involves lands which cannot be the subject of allotment;
2. When in the determination of the price a numerical error has been committed or an error of judgment as to the quality of the lands;
3. When the land for which application is made contains natural, vegetable or mineral wealth of such an extent that the sale is converted into a negotiation notoriously prejudicial to the interests of the country.

Article 58. In the first case of the preceding article and in the third case, the decision of the Provincial Administrator shall be disapproved. In the second case, the Administrator General shall direct a new appraisal to be made with the intervention of two experts appointed by himself.

Article 59. The record of proceedings shall be returned to the office of the Provincial Administrator of Lands and the decision of the Administrator General shall be carried out, by the execution of the title of his decision were one of approval, and by the filing of the record, if one of disapproval, or by making the new appraisal in other cases.

Article 60. After all of the proceedings shall have been had and the price paid, the Provincial Administrator shall direct the issue of the title and forward to the Notary of the Circuit a copy of the following documents:

- (a) The denunciation of the land;
- (b) The report of the Surveyor;
- (c) The final report of the appraisal experts and the order whereby the Provincial Administrator established the price;
- (d) The declaration wherein the applicant expresses his acceptance of the plan and of the sale price fixed;
- (e) The decision of the Administrator General of Lands.

Article 61. The public deed which may be executed shall be signed by the Provincial Administrator of Lands and by the purchaser, and there shall be added thereto, as a part of the title, a copy of the plan of the land signed by the Administrator, by the Surveyor who made it and by the party in interest.

Article 62. The title so issued must be filed for registration with the General Registrator of Property within the period which may be determined by the law.

Article 63. The procedure set forth in this title shall be followed in all cases of applications for lands in full ownership, in accordance with subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9 of article 17 of this law, with the exception of the appraisals which are unnecessary as the lands in these cases have a fixed price.

CHAPTER V

OF OBJECTIONS

Article 64. In all proceedings, whether on the petition of a party or on the motion of the authorities, the purpose of which is the allotment of the full ownership of a tract of land, objection may be made, in accordance with the provisions of the following articles.

Article 65. The objections of private individuals shall be admissible only when based upon a right previously acquired in the land, according to which the objecting party must be given the preference in the allotment, or when the objecting party claims

the constitution or the recognition of a servitude in favor of another tenement.

Article 66. Objections based on the prejudice which the allotment may cause the Nation or a Municipality, or on the ground of the lands not being susceptible of allotment, must be instituted by the prosecuting attorneys (fiscales) of the Circuits or by the Municipal Counsel (Personeros Mnicipales), respectively, or by any citizen.

Article 67. If the objecting party should allege that he is included in any of the cases set forth in the preceding articles, the objection shall be admitted by the Administrator and he shall refer it to the applicant for the land for answer within forty-eight hours.

Article 68. Upon the expiration of this period, if there should be contradiction between the parties, evidence in the proceedings shall be admitted for a period of eight days, and without granting an extension of any kind whatsoever, the Administrator shall allow a period of three days to the parties for filling written pleadings. The decision must be rendered within the next seventy-two hours, and if accepted, it shall be carried out.

Article 69. If an appeal should be taken from the decision within three days next after legal notification to the parties, the record of proceedings shall be forwarded by the first mail to the Administrator General of Lands, without payment of postage.

Article 70. Upon receipt of the record of proceedings, the Administrator General shall advise the parties of such fact by means of a notice which shall remain posted in a public part of the office for a period of forty-eight hours.

Article 71. Within the two days following the removal of the notice, any of the parties may request that evidence in the matter be heard, and if any of them should do so, the Administrator shall fix in his discretion a term therefor not exceed eight days, which cannot be extended in any case whatsoever.

Article 72. If no evidence shall have been heard in the matter or if the term fixed shall already have expired, the parties shall have three days more for the submission of written pleadings, and the Administrator shall have five days more within which to render his decision.

Article 73. In the proceedings upon objections, and, in general, in all proceedings relating to the allotment of lands, the notifications shall be served by means of notices posted in a public part of the respective office for a term of twenty-four hours; but the following must always be served personally:

1. Notice of the order admitting or dismissing an objection;
2. Notice of the decisions rendered in the matter of titles, boundaries or objections by the authorities taking recognizance of these matters in accordance with the law.

Article 74. Orders shall be considered to have been served twenty-four hours after removal of the notice posted and final forty-eight hours after such removal.

Article 75. In proceedings relating to the allotment of lands, the following decisions only may be appealed from to the Administrator General of Lands:

1. A decision holding an application for purchase to be inadmissible on the ground of the land applies for not being allotable;
2. A decision holding an objection to have been proved or not.

Article 76. The decisions which the Provincial Administrators of Lands may render recognizing or refusing to recognize rights acquired at the time of the execution of their work of demarcation or the establishment of metes and bounds and the preparation of the plan of each District, may be appealed from to the Administrator General as provided in article 15, and the procedure upon the appeals shall be that established in this Chapter.

Article 77. The decisions rendered by the Provincial Administrators and the Administrator General of Lands, which may have been accepted by the parties, or deciding an appeal taken, shall of a definitive in the matter and can be reversed or amended only by means of the judgment of a court rendered in an ordinary civil action instituted not later than sixty days after service of notice of such decisions.

Article 78. The general rules of civil procedure relating to means of proof and the admission and hearing thereof, are applicable to objections and to the litigation of which the Administrators of Lands take cognizance.

Article 79. The records of proceedings shall be written on stamped paper. If the person obliged to furnish stamped paper

should fail to do so, two demands shall be made upon him with an interval of three days by means of personal service; that he do so, and if he should not obey the demand, the action which he may have brought or the appeal which he may have interposed shall be held to have abandoned.

Article 80. Any objecting party or appellant defeated in his objection or appeal, must be adjudged to pay the costs of the proceedings, which shall be taxed by the Provincial Administrator if the decision should be acquiesced in, or by the Administrator General of Lands if an appeal shall have been taken.

CHAPTER VI

TRANSITORY CONCESSIONS

Article 81. Vacant or town-grant lands may be granted by the Executive in a temporary or transitory form for operation or cultivation, by means of contracts or licenses in accordance with the following provisions:

Article 82. Lands containing valuable building timber or dyewoods or medicinal plants, or forests from which resins or products of use in manufactures are obtained, provided such articles are found to such an extent as to make it evident that the sale of the lands would be prejudicial to the Nation, in the judgment of the Executive, they cannot be allotted to any applicant therefor; but they may be exploited under contracts entered into with the Executive under the conditions hereinafter set forth:

1. That no person or company be granted an area of more than five thousand hectares;
2. That the time of the exploitation be not more than ten years from the date it is begun;
3. That there be paid the Republic an annual rental the amount thereof to be governed by the quality of the products to be removed, and a share in the gross receipts or in the net profits of the enterprise, as may best suit the contracting parties;
4. That the concessionaire or grantee agree to carry out the exploitation by the employment of scientific methods in order not to destroy uselessly trees which have not attained the proper

growth or those which produce resins or other valuable products of a like character;

5. That the grantee be subject to inspection by the Executive, both for the purpose of ascertaining the methods employed in the exploitation, and to establish the profits of the undertaking;

6. That the grantee furnish security in the form of a pledge or personal bond for the fulfillment of his obligations.

Article 83. The products obtained or extracted from national forests as to which a contract of exploitation has been entered into, are not subject to the payment of the tax of removal established.

Article 84. It shall be forbidden ninety days after this law goes into effect, to remove products from national forests without written permission from the Administrator of Lands or from the Alcalde of the respective District, delegated for the purpose of issuing them.

This prohibition does not include the fire-wood, rattan, timber, palm and other similar products which farm hands generally take for their domestic uses and for the construction of the dwellings.

Article 85. The licenses or permits shall be printed in accordance with forms to be prescribed by the Executive, in stub-books; they shall bear an ordinal number and state the name of the applicant, the product which it is his intention to remove and the District in which the forest is situated.

Article 86. Persons taking products without a license shall pay a fine of five to ten *balboas* for every infraction to be imposed upon them by the Alcalde of the District.

Article 87. Until the allotments shall have been made in each District to the heads of families and others favored with gratuitous grants of lands under this law, of the lands to which they may be entitled, the Administrators of Lands and the Alcaldes of the Districts delegated for the purpose, may grant to any applicant gratuitous licenses for temporary cultivation for a period not exceeding two years and for an area of land not exceeding four hectares.

Article 88. If any person should consider himself prejudiced by the issue of a license, he may object thereto at any time before the lands shall have been sown, and the Alcalde shall receive the complaint, refer it to the person to whom the license has been

issued, and shall hear and decide it within the shortest period possible, which shall not exceed ten days.

Article 89. The decisions of the Alcalde shall be submitted for his opinion to the Administrator of Lands who shall review and return them within seventytwo hours after their receipt. An appeal lies from these decisions to the Administrator General of Lands.

Article 90. In every District in which in accordance with the provisions of this law the lands which are to be allotted in ownership and gratuitously to the heads of Panamanian or foreign families and other persons favored have already been marked out and divided, the Executive shall forbid absolutely the grant of lands for temporary cultivation.

CHAPTER VII

OF LANDS NOT SUBJECT TO ALLOTMENT

Article 91. The following vacant and town-grant lands cannot be the subject of allotment:

1. The maritime coast at places which can be utilized to afford protection and facilities to navigation or which can be devoted to the construction of cities, ports and wharves;

2. The islands in either sea which the Executive may declare not subject to allotment in whole or in part, for some reason of public interest;

3. The banks of rivers which are navigable by larger vessels to a line drawn at a distance of ten meters from the water line and parallel thereto, without prejudice to the right of the Executive to declare not subject to allotment other larger sections for the purpose of devoting them to public uses;

4. The banks of rivers or streams which are navigable even though at intervals by smaller vessels, throughtout the space necessary for such navigation and in so far as indispensable for the use of near-by towns.

Paragrph. Small streams of water, such as unnavigable brooks and creeks, may be included in the allotment of lands, with the exception of those necesasry to provide waters to near-by towns;

5. Lands containing forests of valuble building or dye woods or medicinal plants or trees from which resins or products of value

in manufactures, provided such valuable articles are found to such an extent that its allotment would be notoriously prejudicial to the Nation in the judgment of the Executive;

6. Lands containing salt springs or of mineral waters;
7. Marshes or low lands where marine salt is produced;
8. The lands which the Executive may declare to be not subject to allotment temporarily.

Article 92. The allotments referred to in the sixth subdivision and the allotment of mineral deposits, shall be made in accordance with the laws governing the subject.

Article 93. The Decrees which the Executive may issue declaring lands to be not subject to allotment, must bear the signatures of all the members of the Cabinet Council, and shall be submitted to the National Assembly at its next session, whether regular or special, in the form of copies of said Decrees and a statement of the reason for the issue of each.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 94. In cases of objections to the allotment of a tract of land, the applicant may request that the objecting party give security to answer for the damage which he may sustain through the objection, and the Administrator of Lands shall fix a term within which he must furnish it, such term not to be less than ten nor more than fifteen days, and he shall determine the amount thereof taking into consideration the importance of the application for allotment which may have given rise to the incident.

Article 95. If the security should not be furnished within the term fixed, the objection shall be held to have been withdrawn and the application shall follow its course.

Article 96. The fees of the experts in proceedings relating to the allotment of lands and the cost of the survey shall be borne by the applicants. They shall also pay an amount to the Surveyor as fees, to be fixed in accordance with a tariff to be established by the Executive.

Article 97. In Addition to the Official Surveyors who receive a salary out of the Public Treasury, the Executive may give an

official character to other surveyors who shall receive no salary and whose only compensation shall be fees they may agree on with the parties in interest, provided the agreement be made with the knowledge of the Administrator of Lands.

Article 98. It is absolutely forbidden to enclose with fences, to begin to cut timber on or start the cultivation of vacant or town-grant lands without holding a title of ownership or usufructuary possession legally granted or a provisional allotment issued in accordance with Law 19 of 1907 or Law 3 of 1909, or a license for transitory cultivation.

Article 99. Any act of this character shall be considered a usurpation of public ownership, and it is the duty of the police authorities to destroy the fences and prevent the improper use of the lands. Furthermore, a fine of two to five balboas shall be imposed on any person violating this prohibition.

These measures shall be adopted and the penalties imposed by the Administrators of Lands or by the Alcaldes of Districts, according to which first take cognizance of the matter to the exclusion of the others.

Article 100. The allotment of vacant or town-grant lands adjoining existing ways of communication, whether inland or maritime, or adjoining the line of those projected, cannot have a frontage exceeding one-fourth of their depth, excepting the event of small tracts of land being involved which are surrounded by fluvial waters which give them the form of peninsulas, or those known by the name of islets (isletas).

From this provisions are excepted those who in accordance with article 17 of this law have the right to acquire the full ownership of the lands they occupy. The allotments to Municipalities for areas and commons are also excepted.

Article 101. Rights of way shall be gratuitous as to tenements allotted in accordance with the provisions of this law, if denounced before the expiration of five years from the date of the allotment of the tenement which needs them. If this period should elapse, the servitude shall be regulated according to the civil laws or by agreement between the persons interested.

Article 102. In all titles of ownership which may be issued to vacant or town-grant lands, the express condition shall be includ-

ed that the Nation has the right, without any compensation or indemnity whatsoever, to the necessary right of way for the construction of railways, tramways, bridle-roads, telegraph and telephone lines and to the use of the land necessary for the construction of bridges and wharves, provided the operation of said roads or works be for the account of the Nation and not of private contractors.

Article 103. The Executive shall adopt all measures necessary to obtain from the public archives of the Kingdom of Spain and of the Republic of Colombia, authentic copies of all titles whereby lands were allotted in the territory of the Republic since the colonial period to November 3, 1903. These titles shall be kept in the National Archives, after having been recorded in the General Registry of Property.

Article 104. Individuals or companies who may have obtained provisional titles of the allotment of lands in accordance with laws 19 of 1907 and 3 of 1909, may apply for the issue of a definitive title as soon as this law shall go into effect, upon payment of the sum which may be due according to such provisional title.

Article 105. The application for vacant or town-grant lands whereon it may have been decided already to make the allotment of the land when this law goes into effect, shall be respected and the titles granting full ownership shall be issued to the applicants upon full payment of the price in accordance with the former law.

Applications upon which no action shall as yet have been taken making the allotment shall be subjected in every respect to the provisions of this law.

Article 106. Pending applications for titles of full ownership made in pursuance of the right granted by article 5 of Law 3 of 1909, if they shall have reached the stage of making the measurements and such measurements shall not have been made for reasons beyond the control of the applicants, shall be governed by the former law as to the payment of fees of surveyors, and consequently the parties interested are not required to pay the fees which may be established for this service in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 107. The persons who in accordance with article 17 of this law are entitled to the issue of a title of full ownership of

the lands they occupy, may file their petitions as soon as the law may be promulgated, without awaiting the call of the Commission on Lands nor the formation of the official plan of the respective District.

Article 108. The testimony of witnesses to the effect that the occupation of a tract of land antedated the date when Law 70 of 1904 went into effect, also constitutes a title of usufructuary possession for the purposes of article 9 of this law.

Article 109. When the Commission on Lands and the Provincial Administrator shall not be able to attend alone to the work which may be assigned them in their respective Province, the Executive may create other Administrators of Lands with the personnel of each of the present Administrators, for the time which may be essential, and shall assign them the jurisdiction which may be proper.

The Commission on Lands shall be installed in each of them in the form established in this law, and the new Administrators shall discharge all the functions and shall exercise all the powers of Provincial Administrators.

Article 110. The Executive is empowered to supplement this law if in practice it should appear to be deficient in the matter of procedure or if any defects or doubts should be observed therein which can be supplied or settled without impairing the substance of its fundamental provisions, and he shall report to the National Assembly at its earliest sessions, whether regular or special, the measures which he may have adopted, submitting therewith the proper statement of his reasons therefor.

Article 111. The following laws are totally repealed:

Law 19 of 1907, relating to the allotment of vacant lands;

Law 3 of 1909, relating to town-grant lands.

Law 11 of 1911, "whereby Law 3 of 1909 is amended;" and

Law 12 of 1911, "whereby Law 19 of 1907 is amended."

Article 112. This law shall go into effect throughout the Republic thirty days after its publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Done at Panama, the thirtieth day of January, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

The President,

CIRO L. URRIOLA.

The Secretary,

Anto. Alberto Valdés.

Republic of Panama—Executive Power—Panama, January 31, 1913.

Let it be published and executed.

BELISARIO PORRAS.

The Secretary of Finance and the Treasury,

EUSEBIO A. MORALES.

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Panama. April 18, 1913)

DECREE No. 23 OF 1913

(OF APRIL 14)

(wereby some provisions are enacted regulating Law 20 of 1913, relating to vacant and town grand lands).

The President of the Republic,

Availing himself of his legal powers,

DECREES:

CHAPTER I

OF THE COMMISSIONS ON LANDS

Article 1. The Commissions on Lands referred to in article 5 of Law 20 of 1913, shall be installed in the capitals of the Provinces the first day of June of the current year, and the Chairman thereof shall be the administrators of Lands, and they shall commence the work and duties prescribed in said article, the provisions on the following articles being observed therein.

Article 2. The Administrators of Lands are the persons responsible for the decisions which may be rendered in connection

with the application of said article or of the other articles of the law wherein functions are imposed on the Commissions on Lands. The Surveyors, the Engineers of the Technical service of the Department of Fomento and the other employees which make up the Commissions, are technical assistants of the Administrator, but decisions shall be rendered and signed by the latter and his Secretary solely.

Article 3. Immediately after the installation of the Commission on Lands, it shall call upon the Register of Public Instruments of the respective circuit for a detailed list of all the titles of ownership of rural property registered in the books in his charge, stating the name of the owner, the name and area of the property, if the title should show them, the metes and bounds of the property as set forth in the deed and the date of the execution of the latter.

The Commission shall also call on the Governor of the Province and on the Alcaldes of the Districts for a copy of the last poll-lists made for the collection of the tax on real property and live stock.

Article 4. In view of these statements and lists, the Administrator of Lands, on behalf of the Commission, shall call in writing upon all the persons who appear in said document, to present to the Commission within a period of thirty days from the date of the demand the original titles upon which they base their rights.

Article 5. When the duty to determine the boundaries of private property adjoining vacant or town-grant lands is involved, the Commission shall proceed as follows:

1. It shall summon the owner to present within the period of thirty days prescribed by the preceding article all titles relating to the land, beginning with the original title of ownership to the last existing title.

The period may be extended to the time essential in order to appoint the original titles if they be not in the country;

2. Upon the production of the titles, the Commission on Lands shall fix a day and hour to begin an ocular inspection of the boundaries, citing the owner to be present thereat if he so desires, and to appoint an expert;

3. The inspection having being made, the surveyor of the Commission and the expert appointed by the owner shall submit a detailed report as to the line which in their judgement shall form the boundary;

4. The owner shall be advised of the reports in order that he may make such remarks as he may deem advisable within a period of five days;

5. If no remarks should be made or if the remarks made should be rejected by the Administrator of Lands, the latter shall render a decision within fifteen days fixing the boundaries of the property and directing the location of boundary marks at the cost of the owner;

6. If before rendering this decision the Administrator of Lands or the owner should request the Executive to call for the opinion of the Attorney General of the Nation, the petition shall be granted in accordance with the provisions of article 16 of the Law, and the record of proceedings shall be ordered forward to said official for an opinion to be rendered within a period of ten days from the date of the receipt of the record.

Article 6. In examining the titles of ownership presented by the owners in pursuance with articles 6 and 10 of the Law 20 of 1913, the Administrators of Lands must take the following principles into consideration.

1. That the said Law on vacant and town-grant lands does not repeal the civil legislation in force in the country;

2. That said law cannot destroy rights acquired under pre-existing laws, because to ignore them would be contrary to the constitutional principle that laws shall not have a retroactive effect;

3. That in the examination of this titles which have not emanated directly from the sovereign, the civil and fiscal laws in force at the time when the title was constituted or executed must be taken into consideration, and, consequently, titles which would be recognized and respected by ordinary judges as conforming to said laws and the jurisprudence of the courts of justice, must be recognized and accepted as valid.

Article 7. As soon as the Commissions on Lands are installed, the Administrator at the head thereof shall address the District Alcaldes and order them to transmit to the Commission within a

reasonable period a list of the heads of families engaged in agriculture and of Panamanians over twenty-one years of age engaged in agriculture not having the full ownership of lands, who may be residentes of the District.

Article 8. Upon receipt of the list, the Commission shall conduct an ocular inspection in the District for the double purpose of studying the needs of the towns as to area and commons and to ascertain the lands which have not been allotted which are suitable for grant to heads of families and other persons to whom the law grants gratuitous allotment.

Article 9. In concurrence with the opinions of members of the Commission, the Administrator shall give instruction to the Official Surveyor and to the engineer of the technical service to make a plan of the area and commons of the towns entitled to such concessions and plans which may be necessary of the allotted lands which are to be assigned in tracts of ten and five hectares to the heads of the families and other persons to whom the law grants gratuitous concessions

Article 10. Simultaneously with the preparation of the plans referred to, the Surveyors and Engineers shall proceed with the preparation of the map of the district, as prescribed by the law.

Article 11. The Commissions on Lands shall keep a book of minutes wherein a record shall be kept of the meetings they hold and of the opinions the members thereof may render. The Secretary of the Administration of Lands shall be the Secretary of the Commission.

CHAPTER II

OF THE DOCUMENTS TO ACCOMPANY APPLICATIONS FOR TITLES OF FULL OWNERSHIP OF LANDS

Article 12. The natural or juristic persons which in accordance with article 17 of Law 20 of 1913 are entitled to the issue of a title of full ownership to the vacant or town-grant lands of which they have possession, must submit with their application the authentic documents establishing their rights as occupants or usufructuary possessors and the form and manner in which they obtained or acquired the same, or the suppletory documents determined in this decree.

Article 13. The proofs referred to in the preceding article must consist principally of documents issued by authorities of competent jurisdiction, showing the grant of the possession or usufruct of the land, or of public deeds showing that the possessor or usufructuary obtained the right by purchase, donation, inheritance, or under any title whereby real rights are conveyed, or, in the absence of such means of proof, by the testimony of three qualified and competent witnesses as to the peaceful enjoyment of the land with the dwellings or cultivation of the property of the occupant.

Article 14. Cattle owners must submit together with the applications they make in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 9 of article 17 of the Law, the following documents:

(a) The deposition of three witnesses acquainted with natural pasture grounds upon which the cattle in question graze, pasture and drink, and knowing the other cattle owners who have cattle at the same place who may be affected by the allotment, or whether there is no other cattle owner affected;

(b) A certificate issued by the Collector of the Treasury of the District in which the cattle may be, stating the number of head belonging to the applicant shown by the poll-list of 1913 for the collection of the tax on live stock;

(c) A certificate issued by the said Collector to the effect that the applicant has paid the tax on live stock for the past two years, that is to say for 1911 and 1912.

Article 15. In their applications cattle owners shall determine with absolute preciseness the place where they pasture their cattle and shall state what other persons pasture their cattle at the same place. An application which fails to contain these data and which is presented without the certificates and depositions required by the preceding article, shall have action thereon stayed until such requisites have been fulfilled.

Article 16. In case of natural pastures used in common by cattle belonging to different owners, the Administrator of Lands shall hold a meeting of all the owners and endeavor to have them agree in order that the allotment may be made among them in an equitable manner.

If no agreement can be reached, the Administrator shall call a meeting of the Commission on Lands, shall in addition appoint two

impartial persons, and shall conduct an ocular inspection of the lands for which application has been made, at the expense of all the applicants. After having heard the opinion of the members of the Commission and of the two persons appointed, the Administrator shall prescribe the form in which the distribution of the lands is to be made and shall add to each applicant an authentic copy of his resolution.

Article 17. To no cattle owner shall there be allotted a number of hectares in excess of that to which he may be entitled at the rate of one hectare per head of cattle shown on the live-stock register of the current year.

CHAPTER III OF TRANSITORY GRANTS

Article 18. Any individual or company desirous of obtaining a tract of uncultivated or town grant-lands for the exploitation of the forest situated thereon, or for the extraction of other products in pursuance with the provisions of article 82 of Law 20 of 1913, shall address a petition to the Secretary of Finance and the Treasury, setting forth the following circumstances:

1. The number of hectares of land which he desires to obtain for exploitation;
2. The exact situation of the tracts, stating their metes and bounds, and the Corregimiento and District wherein they may be situated;
3. A statement of the product or products which the applicant intends to remove;
4. The share of the gross receipts or net profits of the exploitation which the applicant offers the Government.

Article 19. A plan or sketch of the land shall be attached to the application.

Article 20. Upon receipt of the application, the Secretary of Finance and the Treasury shall direct its publication three consecutive times in a local newspaper and shall stay action for a period of thirty days from the date of the last publication. During this period persons claiming any right in the land for which application has been made may file their objections.

Article 21. If any objection should be made, the Secretary of Finance and the Treasury, shall forward the matter to the proper Provincial Administrator of Lands for hearing and determination in accordance with the rules laid down in Chapter V. of Law 20 of 1913.

Article 22. An objection having been definitely decided against the applicant, the matter shall be forwarded to the Secretary of Finance and the Treasury for file.

Article 23. Upon the decision of an objection definitely against the objecting party, the matter shall be returned to the Department of Finance and the Treasury for the action provided in the following articles.

Article 24. When no objection shall have been made to the applications or when the objection shall have been decided against the objecting party, the Secretary of Finance and the Treasury shall direct that an Official Surveyor and the Agronomist in the service of the Government, if there be such, or in the absence of such agronomist, an expert in the service of forests and forest products, make an ocular inspection of the lands and forests for the exploitation of which application has been made, and that they render a detailed report on the area of the lands applied for, the quality and quantity of the woods and other products thereon, the facilities which may be encountered in the exploitation thereof and the approximate value of the exploitable products.

Article 25. In view of the report rendered, the Secretary of Finance and the Treasury shall enter upon negotiations with the applicant to fix in the respective contract the price for the lease of the land per hectare and the share of the gross receipts or net profits of the enterprise to be received by the Government.

In the said negotiations the Secretary of Finance and the Treasury must take into consideration the fact that the grantees for the exploitation of the forest are exempt, by operation of law, from the payment of the tax of removal established in Law 15 of 1910, and that the Public Treasury must indemnify itself otherwise for the sacrifice which such exemption involves.

Article 26. The contract which may be entered into must be approved by the President of the Republic and reduced to a public instrument.

Article 27. The cost of the transportation and maintenance of the public employees and experts making the ocular inspections, shall be born by the applicants.

Article 28. In order to obtain a license for the exploitation of forests and the extraction of forest products in conformity with the provisions of articles 84 and 85 of Law 20 of 1913, the following method shall be pursued.

The applicant shall appear before the Administrator of Lands or before the Alcalde of the District, as the case may be, and make verbal or written application for the issue of the license or permit, stating the product which he intends to extract and the location of the forest.

The employee shall fill out the printed blank, shall determine the term of the license, which cannot exceed three months, and shall have the applicant sign the stub and the license itself as evidence of his knowledge of the conditions subject to which the license is issued.

Article 29. The printed licenses or permits issued in pursuance with the preceding articles, shall contain on their back the indications and prohibitions which are to be enforced according to Law 24 of 1913 relating to the conservation of natural sources of wealth.

These indications and prohibitions shall be prepared by the Official Agronomist in a clear and concise manner.

Article 30. Any violation of the provisions embodied in the license shall be punished by the Administrators of Lands or by the Alcaldes, as the case may be, by the cancellation of the license and the imposition of a fine of five to ten *balboas*.

Article 31. The tax on the extraction of forest products provided for by Law 15 of 1910, shall continue to be levied according to the terms of said law, only such persons or companies which may have entered into a contract of exploitation with the Government being excepted therefrom.

When the products subject to taxes are not sent to the ports of Panama, Colon and Bocas del Toro, but are used or transformed at the places where they are extracted or elsewhere, it shall be the duty of the Administrators of the Treasury and Collectors to collect the taxes.

CHAPTER IV

SCHEDULES OF FEES FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF LANDS

Article 32. The measurements made by the Official Surveyors must be paid for by the applicants for lands, as provided by article 96 of Law 20 of 1913, according to the following schedule.

If the land measured does not have an area in excess of twenty-five hectares, the measurement fees shall be reckoned at fifty *centésimos* of a *balboa* for every hectare..... B. 0.50

From twenty-six to fifty hectares, each hectare shall pay	0.45
From 51 to 100.....	0.40
From 100 to 250.....	0.35
From 251 to 500.....	0.30
From 501 to 1000.....	0.25
From 1001 to 5000.....	0.20
From 5001 to 10,000.....	0.15
From 10,001 upward... ..	0.10

Let it be communicated and published.

Done at Panama the fourteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

BELISARIO PORRAS

The Secretary of Finance and the Treasury,

EUSEBIO A. MORALES.

LAW 24 OF 1913

(OF FEBRUARY 10)

(relating to the conservation of natural sources of wealth)

The National Assembly of Panama,

DECREES:

Article 1. Natural sources of wealth, the conservation of which is incumbent upon the national authorities and the exploitation of which must be effected in pursuance with the provisions and rules which the Executive may enact in the development of this law, are the following:

1. The forests on vacant or town-grant lands containing valuable building or dye-woods or from which fruits are taken, such as the *tagua*, or resins, such as rubber, liquidamber, balsam and *chicle* or medicinal products, such as ipecacuanha and sarsaparilla;

2. Land, amphibious or aquatic animals, useful for human nutrition or the destruction of insects which are pernicious to agriculture, horticulture or cattle, or which give forth valuable products, such as pearls, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, whale oil and sponges, or which are inoffensive, as a majority of the birds;

3. Mines of chloride of sodium (common salt) and of coal, and oil wells;

4. The waters of rivers at every point where they can be dammed or used for the development of motive power applicable to the industries, or for the establishment of a system of irrigation.

Paragraph. The mines referred to in subdivision 3, when held under proper titles, may be redeemed in accordance with the provisions of the Mining Code in force.

Article 2. The Nation reserves absolutely the right to exploit natural sources of wealth consisting of mines of coal and chloride of sodium, or oil wells and of waters which can be used for the development of motive power; but the Executive may enter into contracts for the exploitation of these sources of wealth subject to the following conditions:

- (a) That the term of the contract in no case exceed forty years;
- (b) That the exploitation be made under the inspection of the public authorities, with which the prices of the articles and the charges for the services shall be adjusted from time to time; and that a violation of this principle shall constitute a cause for the rescission of the contract;
- (c) That the Nation share in the gross receipts or in the net profits of the exploitation as may best suit the fiscal interests;
- (d) That suitable security be furnished for the execution of the contract and the proper performance thereof.

Article 3. The Executive may prescribe regulations for mother-of-pearl fishing, determining the seasons of the year and times when it is to be allowed or prohibited, and he may enter into one or more lease contracts for the fishing of said shell in all the natio-

nal seas or in specific sections thereof, for a term not exceeding twenty years, the contracts to be let at public sale.

Article 4. The Executive shall issue as soon as possible the police decrees necessary to regulate the exploitation of the national forests and hunting and fishing in a manner most in conformity with the spirit of this law, taking into consideration the following principles:

1. The prevention of the useless destruction of animal and vegetable species which constitute a natural source of wealth;

2. The determination of the periods of the year which must intervene between the exploitation or the extraction of certain products;

3. The determination of the seasons of the year when hunting and fishing are to be permitted, the species the hunting or fishing of which is absolutely forbidden, and the means which may be employed for hunting or fishing;

4. The establishment for the Municipalities of the obligation to plant shade trees alongside public roads and at the sources and along the course, on both banks, of the falls or rivers within their jurisdiction, when necessary or advisable;

5. The prohibition to destroy trees located on the public roads, at the sources or on the banks of rivers and springs, to a distance of seventy meters from said sources if they rise on hills, or fifty meters if they rise on level land;

6. The determination of the fines and imprisonment to be imposed upon persons violating the executive provisions supplementing and regulating this law.

Article 5. The persons interested in mines or oil wells acquired in accordance with the laws in force and the persons interested in mines or oil wells whose applications are awaiting action according to the procedure upon the respective denunciations, shall advise the Executive within a period of six months from the date of the promulgation of this law of their willingness to enter into contracts with the National Government for the exploitation of the oil wells to which titles have been issued, or which have been advised or denounced. The possessor of the oil well to which title has issued, or the adviser or denouncer, shall in every case have the right to preference as to the execution of

the private contract relating to the claim to which title has issued, or which has been advised or denounced. The principal bases for these contracts shall be those set forth in article 2 of this law.

Done at Panama the seventh day of February, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

The President,

CIRO L. URRIOLA.

The Secretary,

Anto. Alberto Valdés.

Republic of Panama—National Executive Power—Panama, February tenth, nineteen hundred and thirteen.
Let it be published and executed.

BELISARIO PORRAS.

The Secretary of Finance and the Treasury,

EUSEBIO A. MORALES.

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Panama, April 22, 1913)

DECREE No. 24 1913

(OF APRIL 16)

(whereby regulations are enacted for the application of certain provisions of Law 24 de 1913, relating to the conservation of natural sources of wealth).

The President of the Republic,

Availing himself of his legal powers,

DECREES:

CHAPTER I

NATURAL SOURCES OF WEALTH WHICH THE NATION RESERVES

Article 1. The natural sources of wealth which the Nation has reserved in pursuance with article 2 of Law 24 of 1913, consist of mines of coal and chloride of sodium, oil wells and

waters which can be used for the development of motive power, may be exploited by individuals or companies under contracts entered into with the Executive in accordance with the fundamental provisions of said article and the prescriptions of this decree.

Article 2. A person or company desirous of obtaining the right to exploit one or more oil wells, or a stream of water for the production of motive power or the establishment of a system of irrigation, or for both purposes, must proceed according to the following provisions:

1. If one of the mines in question is involved or an oil well, the person interested must give the proper notice to the Alcalde of the respective District as if any other mine whatsoever in question;

2. With said notice, accompanied by a plan or sketch of the place where the mine or petroleum well is located, the person interested shall address in writing the Department of Finance and the Treasury, within sixty days after having given the notice, applying for a contract for the exploitation thereof which the law permits;

3. Upon receipt of the application, the Secretary shall direct its publication three times in a local newspaper, summoning any persons believing themselves to have a preferred right to the celebration of the contract, to appear and object within a period of thirty days from the date of the first publication;

4. If any objection would be made, it shall be heard and decided according to the procedure in force with respect to mines;

5. If there should be no objection, or if the objection should be overruled, the contract of exploitation shall be entered into in accordance with the stipulations of article 2 of the law hereby regulated;

6. When the exploitation of streams of water is involved for the production of motive power or the establishment of an irrigation system or for both, the applicant shall submit to the Department of Finance and the Treasury a detailed statement containing the following data:

(a) The exact location, confirmed by technical plans prepared by a professional engineer, of the stream or water-fall which the applicant desires to utilize.

(b) The amount of energy which can be obtained by the establishment of a modern plant and the extrem limit to which said energy may be utilized.

(c) The approximate cost of the installation.

(d) The objects to which the energy obtained may be profitably applied.

7. Upon receipt of the application the Secretary of Finance and the Treasury shall direct that the engineer in the service of the Government make at the cost of the persons interested, an ocular inspection and examination for the purpose of confirming rectifying or impugning the statement of the applicant.

8. The contract shall then be entered into in accordance with the general bases established in the law.

Article 3. The contracts which may be entered into in accordance with the cases of the preceding articles, must be approved by the President of the Republic and reduced to the form of a public instrument.

Article 4. The applications for coal and chloride of sodium mines and petroleum wells to which titles have already issued, are not subject to the procedure established in article 2 of this decree. The persons to whom they have allotted may request the celebration of their contracts without any other formality whatsoever.

Persons who have given notice or filed claims who have not as yet obtained their titles, are subject to said provisions.

CHAPTER II

MOTHER OF PEARL SHELL FISHING

Article 5. Fishing or diving with machinery for mother-of-pearl shells shall not be permitted in the territorial seas of the Republic, except in the Zones and at the times prescribed herewith, viz.:

FIRST ZONE

That comprised throughout the Great Gulf of Panama, from Punta Mala in a straight line to Punta de Garachine, including in said Zone the Archipelago of Las Perlas and all other islands in the Gulf. In this Zone fishing shall be permitted from the date of this decree to December 31, 1913.

SECOND ZONE

That comprised between Punta Mariato and Punta Guarida, including the islands located between said points, in which Zone fishing shall be permitted from January 1 to June 30, 1914.

THIRD ZONE

That comprised between Punta Guarida and Punta Burica, including the islands located between said points, in which zone fishing shall be permitted from July 1, to December 31, 1914.

FOURTH ZONE

That comprised between Punta Mariato and Punta Mala, in which fishing shall be permitted from January 1 to March 31, 1915.

Paragraph. From April 1, 1915, the cycle of the zones shall be pereated in the order indicated.

Article 6. Fishing of mother-of-pearl is prohibited during the periods not determined for each Zone by the preceding article.

A violation of this provision shall be punished by the cancellation of the license and by the imposition of a fine of one hundred to five hundred *balboas* to be imposed upon the person violating it by the Inspector of the Port in command of the National Revenue Service of Panama (Inspector del Puerto Jefe del Resguardo Nacional de Panamá).

Article 7. The licenses or permits issued for fishing mother-of-pearl shells in accordance with articles 3, 4 and 5 of Law 13 of 1910, must set forth the zones where the holder of the permit may fish, taking into consideration the division and the periods prescribed in article 5 of this Decree.

Article 8. The fishing and exportation of shells having a diameter of less than thirty-five milimeters is absolutely prohibited.

It shall be the duty of the Inspector of the Port of Panama to see to the strict fulfillment of this provisions and persons violating it shall be subjected by him to a fine of one to five hundred *balboas* for every violation.

Article 9. Fishers for mother-of-pearl shell, both those called head divers (*buzos de cabeza*) as those who employ machine for fishing, are obliged to throw into the sea the residua of the shells after having opened them, and they shall cast them into a distance of not less than five hundred meters from the nearest shore.

Persons violating this provision shall be liable to the imposition of a fine of five to twenty-five *balboas* for every violation. These penalties shall be imposed by the police having jurisdiction in the place where the offense is committed.

CHAPTER III
TURTLE FISHING

Article 10. Turtle fishing in the territorial waters and on the coasts or shores of the Republic is forbidden during the months of June, July, August, September and October of every year.

Article 11. The fishing of female turtle which have not as yet reached the age of reproduction is prohibited at any time of the year.

Article 12. No one can engage in the industry of turtle fishing without a written permit or license issued by the Alcalde of the District where the fishing is to be done. In issuing these licenses the Alcalde shall act as the agent of the National Government and shall submit a report of the license he may issue to the Governor of the Province.

Article 13. Any person who shall fish for turtle during the months that such fishing is prohibited, or who shall fish for female turtles which have not as yet reached the age of reproduction, shall be guilty of a police offense and shall be punished by the imposition of a fine of twenty to one hundred *balboas* for every violation. Each day's fishing shall be considered a distinct offense.

Article 14. Any person who shall engage in fishing for turtles without the proper permit, shall pay fine of five to twenty-five *balboas* and shall be forbidden to fish until he secures a permit.

Article 15. The penalties referred to in the preceding articles shall be imposed by the Alcaldes of the Districts in which the violation is committed.

Let it be communicated and published.

Done at Panama, the sixteen day of April, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

BELISARIO PORRAS.

The Secretary of finances and the Treasury,

EUSEBIO A. MORALES

REGULATIONS REGARDING WELLS OR DEPOSITS OF PETROLEUM OR HYDROCARBON GASES

LAW 6 OF 1915

(9th OF JANUARY)

The National Assembly of Panama,

DECREES:

Article 1. The Nation reserves the exploitation of the natural riches consisting of deposits of petroleum or hydro-carbon gases existing in the territory of the Republic and which have not been legitimately acquired by private persons.

Article 2. The Executive Power is authorized to concede permission to make explorations in the subsoil of the lands, lakes, lake bottoms which are in the national jurisdiction with the object of discovering the deposits of petroleum or hydro-carbon gases.

Article 3. The Executive is authorized also to celebrate contracts of agreement in accordance with the present law regarding the exploitation of oil deposits or those of hydro-carbon gases.

Article 4. The permits which shall be given for these explorations in the subsoil shall be given to persons or companies properly organized and shall only last one year, without renewal counting from the date of the permission.

Paragraph 1. During this time no one more than the persons or company in whose favor the permit is issued will have the right to make explorations in the zone to which it refers which shall be stated in the said permit, giving the boundaries and superficial extension.

Paragraph 2. The superficial extension of the land to which the permit refers for explorations shall in no case extend more than ten hectares.

Article 5. The permits for explorations shall pay a tax of ten cents of a balboa per hectare which shall be paid into the Treasury General of the Republic before the permit is issued.

Article 6. The private persons or companies who by means of the permits conceded by the Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury discover deposits of petroleum or hydro-carbon gases shall give advice immediately to the Secretary's office and state that they are willing to sign a contract accordingly.

Article 7. In the celebration of these contracts the following requisites shall be filled:

1. The Secretary of Hacienda shall name one or more experts to examine the well or deposits of petroleum or hydro-carbon gases which have been discovered and give an opinion;

2. The wells or pools discovered should be capable of produce each of them at least 1,000 liters of petroleum daily or 10,000, in the same time of hydro-carbon gas of good quality and capable of combustion in its natural state;

3. In compliance with the obligations which should be contracted in accordance with the present law, shall be duly guaranteed by a loan bound or by a deposit made with the Treasury General whose value shall be fixed by rule.

Article 8. The said contracts shall be celebrated for a period of ten years counting from the date of the approval by the Executive Power. This term once finished the franks and concessions given to the explorers shall cases all other obligations contracted for under this law but extended contracts may be celebrated for ten years more if desired by the interested parties, as long as the Executive esteems it convenient.

Article 9. For every well or deposit of petroleum or of hydro-carbon gas a holding of one thousand meters long shall be conceded by 400 meters broad but the concessionaire cannot make use without special authorization and by means of compliance with legal formalities of the woods and other natural products which the land contains referred to in the concession.

Article 10. The dicoverers of petroleum or of hydro-carbon gases or those who contract with the nation in accordance with the dispositions of this law shall have the following benefits:

1. Exportation free of all duty for the natural refined or manufactured products which proceed from the exploitation;

2. Import free of import duty, one time only, the machinery to refine petroleum or hydro-carbon gases and to manufacture all classes of products which have crude petroleum as their base, the piping necessary for these industries as well as the accessories such as pumps, iron or wooden tanks, iron or wooden barrels, gasometers and materials destined to the exploitation as long as these articles remain subject to the dispositions and rules of the Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury.

Article 11. The concessionaires shall have preferential rights in purchase of national lands which they need for the establishment of their machinery and offices at tariff price at the date of the concession, besides the quantity of land which as a holding is allotted them.

Article 12. For the same reason to which the previous article refers and when private lands are being treated of, the concessionaires shall have the right to expropriate private lands from private persons if they are necessary in the form mentioned in this law.

Article 13. They shall also have the right to carry pipe lines on lands of private property if indispensable with the object of carrying the products of their production and thus aid the realization as long as no service for the consumption of said products is established.

Article 14. To make this rights effective, the cases of expropriation shall proceed as follows:

The promoters shall present to the Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury the plan for the works which are to occupy the lands necessary to be expropriated and all the other proofs which may justify the necessity of said lands.

The Secretary shall send said plans to the Surveyor General for examination and taking into account the report of this employee and other data which the authorities may esteem convenient as well as the owners of the land which it is wished to expropriate shall approve or refuse the plans presented.

If the said plans are not approved, the interested parties shall be informed in order that they may be duly modified; but if the

indications are not attended to, the expropriation solicited shall be regarded as cancelled.

If the plans are approved with or without modification, it shall be considered by this fact alone, that the expropriation of the lands takes place with the approval of the plans.

With such plans and the expression of their approval, the interested parties shall demand their expropriation from the Circuit Judge who shall transmit and resolve in accordance with the dispositions of Law 56 of 1890 the demandants assuming the personality which the Public Ministry concedes in the suits for expropriations and the other prerogatives which are conferred by the law.

Article 15. If the owner of the property shall be absent, a defender shall be named, the precedent being established in the dispositions of Law 105 of the same year and with him the suit of expropriation shall be carried out.

Article 16. To commence an expropriation it is indispensable to show that a vain attempt has been made to procure an arrangement with the owners of the lands which it is intended to expropriate.

Article 17. When it is only intended to establish pipe lines on a property the proceeding shall be:

1. The promoter or interested party shall ask the Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury, accompanying a report by a competent engineer who shall declare the necessity for the respective exploitation, to join the points indicated by a pipe line. This declaration made, the promoters can demand the land owners over which the pipe line has to pass, deliver it without other obligation than paying an indemnity equivalent to the damage which the installation of said pipe line shall cause.

Article 18. The Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury can also deny the request or make the declaration in the previous paragraph taking into account the nature and importance of the undertaking and the mercantile conditions or less facilities for communication in the locality and in general all that may serve as a foundation for the necessity of the installation of the pipe line.

Article 19. If the land owner oppose resistance to the promoters and are not in accordance with regard to the place in which

the tubes shall be placed, or the amount of the indemnity, the promoters shall then go to the respective Circuit Judge who shall decide the question, taking into account:

1. The owners of the lands have the right to point out where the pipe line shall go;

2. That if it is considered, by means of an expert opinion, which shall always be obtained in accordance with the Judicial Code, that the placing of the pipe line in the place indicated is impracticable or damaging for the company, he shall order the land owners to point out another place;

3. That if this is considered in the same manner, the Judge shall select the point which appear most convenient to him in order to conciliate the interests of both parties;

4. If there should be other parcels of land where the pipe line can pass, the obligation shall be to place it where it is less costly and if all places are equal, the Judge shall designate the one where the pipe line shall pass.

Article 20. In order to fix the amount of the indemnity, it shall proceed in accordance with article 14 of Law 56 of 1890.

Article 21. Against the resolution of the Judge there is no appeal.

Article 22. When the patent of exploitation has been delivered the Executive Power shall name an Official Inspector for each of the undertakings which with such motive shall contribute towards the payment in the form to be later indicated.

Article 23. This inspector, in case the undertaking shall be a limited company by shares shall be considered a member of the Administrative Council or Board of Directors and shall have the right to examine the books of accounts of the undertaking and take data and notes necessary for the information of the Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury which are requested.

Article 24. If the undertaking is organized in any other form the inspector shall in all methods have the right to oversee the accounting, inspect the management of the business and the operations which are carried on the books in order to procure the best result possible and to safeguard the profits of the Republic.

Article 25. For the payment of the Inspector, each private person or company which obtains a patent of exploitation shall

contribute annually the sum of B. 1.200,00 which shall be sent in advance to the Treasury. The lack of this payment may give rise to the rescindment of the contract.

Article 26. All the expenses of the exploration permits and exploitation permits, experts fees, drafting of plans and others which may take place shall be for the account of the person or company in whose favor they are made.

Article 27. The undertakings which are established by means of this law shall be obliged to render an annual report to the Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury with reference to the fiscal year regarding all and each branch of the exploitation and the statistics of its products; the working expenses, the General Balance and other points to be designated. Lack of compliance with this duty will be punished by a fine of B. 250,00 according to the gravity and frequency of the omissions.

Article 28. The promoters who obtain a patent of exploitation are obliged, in exchange for the privileges which the present law grants them to pay the Treasury General ten per cent of the total amount of the dividends which are made in favor of the stockholders and from the reserve funds in accordance with the dispositions of the present Commercial Code.

If the undertaking is not organized in the form of a company with shares, the sum which it should pay the Treasury General as provided for in the previous paragraph shall be calculated on the liquid profits obtained.

Article 29. Land owners can make explorations inside their own properties giving previous advice to the Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury and reporting duly the discoveries which they make. If a deposit of petroleum or hydro-carbon gas is discovered, they shall be obliged, for its exploitation, to celebrate a contract in the form and conditions shown in this law.

Article 30. In no case will the opening of wells for explorations for extraction of petroleum or hydro-carbon gases be permitted within the towns nor within a distance of three hundred meters. Neither will it be permitted to make them near the wells made for the discovery of petroleum or hydro-carbon gas in land within 1,000 meters long and 400 broad, which as a holding shall be given to the discoverers.

Article 31. Those who in conformity with the previous laws to the present have acquired rights to exploit deposits of petroleum or hydro-carbon gas shall remain in possession of their rights, but if they prefer to submit them to the prescriptions of the present law they may submit to the Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury to simply fill the formality of the contract in which their rights shall be recognized.

Article 32. The Executive Power is authorized to concede the permits treated of in this law to regulate in the form he esteems convenient and in accordance with the dispositions to formulate the models of the contracts which should be carried through.

Article 33. This law annuls the dispositions of Law 30 of 1909 and that of 24 of 1913 which treat of the exploitation of petroleum.

Given in Panama, January 9th, 1915.

The President,

CIRO L. URRIOLA.

The Secretary,

J. M. Fernandez.

Republic of Panama.—National Executive Power.—Panama, January 6th, 1915.

Publish and put into effect.

BELISARIO PORRAS.

The Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury,

ARISTIDES ARJONA.

LAW 38 OF 1915

(OF FEBRUARY 20th)

By which modifications and additions are made to the law regarding exploitation of wells or deposits of petroleum or hydro-carbon gases

The National Assembly of Panama,

DECREES:

Article 1. The following have preference in the concession for the exploitation of petroleum wells or deposits of hydro-carbon gases, by means of contracts with the government in conformity with this law:

1. The proprietor of the land where the deposit is found, indemnifying the discoverer with the tenth part of the product of the said well;

2. The discoverer indemnifying the proprietor with the fifth part of the liquid product;

3. The third who proposes the celebration of the respective contract of exploitation, indemnifying the proprietor with a fifth part of the net product and the discoverer with the tenth part of the product.

Article 2. He who, according to the previous articles has preference for the exploitation of the deposits of petroleum or hydro-carbon gas, must manifest his intention of exploiting them within six months to the Executive Power on behalf of the interested party, giving account of the discovery to the proprietor of the land or informing the discoverer by the proprietor that he intends to abstain from their exploitation.

Article 3. The circumstances which pass the exploitation right of a petroleum deposit or hydro-carbon deposit by means of said contract to the next in order of preference are the fact of not being able to or not wishing to exploit.

Article 4. The right of exploiting a deposit of petroleum or hydro-carbon gas passes also from the proprietor to the discoverer when he does not commence the exploitation after having manifested his intention of doing so. For the same cause and for the same term the right of the discoverer ceases also.

Article 5. The individual or company which pretend to make investigations for the discovery of petroleum deposits or those of

hydro-carbon gases on private lands shall guarantee before obtaining the permission, with a bond of indemnization all the damages which the explorations may cause to the proprietor.

Article 6. The individual or company which proposes to the government to celebrate a contract to exploit a deposit of the above mentioned by this law must prove satisfactorily that it has the means and the capital sufficient to start the work and satisfy the indemnities which the concession will oblige it to.

Article 7. Those who oppose the delivery of the permits and the celebration of contracts under this law shall put their actions before common tribunals when they are not in conformity with the decisions which the Executive Power shall deliver.

Article 8. The Law 6 of 1915 remains modified.

Given in Panama on the 19th of February, 1915.

The President,

CIRO L. URRIOLA.

By the Secretary, the Subsecretary,

Efrain Tejada U.

Republic of Panama.—Executive National Power.—Panama February 20th, 1915.

Publish and execute.

BELISARIO PORRAS.

The Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury,

ARISTIDES ARJONA.

LAW 57 OF 1917

(OF MARCH 16)

By which certain faculties are given to the Executive Power and additions and reforms are made to Law 6 of 1915

The National Assembly of Panama,

DECREES:

Article 1. The Executive Power is authorized to make contracts of concessions of permission to make, on any amounts of uncultivated or wild land, explorations for wells or deposits of hydrogen-carbonic gases for a term which shall not exceed three years.

Article 2. The prospectors shall have in preference the rights to the adjudication of the places which they select within the area of their explorations.

Article 3. The contracts of exploitation can be made for a period up to twenty years, prorogable for an equal period.

Article 4. The participation of the nation in the exploitation of the petroleum wells and deposits of hydrogen carbon gas shall be 50% of the net entry or 10% of the profits of the undertaking, according to Law 6, article 28, of 1915.

Article 5. Article 2 is reformed and article 28 added to the Law 6 of 1915.

Signed in Panama, March 15th, 1917.

The President,

M. DE J. GRIMALDO P.

The Secretary,

Ezequiel Valdes A.

Republic of Panama.—Executive Power.—Panama, March, 16, 1917.

Publish and put into effect.

RAMON M. VALDES.

The Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury,

AURELIO GUARDIA.

NOTE: Regulations regarding this matter are included in the new Fiscal Code of the Republic.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES

With the object of encouraging the founding and development of new industries in the Republic, the National Assembly in its last sessions passed Law No, 4 of 1917 which says:

Article 1. Any undertaking, factory or industrial establishment which is installed in the territory of the Republic which is specially dedicated to the development of industries, arts and crafts is worthy of the help and protection of the government in the form in accordance with the law for the undertakings of public utility.

Article 2. Any manufactured article which is imported from abroad, whether of metal, wood or any other material whose manufacture shall be easy to undertake in this country as long as it is satisfactory to the consumer shall have the import duties increased.

Article 3. The government of the Republic as soon as the production of the enterprises, factories, etc., shall be sufficient for local consumption and the value and quality of the products shall be in equal conditions to those imported from abroad shall proceed as a protective measure to take for its necessities that which the country produces.

Article 4. The prime materials which are necessary for the industries which shall be necessary for these industries which are not produced in the country shall retain in the same customs classification which they have at present.

Those which are considered national products and whose production in the country shall be sufficient for the consumption shall have their import duties increased in accordance with the quality in which they are produced.

Article 5. All new industries such as manufacture of wood pulp and paper, buttons, bottles shall be exempt for the importa-

tion of its machinery and apparatus as well as the prime materials which they use in the manufactures in which they are engaged.

Article 6. As soon as the national production and the fiscal situation of the country permits, the Executive Power shall encourage and aid the organization of exhibitions, fairs, meetings, etc, for national productions only, especially those of an agricultural nature in the principal towns where it is considered convenient in order to stimulate agriculturists, artisans, industrialists, professional and national works.

Article 7. To destine the sum of at least B. 2,000 every two years which will be destined to the compliance of the previous article which can be added to later by means of the development of agriculture, industries, etc., and as the fiscal situation of the country permits.

Article 8. All previous dispositions which conflict with the present law are annulled.

Signed in Panama, 28 th, December 1916.

The President.

ANDRES MOJICA.

Secretary.

D. S. Villareal. V.

Republic of Panama—Executive Power—Panama, January fourth nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Publish and put into effect.

RAMON M. VALDES.

The Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury.

AURELIO GUARDIA.

LAW 30 OF 1917

(OF FEBRUARY 3rd)

By which an authorization is conferred.

The National Assembly of Panama,

DECREES:

Article 1. To authorise the Executive Power to celebrate leasing contracts for public lands for the period which he thinks in-

dispensable when it is intended to bring the establishment of a new industry of evident future.

Signed in Panama, the twenty ninth day of January, 1917.

The President.

CIRO L. URRIOLA.

Secretary.

Fabricio A. Arosemena.

Republic of Panama—National Executive Power—Panama, February third, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Publish and put into effect.

RAMON M. VALDES.

Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury.

AURELIO GUARDIA.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF BREEDING AND KILLING CATTLE

In order to assist the development and the betterment of cattle breeding, as this is one of the principal industries of the country and in which the country has the greatest future, Law 5 of 1917 was passed in the following terms:

The National Assembly of Panama,

DECREES:

Article 1. The Executive Power is hereby authorized to encourage the establishment in the country of undertakings which engage in the killing of beef cattle or hogs and the preparation and keeping of meat in refrigerating plants for internal consumption or for export.

Article 2. The Executive Power can contract with the promoters contracts in which the following concessions can be made.

Exemption from import duty on all machinery, utensils, supplies, vehicles, materials and chemical products necessary for the construction, maintenance, service and complete equipment of

the slaughter plants and refrigerators; also exemption on steam, oil or electrical propelled ships which these companies may acquire provided they are placed under the Panamanian flag.

Exemption from all national or municipal taxes, existing or to be created with the exception of road and bridge tolls, for these plants and on the ships and vehicles of the undertakings.

The companies will not be exempt from paying slaughterhouse taxes but if the meat is destined for export or for the government of the Canal Zone the corresponding taxes will be refunded.

The free adjudication of the national territory which the undertakings shall consider necessary for the installation of their plants and the cattle yards adjoining, as long as these do not extend over than 50 hectares.

Exemption from all export duty which at present exists or which may be established in the future.

Article 3. In case that the enterprises devote themselves also to the breeding of beef cattle, goats or hogs, the Executive Power can sell them for cash and at a legal price the lands which are needed from 1,000 hectares but not more than 1,500, without the necessity of previous legislative approval.

In this case the Executive Power can allow the importation of cattle without the necessary duties as follows: Five hundred heifers yearly for each undertaking and all the goats and hogs which they bring in. In this case a financial guaranty must be deposited with the National Bank to assure that the cattle brought in will not be given to consumption before the time to be fixed by the Executive Power in each case of importation.

Article 4. After being established twenty years, the industries which are protected by means of the present law shall pay the duties and taxes which are exonerated in the previous articles.

Signed in Panama, 29th, December 1916.

President,

ANDRES MOJICA.

Secretary,

F. Arosemena.

INDUSTRIES

Notwithstanding that it offers great advantages for the development of a number of industries, not only for local necessity but also for export to other Central American countries and the West coast of South America where there are magnificent steamship services, Panama is very far from being an industrial nation and has not been so during the last few years in which the commencement of industrial activity has been taking place, of which we shall briefly speak.

SUGAR

The Santa Rosa mill, belonging to Messrs Delvalle Henriquez and Company, situated near Aguadulce, in the Province of Cocle, although relatively small compared with those of Cuba and the United States, represents a great industrial effort which is one of those of greatest future for the country.

This mill cost half a million dollars; its machinery is modern and produces sugar of very fine quality. It also has a magnificent plant for the distillation of liquor. The sugar product in 1916 was 21,000 sacks and it is calculated that this year it will reach to 35,000.

In the Province of Herrera, in the Pese district, there is a small mill, called San Isidro, whose annual production is 7,000 sacks of sugar. This is the property of Messrs. Arjona and Varela and has large amount of land for sugar cane planting. At present it takes its owns cane and that of other persons which it buys at good rates.

In the Province of Panama, in the Darien region, there is another mill, erected only a few months ago, which produces very good

sugar and it is calculated that the product this year will be 10,000 sacks.

TOBACCO AND CIGARRETTES

In the city of Panama there is an excellent tobacco and cigarette factory known as the "Canal Tobacco Company, Inc". which makes the King Bee and Needle Point cigarettes. At present this factory turns out five million cigarettes monthly and the owners expect to double this production this year.

BEER

The Panama Brewing and Refrigerating Company is one of the principal and most productive industrial undertakings of the country. The beer which it makes—Balboa and Tropical—are of excellent quality and have an excellent and well deserved reputation in the Panamanian market, almost supersiding the foreign beers.

More than 30,000 barrels of 32 gallons each are produced annually. The Tropical is another Brewery which exists in the city but some time ago was acquired by the abovementioned with the object of avoiding competition. At present the Tropical Brewery is not working as the Balboa Plant has capacity sufficient for the manufacture of both Balboa and Tropical beers.

ICE

The Panama American Corporation which supplies electric light to the capital produces practically all the ice which is consumed in this city.

Worthy of special mention also is the ice plant of Messrs Herbruger and Tarte which was founded in 1908 and whose productive capacity is 25 tons daily.

This same firm has a small ice plant in the city of Chitre.

Ice is also made, in smaller quantities, by Messrs McNish and Co. and in the "Esperanza" of this city.

In Colon there is a magnificent ice plant which not only produces all that is needed in that city but also has a capacity of producing large quantities for the ships which pass through the Canal.

ICE CREAM

The "Esperanza" factory produces a large quantity of ice cream as does also the "La Imperial" plant which is the property of Mr. Luis C. Herbruger. Both of these produce goods of excellent quality.

STEAM LAUNDRY

A steam laundry exists with modern machinery called "La Esperanza" which cost about \$150,000.00 and which can attend to the needs of the entire city.

LIQUORS AND AERATED WATERS

The liquor factories and those of aerated waters are as numerous in Panama as in Colon, so that the greatest part of the liquor consumed in the country is of native production.

PASTRIES

"La Estrella" is an industrial company which is dedicated to the manufacture of these and also of bread for the sale of which it has a good factory. Its products are excellent.

BRICKS AND CEMENT BLOCKS

Near the city is a factory for the manufacture of bricks and another for cement blocks which are employed in the construction of houses, etc.

COMMERCIAL TAXES

LAW 39 OF 1915

(OF FEBRUARY 25)

Regarding Comercial taxes

The National Assembly of Panama,

DECREES:

Article 1. Foreign merchandise or articles of commerce which are imported for sale or consumption in the Republic shall be subject to the payment of a tax which is called "Commercial Tax".

Article 2. Merchandise or articles of commerce which are imported from other countries or which are bought from ships which touch at our ports voluntarily or otherwise, shall be considered as of foreign origin.

Article 3. All merchandise or article of commerce which is imported into the Republic from another country should come supported by the following legalized documents from Panamanian consuls. The Bill of Lading or Manifest made out by the captain of the ship, the purser or by the agency of the company to which the ship belongs; the details of the embarkation of the cargo and a detailed invoice of the merchandise.

When the ship shall be dispatched by American authorities for the ports of Cristobal or Balboa, even when these ships carry merchandise or effects of any class destined for Colon or Panama, the manifests or bill of lading shall always be presented to such officials in Cristobal or Balboa, but a copy of these manifests or bills of lading which shall be sent to the port authorities of Panama shall serve for a notation and advice of the cargo consigned to these ports.

Article 4. Foreign articles which are introduced shall only pay the Commerical tax once on arriving at the port of introduction in conformity with the tariff which this law establishes.

Article 5. In order to arrange the collection of the said tax, merchandise and articles are divided into four classes, thus:

First class. Articles exempt from the payment of the tax.

Second class. Articles graduated with 10% to 20%.

Third class. Articles under a special tariff.

Fourth class. Articles of prohibited importation.

Article 6. To the first class belong:

Mineral coal, live animals of selected stock which are introduced for breeding as must be proved. Ploughs, harrows, hoes and other useful modern machinery for the direct and exclusive use in agriculture.

Sugar cane, coffee, cacao, rice rubber and tobacco machinery.

Machinery destined for the preservation of fruits prepared in the Republic for exportation, for the preserving of meat and hams and generally all kinds of industrial refrigerators.

Machinery for sawmills, brickyards and potteries; for the excavation and extraction of mineral oils; for the excavation of artesian wells or tabular ones and for opening or conserving navigation or irrigation channels.

Machinery and prime materials for the manufacture of woven goods, soap, candles, matches, and electric light.

Shoe machinery and also that employed in the extraction of dyes and inks. Locomotives, machines rails and other rolling stock and belongings for the construction and maintenance of railroads; also stone crushers and rollers for the construction and upkeep of roads.

Ships, entire or in sections, to navigate the waters of the Republic under the national flag.

Guano and all natural and artificial manures employed in agriculture; asphalt or bitumen; sulphate, bisulphate and bisulphate of carbon.

Special insecticides and apparatus for ant extinction.

Seeds, orchids and all kinds of live plants of any use.

Hard wheat which is used to manufacture vermicelli.

Ice and vaccine (pus)

Iron, steel or other metal machinery for lightning conductors.

Gasometers or electrical measuring machinery, lamosts for public use and other apparatus for public lighting; monuments, statues, masoleums and stone fountains, marble bronze or other metals if they are to be used for the beautifying of parks, plazas, streets, cemeteries and public roads.

The objects which the municipal councils introduce for the beautifying use or public benefit.

Objects for teaching purposes which the directors of private schools require with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, as long as these establishments work in accord with the programs and legal prescriptions.

Articles destined to the charity establishments and public benefits when the orders have been previously approved by the Secretary of Fomento at the request of the presidents of the directors of these bodies, who shall state under oath that the articles which are imported will not be applied to any other use than that indicated.

Articles which the National Government shall introduce and those for the exclusive personal use of the President of the Republic and diplomatic agents accredited in this republic.

Tools and supplies for printshop, bookbinding, paper ruling, lithography photo engraving, zinc plate engraving and ink and paper for newspapers and printed books.

Drains and other materials destined for aqueducts and sewage works of public use.

Books, newspapers and printed matters which come by means of the post office.

Samples, advertisements, almanacs and other printed matter without commercial value.

Scientific instruments when they are for the sole use of those who import them and are not in any case for speculation. Machinery, wheat and prime materials for the manufacture of flour.

Articles, which the American government shall introduce in accordance with the treaty of November 18th, 1903.

Articles exempt from payment of duty in virtue of contracts celebrated with the government; but the orders for these articles should first be submitted to the Secretary of Hacienda for consideration who shall be persuaded that these correspond to the necessities of the firm asking them and shall cause them to be examined on arrival in order to see that they are not others than those arranged for.

Passengers baggage: By baggage is understood:

a) The objects which a traveller may bring with him for this personal use in the ship in which he arrives, linen, shoes, jewellery, bed, arms and instruments and tools of his profession with a total weight up to 150 kilos.

b) Objects already used which immigrants may bring besides baggage such as the furnishings of a house and similar objects are free of duty, except articles of commerce.

In order to enjoy this exemption the immigrant must present a certificate from a consul in which it is stated that he has been living in a foreign country and has come to establish himself in this. A consular invoice should be attached to this detailing the effects in the previous paragraph.

The baggage of lyric, dramatic, equestrian or other travelling companies,

Scientific collections of Natural History, coin collections and antiquities and objects of art generally destined for public exhibitions and foreign merchandise destined to industrial exhibitions which will be held in this country.

These franks will not be conceded unless the party interested deposits the value of the duties which the mentioned articles may cause or gives bond for the same in due form.

The amount of said duties shall enter the Public Treasury definitely if within the stipulated time, which may be prorogued reasonably, said objects are not re-embarked integrally and it can be proved that they have disappeared through use of death, according to their nature.

Article 7. All merchandise and articles of commerce not specified in the first or third classes belong to the second class and are

divided into two groups; Group A, which pays 10 per cent *ad valorem* and Group B, which pays 20 per cent *ad valorem* also.

Rice, flour, beans, alfalfa, brans, pottages, potetoes, onions and all kinds of vegetables, olive oil, condensed milk not skimmed; petroleum of 150 degrees, gasoline, cement, barbed wire for fencing, hachets, machetes, and other tools for laborers, books and printed matter which do not come by postal routes, jute and hemp eloth for sacks and bags.

Articles or effects of any class which enter into the manufacture of other such prime meterials are exonerated will also pay 10 per cent *ad valorem* if they are not included in a special tariff.

All other articles belong to Group B.

Article 8. The increase of 20% which is mentioned in the preceding paragraph will not be put into effect without taking into consideration article 11 of the Constitution and after having arrived at an arrangement with United States Government in accordance with the Taft Agreement.

Article 9. The following belong to the third class:

Common liquors, alcohol, distilled liquors, bay-rum, wines, beers, fermented liquids, soda water, lemonades and gaseous drinks, sirops, bitters, elixirs and appetisers, essences for making liquors, articles graded for protection to the national industries and the baggage of passengers when their wieght exceeds that established in this tariff.

For thse articles the following duties shall be paid:

For each liter of liquor and its parts up to 21 degrees by the Cartier aerometer, such as Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whisky, Anisado (refined or not) Rosoli, Naranjito and others..... B. 1.50

For each liter of aguardiente or liquor from 21 degrees to 42 prepared in the form of Chartreuse, Creme de Cacao, Peppermint Father Kerman, Kummel, Absinthe, etc..... B. 2.00

For each liter of aguardiente or liquor not prepared or more..... B. 2.00

For each liter of condensed liquor or essence for the manufacture of liquors..... 5.00

For each liter of bitters or aggetisers such as Angostura bitters, Fernet, Branca, Coca, etc..... 1.00

For each liter of table wine, white or red.....	0.10
For each liter of ordinary such as Vermouth, Port, Malaga, Moscatel, Jerez, (with or without quinine) Pajarete, Madeira, Angelica de Consagrar or other similar ones.	0.20
For each liter of Champagne.....	1.50
For each liter of cider or sparkling wine.....	0.50
For each liter of beer.....	0.15
For aerated waters, elixirs, patent medicinal wines when they come in packages and with the usual receipts of drug stores, 25% ad valorem	
For each liter of Ginger Ale, Kola Champagne and simi- lar drinks.....	0.20
For each liter of Cocktail, T Cocktail, Pope Rum, Gallo, Ron Crema, Ponche Crema, etc.....	0.40
For each liter of wines or cordials of Kola or fruits such as cherries, etc.....	0.40
For each liter of essences for the manufacutre fo perfumes	2.00
For each head of vacine cattle which shall be introduced, live or dead for consumption, for those which are im- ported for fattening and those which are not intend- ing for the betterment of the breed.....	20.00
For an ox, when introduced cut, four parts are understood if the introduction is made in less than fourths, 400 pounds is to be taken as the base of the calculation for the collection of the duty.	
For every kilogram of ordinary soap, white yellow or mottled	0.07
For scented, soaps, fine, 35% ad valorem.....	
For each kilogram of stearine candles.....	0.07
For each kilogram of coffee in grain, raw, roasted or miled	0.10
For every ten kilograms of common salt.....	0.25
For every ten kilograms of refined sugar, all domestic sugars being included in this class.....	0.25
For every kilogram of honey, cane sweet, sweet paste with paste with the name of raw sugar or any other name under which may be introduced including white sugar when introduced for the manufacture or distillation of aguardiente or alcohol, it will pay.....	0.06

For every kilogram of tobacco in cigar cut or rolled.....	2.00
For each kilogram of tabocco in leaf or pressed in tablets for smoking or chewing.....	0.75
For every kilogram of cigarettes.....	1.50
For every kilogram of wax matches.....	0.50
For every kilogram of wooden matches.....	0.15

The collection of the duty on tobacco and matches shall be made on the wieght resulting from the deduction of the wooden boxes or metal cases which cover the merchandise outside.

For every liter of Bay Rum.....	0.20
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Article 10. The following belong to the fourth class.

Opium, with the exception of that used in medicene, which orders must be made with the permission of the Secretary of Hacienda. Any quantity which is introduced without the permission of that official will be seized by the Government.

Arms and elements of war.

False or base money and instruments or apparatus which may be brought in for coining money without express legal authority.

Sparkling wines with the name of Champagne.

Article 11. The duty of 10 per cent and that of 20 per cent to which merchandise of the second class is subject will be collect-ed on the values expressed in the consular invoices, vised by of-ficial valuers or on the value which these fix when they consider that the invoice price is not in accordance with the merchandise in the time and port of embarkation.

All declarations will be made therefore based on the consular invoice vised by the official valuer or on a valuation made by him.

Article 12. The introducer of the articles who has paid the tax which this law provided has the right to demand the return of a proportional part if he can prove satisfactorily to the Secret-ary of Hacienda and Tresaury with a certificate from the chief of the Customs and other documents which may be necessary, that for some reason these articles have decreased in quantity, by robbery, by breaking, decomposition or if for any other motive they are not complete.

Article 13. When merchandise, liquors or articles of any class are re-exported within six months of their introduction into the Republic and by the sale of these articles to ships which pass the canal at any time the merchant shall be returned 95 % of the duty which he paid at the time of the importation.

Article 14. Import duties will not be returned when the re-exportation is made six months after the importation or when the value of the articles re-exported is less than fifty balboas.

Article 15. In order to re-export the interested party should ask the Treasurer General of Republic or the Administrator of Hacienda for the permission with the proval of the Secretary of Hacienda or the Governor as the case may be.

Article. 16 When the permission is given, if there has been nothing inconvenient, advise must be given to the Inspector of the Port and the embarkation of the merchandise must be made in his presence or that of one of his subalterns or of an employee of the office of Hacienda which gave the permission.

Article 17. The Treasurer General or the administrators of Hacienda, as it may be, will extend a guide with the details of the merchandise or articles which are to be re exported showing their procedence, date of importation, in what ship, and name of the captain, and express the port of destination the consignee, the number of packages, contents, value, marks, name of shipper and of the person responsible for the exportation, name of the ship and captain.

This document should be signed by the consignee at the port of destination and the Consul or Consular Agent of the Republic of Panama shall authenticate the signature.

The Treasurer General in Panama and the Administrators of Hacienda in Colon and Bocas del Toro, as the case may be, shall indicate the exporter the time in which such documents should be returned taking into account the distance of the place to which the embarkation is being made.

Article 18. The Consuls and Consular Agents of the Republic shall collect for the National Treasury one dollar for the authentication of each signature.

Article 19. To obtain the return of the 95% of the duties treat-

ed of in Article 13, an account must be presented against the National Treasury for the sum of said duties. The account must be vouched for with the previous receipts for import duties and with the custom house receipt spoken of in Article 17. This account will be passed upon by the inspector of the port and in Panama the payment will be ordered by the Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury or the Governors of Colon or Bocas del Toro.

Article 20. In case it shall become a well known public fact that the vessel in which the reembarkation is made has sunk and that the merchandise has been lost, the 95% will be returned. The loss or sinking shall be proven with the testimony of three competent witnesses.

Article 21. If the merchandise for which permission to re-export has been asked are once more returned to the Republic, new import duties must be paid, except in case of force of circumstances. If it is discovered that malicious intent in asking permission to re-export merchandise, covering the proposition to fraudently obtain the return of the duties, the merchandise will be confiscated and a fine of double the value of them will be levied on the person seeking permission for their re-exportation.

Article 22. Merchandise which arrives on the Isthmus under direct consignment for abroad is not subject to the payment of commercial tax. Outside of these only the following will be considered in transit for the exemption of the payment of duty, those articles which arrive to persons or merchants established in ports of the Republic to be sent to other countries immediately after having arrived when they have come under these conditions.

Article 23. In the cases provided for in the preceding article the consignee of the effects will give immediate advice of the arrival of the goods and at the same solicit the permission for their embarkation accompanying this with the consular documents which show that the goods have come in transit. When the permission is given, the value of the duties shall be deposited in the Treasury of the Republic by way of bond and this will be returned on the presentation of the customs house receipt that the goods have arrived at their destination.

Article 24. The documents to effect the embarkation of mer-

chandise in transit shall be made in accordance with the form prescribed in article 17 of this law.

Article 25. The importations of straw hats which are made in the port of Panama which for good cause do not come accompanied with consular documents are simply subject to the payment of the consular rights besides the commercial tax and no declaration will be accepted which tends to consider that this merchandise is in transit.

Article 26. The persons who introduce or attempt to clandestinely introduce merchandise provided for under this law, or who present invoices or sworn statements in which the value of the goods has been changed or in which one article has been substituted for another, or in any way attempt to evade the payment of the duties which they should pay, or attempt to introduced or trade with any goods of prohibited importation, shall be subjected to the following penalties.

Double duties, a fine of five hundred balboas and the seizure of the merchandise.

Article 27. The penalties provided for in the foregoing article shall be imposed administratively by the employees of the collection of the commercial tax when the fraud or attempt to fraud is proved without any appeal except to the Secreary of Hacienda and Treasury. Revised by the Suprior the papers created by the imposition of the penalty and hearing the complaint of the person punished he shall approve, reform or disallow the penalty.

Article 28. The penalty of double duties and proportional fine shall be placed in all case of fraud or attempt to defraud. Besides and also the loss of the merchandise and the boat or other vehicle in which it is brought when clandestinely introduced from a different port in accordance with the bill of lading or for points or time distinct from those shown or without the necessary documents. In the cases of extraction embarkation or condution of foreign merchandise or in cases of recurrence or subordnation, the same penalty shall be applied.

Article 31. All dispositions which conflict with the present law are revoked.

Given in Panama, the twentysecond day of February, 1915.

The President.

CIRO L. URRIOLO.

The Secretary,

J. M. Fernandez.

—

Republic of Panama—Executive National Power—Panama, February 24th, 1915.

BELIASRIO PORRAS.

Secretary of Hacienda and Treasury.

ARISTIDES ARJONA.

NOTE: Articles 29 and 30 of the above law have been suppressed because they have been modified. The Consular fees are paid now at the Treasury General in Panama City and at the Administrations of the Treasury of the ports of Colon and Bocas del Toro, at the rate of 9 per thousand.

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THE PRINCIPAL MUNICIPAL TARIFFS OF THE CAPITAL

RESOLUTION No. 27 OF 1916

(OF 30th DECEMBER)

Regarding taxes and contributions in the District of Panama

The Municipal Council of Panamá,

AGREES:

TRAVELLING AGENTS

Article 1. Agents of commercial houses and of foreign factories who do commission business in the District, whether with samples or without them shall pay the sum of twenty five balboas (B. 25) for every time they come from abroad unless their stay shall be more than thirty days. After this time they shall pay an equal sum for the period to run. The agents who come to place stock on foreign lands shall pay the same contribution and are subject to the same rules as the other commission agents.

Advertisements or announcements.

Article 2. Those who fix advertisements or announcements in the kiosks of the city shall pay to the Municipality when it enters into possession of them, the following tariff:

For advertisements which occupy one eighth of each kiosk.....	B.	3.00
For advertisements which occupy half of one eighth of each kiosk.....		2.00
For advertisements which occupy one quarter of each kiosk.....		1.50

For death notices or any others which occupy less than
 a quarter of one eighth of each kiosk..... 1.00

The payment of this tax includes the fixing of the advertisements on all the kiosks of the city, and advertisements shall remain posted for seventy two hours.

The advertisements, resolutions, which are of an official character shall not pay any tax and shall remain fixed for the time fixed by the authority which orders the advertisement.

For permanent advertisements a fixed tariff shall be established which shall be arranged by the president of the Council, the Mayor and the Municipal treasurer.

The Municipal treasurer shall let out by bid the running of the kiosks which at present exist in the city for the commercial uses to which they are at present put.

In the municipal offices a list of charges shall be made to serve as a base for this renting out.

The renting shall be paid yearly, subject to prorogation at the option of the Council.

For advertising cards in the street cars fifty cents will be charged (B. 0.50.)

For posters which represent cinematograph scenes, placed for not longer than three days, ten cents each will be charged B.0.10

For cards which later may be placed in the carriages of the city, two dollars each (B. 2.00.)

A similar sum will be collected for any card placed on the outside of the street cars.

It is understood that the foregoing tariffs are for advertisements in Spanish and those which are in Spanish and any other language, but those which are in some other language only shall pay a double rate.

From the date of the effect of this resolution, the placing of movable hoardings for posters is prohibited in public places or in common use in the perimeter of the city and the construction and exploitation by private persons of kiosks and hoardings for advertisements or announcements, except in case of an agreement with the Municipality.

LEASING OF BEACHES AND LANDS

Article 3. The leasing of lands or municipal beaches shall be charged for in conformity with the rules established in the Resolution 36 of 1907 and in other cases the prices indicated in the respective contracts made with legal formalities.

SAND, ROCK AND GRAVEL

Article 5. For every cartload of sand or gravel which is extracted from the beaches of the district, ten cents shall be paid. (B. 0.10.)

For every cart load of rock extracted from the beaches of the district (B. 0.20.)

Stone, rock or gravel which is sold in the city brought from the Canal Zone shall pay the same as though extracted from the District beaches.

BUILDINGS AND REBUILDINGS

Article 6. The buildings or rebuildings which are done in the city and its suburbs are subject to the payment of five cents for every square meter of land on which they are constructed (B. 0.05).

Every fraction of a meter shall be considered as a meter for the purposes of this tax.

The constructions in the Correctional districts shall pay one balboa (B. 1.00) and two balboas (B. 2.00) according to whether the house is one story or more.

PAWN SHOPS

Article 7. The houses which are dedicated to the pawning of objects of any class, and also those which buy jewellery or other objects with an agreement of re-sale, or any other formula, shall pay fifty balboas (B. 50.00) or one hundred balboas (B. 100.00) according to importance.

COMMISSION AGENTS

Article 8. Commission agents or agents of foreign houses or factories who have permanent residence in the district shall pay

from ten balboas (B. 10.00) to one hundred balboas (B. 100.00) according to importance of their business monthly.

CIGAR AND CIGARRETTE FACTORIES

Article 9. The cigar and cigarette factories with steam or electric power shall pay from ten balboas (B. 10.00) to fifty balboas (B. 50.00) monthly according to class judging by the importance of their business.

TOBACCO FACTORIES

Article 10. Tobacco factories run by steam or electricity, which are employed in making cut tobacco, Virginia tobacco or similar shall pay from one hundred to five hundred balboas monthly.

FOOD PASTE FACTORIES

Article 11. Food paste factories shall pay five balboas monthly each (B. 5.00).

FOREIGN FRUIT STANDS

Article 12. Foreign fruit stands shall pay from one balboa to five balboas each, monthly.

PUBLIC SPECTACLES

Article 13. Public spectacles which take place in the district, if entrance is charged shall pay a tax as follows:

For each cinematograph function, two and a half balboas B.2.50.

For each cinematograph function in which the reading matter is not in Spanish, five balboas, (B. 5.00).

For each cinematograph function with dance, song or other diversion B. 5.00.

For each representation whether lyric, dramatic or comedy from five to ten balboas.

For each boxing match from ten to one hundred balboas.

For each bull fight in which entrance has to be paid, from twenty to thirty balboas.

Relative to the boxing matches, the promoters must comply

with the rules of Resolution 25 of 1913, except that the deposit of B. 5.00 mentioned in article 8.

Any other spectacle not specified in this resolution shall pay a tax to be fixed by the Mayor of the district, the treasurer and the keeper of the Municipal taxes.

BILLIARD PARLORS

Article 14. Public billiard parlors shall pay monthly tax of five balboas, (B. 5.00), to ten balboas, (B. 10.00) each.

PEDDLERS

Article 15. The hawkers or peddlers in dry goods shall pay two and a half balboas monthly.

Those who sell foreign jewellery of silver or gold shall pay five balboas monthly.

Those who deal in ornaments which are not of these metals, even though they contain pearls or precious stones shall pay one balboa monthly.

Excluded from this are fruit sellers, sellers of hens, eggs, coal and other native or manufactured products of the country such as sweets and bread in general.

SADLE ANIMALS

Article 16. The owners of saddle animals, whether for private use or for rent shall pay a monthly tax of one balboa.

MUSICALS INSTRUMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS

Article 17. Music boxes, organs and travelling photographic apparatus shall pay one balboa monthly.

Article 18. Music boxes with views shall pay seven and a half balboas monthly.

LODGING HOUSES

Article 19. Lodging houses shall pay a monthly tax of one balboa to five balboas.

CLEANING AND PRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

Article 20. Cleaning and pressing establishments run by steam or electricity shall pay monthly the sum of ten to thirty balboas.

Article 21. Those operated by hand are divided into two classes:

The first class which shall pay five balboas monthly.

The second class which shall pay two and a half balboas monthly

Exempt from payment are those establishments which have not special places and the laundries which carry out their work in the courtyards, gardens and streams of the district.

SWEET MEAT AND PASTRY COOKS

Each pastry shop established or which shall be established in the city shall pay a monthly tax of one balboa to five balboas.

MINERAL WATERS

Article 25. The mineral water factories or any other non alcoholic producing establishment shall pay from two and a half balboas to five balboas monthly.

MATCHES

Article 26. Match factories shall pay a monthly tax of from five to twenty five balboas.

BREWERIES

Article 27. Breweries of any class, if not declared free of taxes by the National Government shall pay a monthly tax of ten to fifty balboas according to capacity and consumption.

EXPLOSIVES AND SIMILAR MATERIALS

Article 28. Factories of any kind of explosives or similar materials shall pay a tax of five to twenty five balboas monthly, according to the productional capacity of the establishment.

CANDLE FACTORIES

Article 29. Candle factories, whether of stearine or other substance, shall pay a monthly tax of five to twenty five balboas.

ICE PLANTS

Article 30. The artificial ice factories shall be taxed with a monthly contribution of from five to fifty balboas.

SOAP FACTORIES

Article 31. Soap factories shall pay a monthly contributions of seven and half balboas.

BRICKS AND TILES

Article 32. Brick and tile factories shall pay five balboas monthly.

ICES AND SOLF DRINKS

Article 34. Ice cream parlors and establishments where soft drinks are sold shall pay from one to five balboas monthly.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Article 35. Hotels and restaurants shall pay: the first from seven a half balboas, to fifteen balboas, and the second from one balboa to seven and a half balboas, monthly.

TRUCK GARDENS

Truck gardens shall pay, according to importance from one to five balboas each montly.

FOODSTUFFS

Foodstuffs imported from abroad for local consumption and which do not come legally consigned to the orders of merchants of this market shall pay as follows: Potatoes, onions, peas and beans of any kind shall pay 25 cents for each case or sack unless its weight exceeds or reaches two hundred pounds and for each case or bundle of less than that weight, one balboa.

Figs, twenty five cents per sack; raisins, twelve and a half cents per sack, for each case; cabbage and cauliflower, one cent each; anise in berry for every sack which does not exceed two hundred pounds, one balboa; apples and grapes 25 cents each; water melon,

five cents each; oranges over fifty in number, ten cents for every hundred; pineapples from half a dozen upwards, ten cents a dozen; birds of any kind, fifteen cents a dozen. Other unspecified articles shall pay according to the concept of the Municipal treasury.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE

Article 38. For every beef steer which is brought into the corral at the slaughterhouse and is killed in that place a tax of one balboa shall be paid.

LICENSES

Licenses shall be issued to the conductors of wheeled vehicles, conductor or steers of small boats, inclusive of "panga" boatmen and messengers.

The value of each license shall be half a balboa for vehicle conductors and for messengers one balboa counting from January 1st, to June 30 and from July 1st, to December of each year.

FINES

Article 40. The fines of the correctional or urban police shall enter the municipal treasury. They shall be imposed by the legally authorized officials.

PLAYING CARDS

The tax on cards shall be ten cents of a balboa for each pack, whether Spanish or English, of ordinary quality and twenty cents for every pack either English or Spanish, of fine quality.

Each pack shall carry a seal with this inscription D. M. P., and shall be placed in the Mayor's office where it shall be taken for registry when the interested party can prove that he has paid the duty.

BAKERIES

Article 42. The bakeries established or which shall be established in this district shall pay a monthly tax of five to twelve balboas according to class.

TRAVELLING REFRESHMENT STANDS

Article 44. Travelling refreshment stands shall pay a monthly tax of two dollars. Other articles sold in itinerant manner shall pay the same tax.

RAFFLES

Article 45. Raffles, if their value is not more than two hundred and fifty balboas shall pay ten per cent of the value of the objects raffled.

PERSONAL SUBSIDIARY SERVICE

Article 47. Personal subsidiary service of the district shall be collected according to the ruling of Law 1 of 1915.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Article 48. The weights and measures, scales and balances of the establishments which sell by wholesale or retail shall be verified and sealed by the Municipal weighman by means of a previous payment of two balboas.

Those which use weights of more than one hundred pounds shall pay one a balboa and those which use from one to twenty-five pounds, shall pay half a balboa.

Measuring sets for liquors and milk shall be verified and sealed by the same employee by means of a payment of a tax of fifty cents.

DYE WORKS

Article 49. Dye works on general all establishments which clean clothes shall pay from one to five balboas monthly.

AUTOMOBILES

Article 50. Automobiles shall pay the following monthly contributions: Those for private use shall pay six months in advance, two balboas monthly. Those five passenger cars which are for rent shall pay four balboas monthly, six months in advance. Seven passenger cars for hire shall pay five balboas monthly in

advance, and those which carry more than ten persons shall pay in advance the sum of ten dollars, six months in advance.

Automobiles used for cargo shall pay in according to their capacity as follows: One ton or less, four balboas amonth; from one to two tons, six balboas monthly; from two tons to three, eight balboas monthly.

When the cargo automobiles are for private use they shall pay in accordance with their capacity as follows: Those of one ton or less, two balboas monthly; those of more than one ton up to two, three balboas monthly; from two to three tons, four balboas monthly.

Automobiles belonging to private persons in the Canal Zone shall pay in advance one balboa yearly.

Automobiles for rent, belonging to persons in the Canal Zone shall pay annually in advance the sum of twelve and a half balboas.

Cargo automobiles from the Canal Zone shall pay yearly in advance, fifteen balboas.

Only the automobiles for private use whose owners are employees of the American Government, although they are working in Panama, shall pay the tariff above stated for Canal Zone automobiles.

All the owners of garages established in the district are under obligation to send to the Municipal Treasury, between the first and fifth of each month, a detailed list of the automobiles which their respective garages contain, giving the make of car, number or numbers of badges carried, factory number of the car and the name of its proprietor. Infraction of this order will be punished with a fine of ten balboas for the first offense and twenty balboas for succeeding ones.

In the case of discussion or claim regarding the capacity of any vehicle to which this article refers, it shall be submitted to a commission composed of the Municipal treasurer, the engineer in chief of the Municipal public works and the inspector of wheeled vehicles. The decisions of this body shall be definite.

MOTOR CYCLES

Article 51. The motor cycles shall pay annually in advance, six balboas.

Motor cycles belonging to the Canal Zone shall pay annually in advance, one balboa.

The motor cycles belonging to employees of the American government, even if in Panamá, shall pay the same tariff as those owners on the Canal Zone.

OMNIBI, COACHES, BUGYS, CARTS AND TRUCKS

Article 52. Private coaches shall pay one balboa and a half monthly.

Coaches for hire shall pay three balboas monthly.

Omnibis for hire shall pay four balboas monthly.

Buggys and carts for commercial purposes shall pay one balboa monthly

Buggys and carts for private use shall pay fifty cents of a balboa monthly.

Two wheeled carts for hire shall pay two balboas monthly.

Large four wheeled carts for hire shall pay four balboas monthly.

Small four wheeled carts for hire shall pay two balboas monthly.

Private carts with two wheels shall pay one balboa monthly.

Large private carts with four wheels shall pay two balboas monthly.

Small private carts with four wheels shall pay one balboa monthly.

HAND CARTS

Article 53. Hand carts shall pay one balboa monthly.

BICYCLES

Bicycles shall pay monthly a tax of fifty cents each.

Establishments which have the renting of bicycles as a business shall pay the same monthly tax with a discount of 25% if the number of vehicles is more than fifteen.

FUNERAL CARS

Article 55. Funeral cars of the first class shall pay five balboas monthly.

Funeral cars of the second class shall pay four balboas monthly.

Funeral cars of the third class shall pay two balboas monthly. Children funeral cars shall pay two balboas monthly.

Article 56. All drivers of wheeled vehicles of any class must carry a numbered badge which they will buy in the Municipal Treasury for one balboa.

All vehicles must carry a number plate in a visible spot with a number.

This is to be bought in the Municipal treasury for one balboa.

Both coaches and automobiles which use the streets after ten o'clock at night must pay: ten cents, the first, and twenty five cents, the second.

Article 57. Vehicles in the service of the Republic, the Province or the Municipality are exempt as are those belonging to foreign or native undertakings which have also received a special contract.

AUCTIONS

Article 58. Auctions shall pay as tax, one per cent of the total value of the effects and the persons who fill this office shall send the sum to the Municipal treasury, the following day after the sale, in accordance with the sales book which they are obliged to present each time to the Treasury.

The omission of any of the articles sold in the book, will cause a fine of twelve and half balboas, and also the payment of the tax on the article omitted.

PIGSTYES AND GOAT PENS

The tax on hog raising in this city is as follows: for the import of each head of hogs boar or sow, ten cents of a balboa. For the ringing of the same one and one quarter cents. For killing, cleaning and conduct of goats to the public market, twenty five cents. For killing, cleaning and conduction of hogs to the public market, one balboa. For the killing, cleaning and conduction of sheep to the public market, fifty cents.

FIRE ARMS

Article. 60 Permission to carry fire arms is subject to the following tariff: for hunting weapons of any class, five balboas per year.

This contribution is paid for one year in advance and employees of command and jurisdiction are exempt.

The Mayor's office of the district shall keep a special register giving the name of the owner of the arm, class of weapon and other details which the Mayor may think convenient, so that light may be shed if any criminal attempt is made. The Mayor shall fine those who are found carrying arms without permission, without prejudice to their payment of the above tax.

STRAY ANIMALS

Article 61. For the catching of horses, mules or cattle which are stray in this district and which shall be conducted to the pound, fifty cents per head shall be collected.

For the catching of hogs, goats, sheep and dogs, twenty five cents a head shall be paid.

The food of the animal according to its class will also be collected in accordance with a tariff of the Municipal Treasurer.

Article 63. All monthly payments must be paid in the office of the district treasurer in the first ten days of each month. After this date a surcharge of twenty five per cent on the value of the contribution will be levied and the Treasurer may take action within the law.

For wheeled vehicles the date of payment will be up to the tenth of each month, after this date they will be subject to 50% surcharge as fixed in the resolution 29 of 1909. In the word monthly, it is understood the present month.

Article 64. This resolution commences to be in force with its sanction and cancels all dispositions contrary to it. Given in Panama, December 29 th. 1916.

President.

E. T. LEFEVRE.

Secretary,

L. P. Antepara.

Municipal Mayor's office—Panama, December 30th, 1916.

Approved: Publish and comply with it.

The Mayor

EDUARDO F. DE LA GUARDIA.

Secretary.

Pedro J. de Ycaza M.

TARIFFS OF MAIL

FOREING SERVICE

Letters, 5 cents for the first 20 grammes and three cents for every 20 grammes additional, or fraction thereof.

Postcards, two cents.

Printed Matter, one cent for every 50 grammes or part thereof.

Business papers, one cent for every 50 grammes or part thereof; but never less than 5 cents for fifty grammes.

Samples of no value, one cent for every 50 grammes or part, but not less than 2 cents per packet and no more than 350 grammes.

INTERIOR SERVICE, CANAL ZONE AND UNITED STATES

Letters, two cents for every 20 grammes or part thereof.

Postcards, one cent a piece.

Printed matter, papers or commercial samples, half a cent for every 50 grammes or part thereof, but the least collected is two and a half cents for business papers and one cent for samples without value.

REGISTERED MAIL

For the interior and for the Canal Zone, 10 cents for the first 460 grammes and two and a half cents for every 460 grammes or fraction thereof.

For the United States, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Venezuela, 12 cents for every 460 grammes or part thereof.

Argentine, 28 cents per kilo or part thereof.

Spain, from one to five kilos, 60 cents.

France, from one to five kilos, 55 cents.

Italy, from one to five kilos, 60 cents.

Germany up to one kilo, 55 cents, more than one kilo up to five kilos, 50 cents.

England, up to one kilo 55 cents, more than one kilo up to three kilos, 75 cents.

Denmark, up to one kilo, 55 cents; more than one and up to five kilos, 65 cents.

PROPERTY TAX

In the city of Panama the houses pay an annual tax of three per cent on the rent produced; in the city of Colon two and a half per cent and in the rest of the Republic three and a half per cent.

For buildings lots, in the cities of Panama, Colon and Bocas del Toro, the taxes are divided into four categories as follows: First class, 4 cents per square meter; second class 2 cents; third class one cent, and fourth class half a cent.

For uncultivated land, with property title, 5 cents per hectare, for wild land without title, 10 cents per hectare, and for cultivated land of any kind 15 cents. Land sown in cocoa, sugar cane, coffee, vanilla, cacao, and rubber pay no taxes.

For cattle horses and mules seven and a half cents is the yearly tax. Cattle which are used for working purposes pay no taxes, and neither do hogs, goats and sheeps.

NATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY

FREIGHT TARIFF

General merchandise and furniture not included in above tariff at usual prices.

Note: Prices for Chitre alone.

	QUANTITI	BALBOAS
Rice and Maiz.....	100 pounds	0.15
Foodstuff.....	" "	0.15
Coconuts with shells.....	1 thousand	5.00
" without shells.....	1 thousand	4.00
Wood.....	500 feet	3.75
Bricks, heaped.....	10,000	5.00
" " double.....	10,000	7.50

PASSAGE TARIFF

	1st. Class	2nd. Class
Panama to New Gorgona.....	B. 2.00	B. 1.50
" " San Carlos.....	B. 2.50	B. 1.50
" " Port Obaldia.....	3.00	2.00
" " Port Posada.....	4.00	2.50
" " Aguadulce.....	4.00	2.50
" " Chitre.....	4.50	3.00
" " Mensabé.....	5.00	3.00
" " Puerto Mutis.....	10.00	7.50
" " Sona.....	11.00	5.00
" " Bucaro.....	10.00	7.50
" " Remedios.....	17.50	6.00
" " Pedregal.....	17.50	6.00
Pedregal Suite B. 22.50 one way and return...		30.00
Capira, Chame and Chorrera, adults.....		2.00

Children over 6 years.....	B.	2.00
Children from 3 to 6 years.....		1.00
Others (one to each family) free.....		
Chorrera, Adult, and children over 6 years.....		1.00
Children from 3 to 6 years.....		.50
Younger (one to each family) free.....		
Taboga, adults.....		0.60
Children over 6 years.....		0.60
Children from 3 to 6 years.....		0.25
Others (one to each family) free.....		

FREIGHT RATES OF HALPHEN AND COMPANY

First Class Passage to Pedregal.....	B.	12.50
Second Class Passage to Pedregal.....		5.00
Freight to Pedregal per ton.....		4.00
" to Remedios per ton.....		8.00

NATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY

CLASS OF GOODS	MUTIS Y PTO.					
	DARIEN	BUCARO	REMEDIOS	PEDREGAL	SONA POSADA, AGUA-DULCE Y CHITRE	
Steers, each.....	B. 5.00	B. 4.00	B. 4.00	B.5.00	B.3.00	B. 2.00
Cows.....	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	2.50
Horses, mules, etc.,.....	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.50	2.50
Goats, each.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deer ".....	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75
Goats, ".....	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75
Dogs (leashed).....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Monkeys, each.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75
Fine cocks.....	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Ordinary poultry.....	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Chicken.....	0.07½	0.07½	0.07½	0.07½	0.05	0.05
" per 100 pounds.....	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Hides " ".....	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Ordinary hats.....	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Rubber, per 100 pounds.....	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50
Powder, " ".....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.25	1.25
Rice and corn.....	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.20
Foodstuff, etc.....	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.20
Cocoanuts in shell per 1,000.....	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Cocoanuts shelled " ".....	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Bricks in heaps of 1,000.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	7.50
Bricks by double, 1,000.....	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.50	6.50	12.50
Aguardiente barrels full.....	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Aguardiente barrels empty.....	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Barrels, to return empty.....	1.75	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Full demijohns.....	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.20
Empty ".....	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.75	0.10
Gallons empty.....	0.07½	0.07½	0.07½	0.07½	0.05	0.05
Gallons full.....	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.10
Bales of 4' which do not weight 100 lbs., are charged B. 4.00 per ton of 40 c.						
Gold or silver in bars ¾ % of its value.						
Silk, fine hats etc., ¼ % ad valorem.						
Tobacco, 100 pounds.....	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Cattle hides each.....	0.12½	0.12½	0.12½	0.12½	0.12½	0.12½
Mats.....	0.37½	0.37½	0.37½	0.37½	0.37½	0.37½
Kerosene cans of eggs.....	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.15
Eggs in ham cases.....	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07½	0.07½
Cases, tomato size.....	0.12½	0.12½	0.12½	0.10	0.10	0.10

OFFICIAL ^{A^ND} COMMERCIAL
- DIRECTORY -

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC**PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS**

1917

President of the Republic, Dr. Ramón M. Valdés

First Vice-President, Dr. Ciro L. Urriola

Second Vice-President, Don Ramón F. Acevedo

Third Vice-President, Don Pedro A. Díaz.

CABINET MEMBERS:

Secretary of Government and Justice, Dr. Eusebio A. Morales

Assistant Secretary, Don Julio Arjona Q.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Don Narciso Garay

Assistant Secretary, Don Evenor Hazera

Secretary of Finance and Treasury, Don Aurelio Guardia

Assistant Secretary, Don Luis E. Alfaro

Secretary of Public Instruction, Don Guillermo Andreve

Assistant Secretary, Don Cristóbal Rodríguez

Secretary of Public Works, Don Antonio Aguirizola

Assistant Secretary, Dr. Gil R. Ponce.

 Attorney General of the Republic, Dr. F. Rodríguez Camarena.

GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES:

Panama, Don Pedro A. Díaz

Colon, Don Ramón L. Vallarino

Bocas del Toro, Don Fabio Bravo

Chiriquí, Don David Alvarado

Coclé, Don Eladio Guardia

Veraguas, Dr. Milcíades Rodríguez

Herrera, Don Leopoldo Arosemena

Los Santos, Don Justo P. Espino.

 Chief of the National Police, Don Santiago Anguizola.

General Administrator of Public Lands, Dr. J. J. García.

MEMBERS OF THE PANAMA ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES

PANAMA CITY

BANKS	ADDRESSES
Banco Nacional	6th. Street
Panama Banking Company	8th. Street No. 11
International Banking Corporation	Central Ave. No. 19
Commercial National Bank	Cathedral Park and 6th St.

BANKING BUSINESS

The Maduro Company	North Ave, and 8th. St. N ^o 17
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MONEY EXCHANGE

Antonio Guerra	Central Ave. N ^o 8
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IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

Eisenmann & Eleta	«American Bazaar»	Central Avenue N ^o 25
C. W. Muller	«La Mascota»	Central Avenue N ^o 37
Cardoze & Pereira	«The Palais Royal»	Central Avenue and 9th St N ^o 13
Heurtematte & Co., Inc	«French Bazaar»	8th. and Sosa Sts. N ^o 10
The Maduro Company	«La Ville de Paris»	Central Avenue N ^o 21
The Maduro Company		North Ave. and 8th St. N ^o 17
Piza Piza & Co.		Central Ave. and 8th St. N ^o 12
Quelquejeu, Jiménez & Co.	«El Cielo»	North Ave. N ^o 24
Cohen, Acrich & Co.	«Au Bon Marché»	Central Ave. N ^o 54
S. I. Toledano & Sons		Central Avenue
Maduro Fidanque Hnos.		B Ave. and 6th St. N ^o 13
M. D. Cardoze	«La Dalia»	B Avenue and 8th St. N ^o 13

LADIES OUTFITTERS

Heurtematte & Co., Inc.	«French Bazaar»	B Avenue and Sosa St. N ^o 10
The Maduro Company	«La Ville de Paris»	Central Ave. N ^o 21
The Maduro Company		North Ave. and 8th. St. N ^o 17
F. C. Herbruger & Co., Inc.		North Avenue N ^o 19
Piza Piza & Co.		8th St. and Central Ave. N ^o 12
Quelquejeu, Jiménez & Co.		North Ave. N ^o 24
Luria & Co.		B Avenue N ^o 14
Lindo & Louis		Central Ave. and 9th St. N ^o 8
Maduro, Fidanque Hnos.		B Avenue and 6th. St. N ^o 13
S. L. Toledano & Sons		Central Avenue
Cohen, Acrich & Co.		Central Avenue N ^o 54
Toledano & de Lemos	«The Tokio Bazaar»	Cathedral Park N ^o 28

ORIENTAL GOODS

Sing Kee & Co.	13th. East St. N ^o 11
Tay Hing & Co.	13th East St. N ^o 14
Chong Kee	B Avenue and 6th St. N ^o 8
Chong Tai & Co.	Central Avenue and H St. N ^o 1
Yit Sum & Co.	Central Ave. and 21 St. East N ^o 1

IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE

ADDRESSES

Isaac Brandon Bros., Inc.	8th. St. N° 9
American Trade Developing Co.	Central Avenue
C. Quelquejeu	Sosa and 7th. St. N° 9
Eduardo Icaza	A Avenue N° 53
Fidanque Brothers & Sons	6th. Street N° 18
Antonio Gambotti	North Ave. and 11th. St.
Nicanor Villalaz	11 Street N° 123
Pascal Canavaggio	Central Avenue
Toledano & De Lemos	Cathedral Park N° 28
Heurtematte & Co., Inc.	Sosa and 8th. St. N° 1
Thomas McNish & Co.	Central Avenue N° 53
Antonio Guerra	Central Ave. and 8th. St. N° 8
A. Jacobs	B Avenue
Simons & Hart	Central Avenue N° 22
Fidanque & De Castro	6th. Street N° 19
Frank Ulrich	B Street N° 1
Fat & Co.	13th. East St. N° 5
Po Chong & Co	North Ave. and 13 East St. N° 1
Kito Chen	11th. St. and North Ave. N° 11
Yee Chong & Co.	North Avenue
Kwong Mee Long & Co.	13th. East St. N° 10
Tuck Wo Hing Lung Kee & Co.	13th. East St. N° 8
Hop Hing Lung Ltd.	North Avenue

GENERAL HARDWARE, PAINTS, BUILDING MATERIALS AND CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES

Emanuel Lyons	Central Avenue N° 14
M. D. Cardoze (Panama Hardware)	Sosa Street N° 4
Chiari & Kohpcke	Central Avenue N° 93
Duque & Co	Central Ave. and Arango Square N° 14
+ Bertoli Hermanos	North Avenue N° 33

FEED DEALERS

A. Jacobs	B Avenue
José D. Rumler	North Avenue N° 60

STATIONER, BOOK SELLERS, POST CARDS, NOVELTIES, & SOUVENIRS

Benedetti Hermanos	Central Avenue and 3rd St.
I. L. Maduro, Jr.	Central Ave. and 5th. St. N° 24
Vibert & Dixon	Central Avenue No 23
Alberto Lindo	Central Avenue N° 175.
John G. Gill & Co.	Central Avenue and H St. N° 2
+ Y. Preciado & Co.	Central Avenue N° 35

JEWELRY

Moran & Ford	Central Avenue and 8th St. N° 7
Scadron Optical Company	Central Avenue N° 23
H. Wilmson	Ancón Avenue N° 100

DRUGGISTS

Benedetti Hermanos	«La Union»	Central Avenue N° 17
Manuel Espinoza B.	«Farmacia Central»	Avenida Central y Calle 10 N° 4
J. Van der Hans & Co.	«Botica Inglesa»	Avenida Central N° 27
O. Chapman	«Botica Nacional»	Central Avenue N° 20
+ F. Bertoli	«Botica Internacional»	Calle 12 Oeste N° 57

IMPORTERS OF TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

	ADDRESSES:
Isaac Brandon Bros., Inc.	8th. Street N ^o 9
José Padrós	Arango Square N ^o 3
Vibert & Dixon	Central Avenue N ^o 23
American Trade Developing Co.	Central Avenue
Alberto Lindo	Central Avenue N ^o 175
I. L. Maduro, Jr.	Central Avenue N ^o 161

LUMBER DEALERS AND BUILDING MATERIALS

C. Quelquejeu	Central Avenue N ^o 96 A.
Robert Wilcox	North Avenue (P. R. R. Yard)
American Trade Developing Co.	Central Avenue
A. B. de O'larrio	Herrera Square and 9th St N ^o 11
Juan de la Guardia	North Ave. and 15 East St. N ^o 65
Duque & Co.	North Avenue (P. R. R. Yard)

MANUFACTURERS

Delvalle Henríquez & Co.	«Sugar Mill Sta. Rosa»	9th. Street N ^o 14
Thomas McNish & Co.	Aerated waters and ice	I Street N ^o 20
Justo Arosemena	Liquors	Calidonia N ^o 42
P. Canavaggio	Aerated waters and liquors	Central Avenue N ^o 102
The Panama Coca-Cola Bottling Co. Inc.		Central Ave. and 17th East
The Cement Tile Co.	Aerated waters and liquors	St. N ^o 2
	Manufacturers of cement blocks, etc.	B. Street No 4

PANAMA HATS

R. Lince & Co.		Central Avenue N ^o 31
I. L. Maduro Jr.		Central Avenue Nos. 24 y 161
Eisenman y Eleta	«American Bazaar»	Central Avenue N ^o 25
C. W. Muller	«La Mascota»	Central Avenue N ^o 37
The Maduro Company	«La Ville de Paris»	Central Avenue N ^o 21
The Maduro Company		North Ave. and 8th St. N ^o 17

COLD STORAGE

Thomas McNish & Co.	Central Avenue N ^o 53
Simons & Hart	Central Avenue N ^o 22

FURNITURE DEALERS

The Levy Furniture Co., Inc.	Central Avenue N ^o 97
Guillermo Cowes	Central Avenue N ^o 28
R. Pulignani	Central Avenue N ^o 86

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND AGENCIES

United Fruit Company	23rd East Street
Panama Agencies	B Street and A Street N ^o 2

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Compañía Internacional de Seguros	(Fire)	Central Ave. and A Street N ^o 2
Pan-American Life Insurance Co.	(Life)	Cathedral Park N ^o 24

BREWERIES

Panama Brewing and Refrigerating Co.	North Avenue
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES**ADDRESSES:**

S. H. Salmon
M. D. Cardoze
Emanuel Lyons

Central Avenue N^o 18
Sosa Street N^o 4
Central Avenue N^o 14

GARAGES

Panama Automobile & Supply Co.
Compañía Unida de Duque

I Street N^o 4
1st. Street N^o 20

CONTRACTORS

A. B. de Obarrio
Arias & Schaff

Herrera Square and 9th St. N^o 11
B Street N^o 4

CATTLE

Manuel Espinosa B.
Ricardo Arias

Central Ave. and 10th. St. N^o 4
North Avenue N^o 9

COMMISSION AGENTS

I. Halman
Fidanque Bros. & Sons
Isaac Brandon & Bros., Inc.
Panama Agencies
J. P. Arango & Co., Inc.
Stark & Co.

A Avenue N^o 9
6th. Street N^o 18
8th. Street N^o 9
B and A Streets N^o 2
Avenida Norte and 6th. Street.
A Avenue N^o 20

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Central American Printing Company, Inc.

A Avenue and 6th St. N^o 9

ELECTRIC LIGHT & ICE PLANTS

Panama American Corporation
Luis C. Herbruger
Panama Electric Company
Thomas McNish & Co.

South Ave. and 9th. Street N^o 1
Calidonia Street
Central Avenue N^o 34
I Street N^o 20

GENERAL BUSINESS

Compañía Unida de Duque
Carlos Berguido

A Avenue N^o 18
José de Obaldía Street N^o 9

ICE CREAM PARLORS

Luis C. Herbruger

Central Ave. and 12th St. N^o 22

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Navarro & Arosemena
Díaz & Quijano

23rd. Street (Chorrillo) N^o 64
Amador Square N^o 1

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Herrick, Reeder & James

Central Avenue

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES

John J. Gill & Co.

Central Ave. and H St. N^o 2

GAS COMPANIES

The Panama Gas Co.

Central Avenue N^o 76

PLUMBING COMPANIES

ADDRESSES:

+ Central American Plumbing & Supply Co. Central Avenue N^o 58

COLON

Fidanque Henríquez & Co.	Importers of general merchandise and liquors.— Exporters.
Robert Wilcox	Importers of lumber and building materials, hardware, paints and Exporters.
Smidt & Co.	Importers of General merchandise.
James Hyatt	Exporter of mineral products etc.
Max Freundlich	Commission Agent.

BOCAS DEL TORO

Carl Friese & Co.	Importers of general merchandise.
The Guabito Banking & Mercantile Co.	Importers of merchandise and banking business.

IN THE PROVINCES

PROVINCE OF COCLE

AGUADULCE

Delvalle Henríquez & Co.	Sugar manufacturers. Sugar Mill "Santa Rosa."
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PROVINCE OF VERAGUAS

MARIATO

Boston-Panama Co.	Agricultural enterprise (Coconut plantations.)
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PROVINCE OF CHIRIRUI

DAVID

Enrique Halphen & Co.	Importers and Exporters in general
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EXPORTERS OF TIMBER, SHELLS, PEARLS, SUGAR, RAW--HIDES, RUBBER, BALATA, IVORY
NUTS, AND OTHER NATIONAL PRODUCTS

Piza & Piza & Co.	8th. Street and Central Ave. N ^o 12
Antonio Guerra	Central Ave. and 8th. St. N ^o 8
Shung Hing & Co.	North Avenue N ^o 42
M. D. Cardoze	B Avenue and 8th. St. N ^o 13
F. C. Herbruger & Co., Inc.	North Ave. N ^o 19
Isaac Brandon Bros., Inc.	8th. St. N ^o 9
Maduro, Fidanque Huos.	B Avenue and 6th St. N ^o 13
Delvalle Henríquez & Co.	9th. Street N ^o 14
Halphen & Co.	North Avenue N ^o 11
The Maduro Company	North Avenue and 8th. St. N ^o 17

NOTE: Those establishments marked with a cross (+) are not members of the Association.

PANAMA BANKING COMPANY

PANAMA AND COLON

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

The Panama Banking Company is one of the first pioneer American banks doing business in Latin America. It is the outgrowth of the banking department of the firm of Merchant Bankers, Messrs. Isaac Brandon & Bros., Panama and New York, founded in 1868. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia, and its capital stock is owned and controlled by Messrs. Isaac Brandon & Bros., Incorporated, a New Jersey corporation with a paid up capital of \$750,000 United States Gold.

Under the direction of Messrs Isaac Brandon & Bros., and with their financial resources at its command, the Panama Banking Company is one of the strongest financial institutions in the Republic of Panama. The officers are Isaac Brandon, President, New York; Nathaniel Brandon, Vice President, New York; V. I. Brandon, Treasurer, New York; and P. G. Eastwick, General Manager, Panama.

Back of the Panama Banking Company stands an element of strength that few banks possess, the unwritten but powerful guarantee of family pride and honor, dating from 1868 when Isaac Brandon, its President, founded in the Republic of Panama the present business.

The Panama Banking Company has branches in the cities of Panama and Colon—at both entrances of the Panama Canal (Balboa and Cristobal, Canal Zone)—that do a general banking business and are fully equipped for the transaction of all financial business in the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone. It also has special facilities for the payment of tolls and disbursements for vessels using the Panama Canal.

It is the aim of the Panama Banking Company to meet the constantly enlarging demands of present day business by prompt and efficient service, and it offers cordial cooperation with banks and commercial firms at home and abroad to bring about closer financial and commercial relations with Latin America. It offers complete and direct banking service to bankers and mercantile houses desirous of extending business with the Republic of Panama.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

The branches of The Commercial National Bank of Washington, D. C., on the Isthmus of Panama, were opened in Panama City, R. P., and Cristobal, Canal Zone, early in 1915.

When the Federal Reserve Bank Law was passed by the United States Congress in 1914, it conferred upon United States National banks the privilege of establishing foreign branches. Previously, this had not been possible under the law.

The National Banking Laws of the United States had brought into existence a class of banking institutions which, from the viewpoint of depositors' protection, were ideal. The Treasury Department of the United States had developed an organization for the control of these National banks, which was extremely efficient. Every transaction undertaken by a National bank was subject to the watchful inspection of a Bank Examiner.

Frequent reports on all details of their business must be rendered, under oath, by National banks, and the slightest indication of unsoundness or improper banking methods brings active intervention on the part of the Treasury authorities for the protection on the bank's depositors. Moreover, every stockholder of a National bank is liable for the debts of his bank, to an amount double the value of his stock.

The Federal Reserve Act permitted these National banks to establish foreign branches, which branches were subject to exactly the same restrictions and supervision as the parent banks. Every foreign branch of a United States National bank, located in whatever part of the world, renders its sworn reports to the Comptroller of the Treasury and is inspected by National Bank Examiners.

The Isthmian branches of The Commercial National of Washington have had a rapid growth. Their policy has been, not merely to obtain local deposits, but to use their resources, as far as possible, in assisting and fostering local business. The management feels that they are a part of the commercial life of the Isthmus, and that, in the growth and development of Isthmian commerce and trade, there lies a brilliant future. And the part in bringing such prospects to a realization, which may be taken by a sound yet progressive bank, can not be over estimated.

The Isthmian branches of The Commercial National are depositaries for the United States Government, the Panama Railroad, and The Panama Canal. They have been designated by the Bank of Naples as its correspondents for the issue of Italian *vaglia*, and their foreign connections, are such as to enable them to transact business with any part of the world.

The deposits have shown a steady growth since the day the branches were opened, and are, at present, over three million dollars gold.

BANCO NACIONAL DE PANAMA

The National Bank of Panama was founded in the year 1904, shortly after the independence of the Republic, with a total paid up capital of \$ 750,000.00. It acts as a depository for the government funds, is official holder of sums which the law requires should be deposited in Panama as guarantees on concessions etc., and has been extremely useful in aiding the development of the country by lending money on well secured mortgages on real estate.

The deposits of the National Bank amount to \$ 386,870.05, it has loans outstanding to the amount of \$ 1,264,322.58 and accrued unpaid dividends amounting to the sum of \$ 127,790.69. It conducts a general banking business and is in the capable hands of Mr. Ramon F. Acevedo, who has been Manager for the past four years.

The directors of the bank are Messrs. Federico Boyd, Manuel Espinosa B., Horacio F. Alfaro, Próspero Pinel and Francisco Jiménez, all men of first class standing in the community and business men of no mean ability.

The bank's premises, which have recently been remodelled, are situated on the lower floor of the presidential residence at the corner of Sixth Street and North Avenue.

Mr. Acevedo is assisted in his managerial duties by a corps of extremely efficient employees who have a thorough knowledge of the banking business and its ramifications and are always willing to attend to patrons and clients with the utmost cordiality and dispatch.

The National Bank of Panama is indeed a national institution and a great factor in the business life of the republic as well as an important institution engaged in building up a future for the country and for itself.

COMPañIA INTERNACIONAL DE SEGUROS

This influential company is under the management of Mr. T. Crempien Velasquez, who was its founder in march, 1910. The firm insurances against fire, marine risks, and accidents and is backed by reciprocal contracts for reinsurance with the following companies:

Compañías Unidas de Seguros del Perú, with a capital of ₡ 500,000,
 Compañía General de Seguros de Colombia, with a capital of \$2,000,000.00.
 Compañía Nacional de Seguros de Costa Rica, with a capital of 650,000.00 colones (\$ 275,000.00).

Some of these companies were founded by Mr. Velasquez. Besides its associations with the above, the Compañía Internacional de Seguros has business of four European companies, which are as follows:

- «La Catalana» of Barcelone, Spain.
- «La Polar» of Bilbao, Spain.
- «L'Europeenne» of Paris.
- «Norske Lloyd» of Christiania, Norway.

The guarantees which are offered by the Compañía Internacional de Seguros to its clients are so evident that it has been able to attain a position by which it practically monopolizes the entire insurance business on the Isthmus of Panama. Its credit is excellent and is further backed by the fact that in the short period of its existence it has paid out more than \$460,000 00 gold for fire insurance claims alone.

The affairs of the company in Panama are in the capable hands of Mr. José Antonio Zubieta, an extremely efficient business man who is also a real estate and property owner in the Republic.

The Board of Directors which controls the company is composed of prominent men in Panama's commercial life, who are well known and belong to the leading business circles here.

President: EDUARDO ICAZA.

Vice-President: C. QUELQUEJEU.

Directors: E. T. LEFEVRE.—ANGEL DE CASTRO.—F. H. AROSE-MENA.

Auditors: J. GABRIEL DUQUE.—M. M. DE YCAZA B.

Agents in the Republic: { In Colon: J. J. ECKER Sr.
 In David: ENRIQUE HALPHEN & Co.

Postal Address: Box 1036, Panama,

Office Address: Central Avenue, Panama,

Cable Address: «Seguros», Panama.

THE PANAMA HOSPITAL

Amongst the institutions of this kind, the Panama Hospital enjoys the greatest credit in South America and in a way it can be compared to any one in the United States. To prove this, it is only necessary to say that the fame of this hospital has spread to such an extent that a large number of patients daily come there from neighbouring countries to receive medical attendance. The medical staff of this establishment is composed of very efficient physicians and surgeons and the patients are taken care of by well-trained American graduate nurses. The methods used are, of course, the most modern in science and the hygienic conditions could hardly be bettered.

Since the Government of the United States undertook the great task of building the Panama Canal, it was decided to furnish the Ancon Hospital with all the necessary requirements and with a selected personnel of doctors and nurses in order to be able to successfully fight all kinds of diseases and to provide the best possible attendance to the employees. This measure was taken with such skill and care that complete success was attained and the hospital referred to soon began to acquire well deserved fame all over the world.

Some of the principal doctors from the Ancon Hospital who are considered of real eminence in their profession, soon became aware of the advantages offered in this city for the establishment of a private hospital and they obtained the cooperation of some of their colleagues in Panama City and of a few capitalists with whom they formed a company which to-day is the owner of the Panama Hospital. The said hospital is at present under the direction of the following surgeons:

Dr. A. B. Herrick, graduate of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. for twelve years Chief Surgeon at Ancon Hospital, where he won a

just reputation and renown for the operations performed on thousands and thousands of patients from the most difficult to the most simple cases.

Dr. August S. Boyd, graduate of the Columbia University, New York, Chief Surgeon at the Santo Tomas Hospital for ten years and who also enjoys a high reputation as a physician.

Dr. D. F. Reeder, from the University of Kentucky, for ten years Chief of the Eye, Ear and Throat Department of the Ancon Hospital.

Dr. W. M. James, graduate of the University of Virginia, former Assistant Chief of the medical clinic at the Ancon Hospital and specialist in tropical diseases.

Other doctors are: Dr. Alfonso Preciado, Dr. M. E. Velasquez, Dr. Harry Strunz and Dr. Nicolas Solano, who also render their professional services to that institution.

The presence of Doctors Herrick, Reeder and James in the Panama Hospital and the cooperation of the other surgeons before mentioned has given the hospital a very good name since its foundation and has attracted there the greater part of the Panamanian and foreign patients that used previously to go to the Ancon Hospital. The very delicate surgical operations and the fine treatment received at the Panama Hospital are increasing its already wide fame, so much so that it has been found necessary to enlarge the premises by building an annex for the accomodation of numerous patients that cannot be taken in under the present circumstances.

The Panama Hospital is located in the most modern, pretty and sanitary suburb of the city and it is connected with the rest of the town by a tramway line. The building is neat, elegant and quite comfortable. It is one hundred and thirty six feet long by forty feet wide and it has a basement and three floors. In the basement can be found the kitchen, the pantry and the laundry. In the first floor are installed the offices, the reception rooms and the obstetrical department as well as the residence of the Chief Surgeon and the nurses quarters. In the other two floors, which are constructed in a similar manner, are the rooms for the patients. The furniture is elegant, the ventilation is splendid and cleanliness is the keynote of the entire building. The corridors, the doors and windows are screened to prevent insects from coming in.

As a kind of branch of the Panama Hospital a clinic has been established in the city by doctors Herrick, Reeder and James in which almost all the patients who desire to go to the hospital are previously examined.

THE MADURO COMPANY

THIS COMPANY IS THE OWNER OF DEPARTMENT STORES IN THE CITY OF PANAMA WHICH ARE OF THE MOST UP TO DATE BUILDINGS OF THEIR KIND IN THE REPUBLIC AND WHICH CARRY A VERY FINE AND RICH STOCK OF GOODS.

The most complete assortment of articles is handled at the Maduro Company's main stores at the corner of Eighth Street and North Avenue, comprising household furnishings, piece materials, silks, trimmings, children's and infants wear and sporting goods. A specialty is made of wearing apparel for the stylish women, a complete line of dresses, shirt-waists, ball room frocks, negligees, etc., being carried in stock. Shoes form a separate department and an up to date selection of the latest American and European models is always on hand.

Toilet articles and a large assortment of various small necessities are handled.

For the young man who wishes to dress in a snappy style, or for the one with more sedate tastes, a visit to the Maduro Company's store on Central Avenue, «La Ville de Paris» near the Cathedral Plaza, is bound to be of interest and profit. Just what is wanted by the most exacting taste is certain to be found at this branch store, which specializes in men's wear, although stocking a variety of other articles.

FRENCH BAZAAR

Founded in the year 1870, this well-known establishment is an important part of Panama's commercial life. Arranged and equipped in American style, it occupies three large buildings, one of which is exclusively dedicated to ladies wear. Here beautiful gowns, fine cloths, and all classes of feminine wear may be found, in the latest American and European models.

Another building is used for men's furnishings, in which are to be found everything for men, of the best quality and well-known makes.

The third building is given over to fancy articles and perfumes. This is without doubt the finest and most luxurious department store in the republic and makes a Specialty in Parisian goods.

It is the property of Messrs. Heurtemate & Co., Inc. who also own stores in Paris.—P. O. Box 876.—Phones 551-872-184.

EL CIELO

This is one of the most accredited stores in town for the wholesale and retail of all kinds of dry goods imported from Europe, the United States and the Orient, especially ladies outfitters.

It has a varied and rich assortment of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs as well as fancy goods and shawls, handkerchiefs, hats, socks and stockings of different kinds.

This store is the property of Messrs. Quelquejeu, Jimenez & Co. who are known as merchants of great experience in Panama, and is located at North Avenue and Amador Plaza.

Telephone Corporation 312 bis.—Isthmian 50.—P. O. Box 891.—PANAMA, R. of P.

EL DIABLO

Undoubtedly this is one of the best furniture stores in Central America. It enjoys a great reputation, both for the quality of the furniture which is sold there and for the courtesy used by the proprietor and all employees towards clients and also the moderate prices. This store has a magnificent stock of all kinds of furniture, from the finest, artistically decorated for the most exacting taste, down to the simplest styles within reach of the worker.

This establishment occupies a magnificent building specially constructed for the purpose, situated on Central Avenue, which is composed of three ample stories with an area of more than two thousand six hundred square meters.

Here is a real exhibition of every variety of furniture; beautiful drawing room sets in American, French or Italian style; dining room and boudoir sets; pictures, frames and many varied ornaments, besides furnishings for an office or for an entire house if desired.

The proprietor of this warehouse is Mr. Roberto Pulignani, a well esteemed gentleman who has acquired a great number of customers by his reputation as a competent business man.

LA EXPOSICION

This well known furniture store enjoys a fame which is not confined to Panama alone as it is one of the best in Central America and carries one of the largest stocks in these countries.

It occupies an elegant building well situated at No. 146, Central Avenue. This magnificent establishment is the property of Mr. Carlos A. Cowes and an excellent assortment of all kinds of furniture, directly imported, is always kept on hand, especially suites for bedroom, boudoir, drawing room, or for office use.

In «La Exposición» can be found absolutely everything necessary to thoroughly fit out a house in an up to date style at moderate prices, to suit the purposes of all.

P. O. Box 117, Telephone 386.—PANAMA.

EL DIABLITO

This well known Central Avenue furniture store possesses an excellent stock of house furnishings from complete sets to single pieces, and ranging from the most expensive imported goods to the local manufactured and therefore article cheaper. Office furniture is carried in stock at moderate prices, and credit terms can be arranged on monthly or weekly payments.

A visit to the establishment will convince the intending purchaser that in this store there is a great assortment to choose from, for every thing to furnish a house completely is to be found at «El Diablito».

CHERQUES, LEVITT & KAMIDCHER, Prop.

Central Avenue, No. 91.—Phone 303.—P. O. Box 268, PANAMA.

THE "PALAIS ROYAL"

J. S. PEREIRA, Proprietor.

This is the fashion store for men in Panama. The «Palais Royal» carries a large and excellent assortment of every thing of the best for men.

Ready made clothing of best serges, tweeds and linens are found there, and in its tailoring department, under the direction of very good tailors, the most fashionable gentlemen of Panama get their clothing made to order. Goods for tropical wear of the latest patterns and styles are always kept in stock. THEY are Agents for the world renown «SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES.»

It is situated in Central Avenue, Corner 9th Street.—P. O. Box 786.

LURIA & Co.

Proprietors of one of the best ladies stores in Panama City. They import and always keep in stock a large and varied assortment of ready to wear ladies' underwear. They specialize in laces, Swiss embroideries and silks and their assortment of woolen tweeds is unsurpassed.

Messrs Luria's is one of the stores most frequented by ladies, as they keep, in great varieties, all kind of merchandise for them, and their prices are very reasonable. It is situated at No. 14 Avenue B—Panama City.

ISAAC BRANDON & BROS. INC.

One of the best trading and commission houses in Central America where there are so many engaged in these lines. They are agents of the well known Commission house which bears the same name at 17, Battery Place, New York, as well as the «Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of London and Edinburg»; sub-agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. and are representatives of the following firms, «Nestles Condensed Milk», W. A. Gilbey, (wines and liquors).—James Hennessy & Co. (cognac).—J. and J. Colman Ltd. (mustard etc.)—Philip W. Heyman (Danish butter).—J. Petersen (Danish butter).—Nestor cigarettes.—Robert Porter & Co. (Bul-dog stout).—Wm. M'Evay & Co. (stout).—Corn Products refining Co. (corn oil and corn products and the Kansas Milling Co. (flours).—The Petroleum Products Company of San Francisco, Cal.—Oasoline and Kerosene.

CANAVAGGIO HERMANOS

IMPORTERS OF ALL CLASSES OF PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS IN GENERAL OF CHINA AND GLASSWARE ARTICLES AND OF ARTISTIC OBJECTS.

Their store situated on Central Avenue in the most elegant in the city and always carries an extremely varied stock of elegant objects appropriate for wedding gifts.

Messrs Canavaggio Brothers have also a large liquor and aerated water factory in which they produce a large part of the native liquors sold in the country, many of which have a great reputation.

TOLEDANO & DE LEMOS

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS.—LIQUORS AND PROVISIONS.

Agents in Panama for the "Gold Medal" and "Paloma" flours—"Budweiser" beer, "Malt Nutrine tonic"—"Haig and Haig Whiskey",—"White Label Whiskey".—"Green River and Canadian Club whiskeys.—"White Rock", mineral water—"Osó" Swiss milk—Meet and Chandon champagne.

This house also attends to commission business and makes purchases for its clients under the best circumstances, always sending the original vouchers and charging only 2½% commission. Prices submitted and all information given on request.

FAT AND COMPANY

One of the most important commercial houses in Panama, successors of the firm of Po Yuen & Co., which has always had great prestige in this country and abroad. This firm engages in the importation and sale both wholesale and retail of provisions, groceries, canned goods and liquors and especially rice, flour, sugar, coffee, and soaps at the most moderate prices in the market. All orders are promptly and carefully executed.

Messrs Fat and Company are also general commission merchants and general agents for the H. A. Manufacturing Co. (chemists and perfumers), Shanghai and San Francisco, California.

Cable Address «Poyuen», Panama, R. P. East Thirteenth street.—P. O. Box 344.—Phone. Corporation No. 19.—Isthmian Phone. No. 68.

— LA DALIA —

Important store owned by M. D. Cardoze, well known merchant who many years has been engaged in the import and export of all kinds of foreign articles which are sold by wholesale and retail. In «La Dalia» there is always a great stock of all kinds of woven goods, etc.

Mr. Cardoze has also a department for buying hides, skins, rubber, nispera and other products which the country exports to the United States.—Avenue «B» and Eighth Street.

DELVALLE HENRIQUEZ & Co.

Owners of the magnificent refinery «Santa Rosa», situated in the Province of Coclé, at a short distance from Aguadulce. This was the first refinery installed in the country and is the best; its machinery is most modern and well installed.

Its capacity is 300 tons of cane daily and the next harvest it is calculated that more than 30,000 sacks of sugar of good quality will be produced. Large quantities of alcohol are also produce.

The principal office of Messrs Delvalle Henriquez & Co. is in 9th Street, Panama City.

MISTELI JEWELRY STORE

THE MISTELI JEWELRY STORE IS THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT OF ITS KIND IN PANAMA.

Occupying, as it does, an extremely advantageous frontage in Central Avenue, the city's main thoroughfare, it has a first class display in two large plate glass windows which give an opportunity to passers by to inspect part of its artistic stock.

Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, pearls, topazes, amethysts, corals and many other precious stones glitter there on artistic backgrounds of velvet.

Gold, platinum and massive settings are carefully arranged and give the best impression.

Toilet sets and silver mounted glassware form an important part of the stock of this establishment. Watches of the most widely known makes are carried and repairing is performed by skilled workmen. The optical branch of the business is equally important. An excellent stock of lenses and frames of every pattern are to be obtained and expert advice is always available.

The proprietor of this flourishing store is Mr. Jose Misteli, one of Panama's best known business men. He was born in Switzerland, has been established in Panama for many years and represents it his country as Consul to this Republic, where he is much esteemed by Panamanians and foreigners alike.

Spanish, French, English and German are spoken in this store and all goods are guaranteed by many years of high commercial integrity.

MULLER'S JEWELRY STORE

This magnificent establishment carries a very varied stock of fine jewelry, specially diamonds and the best quality. Metal and crystal art objects are also a specialty, and are frequently purchased for wedding presents.

Swiss and American watches. The optical department is one of the best in the city.

This jewelry is situated at No. 10 Central Avenue, Panama, P. O. Box No. 7.

CENTRAL PHARMACY

This pharmacy has the largest reputation of any in the Republic. It has been established in 1881 and under the direction of competent chemists, offers the best of guarantees to the public.

It has a magnificent Prescription Department in which it gives excellent service. It has an excellent and varied stock of drugs, large numbers of the best patent medicines, medicinal waters, toilet articles, etc., all of first class quality and also an Exporting Department.

Its proprietor is Mr. Manuel Espinosa B., one of the merchants and financiers who have the greatest prestige in the country and who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Panama Association of Commerce.

LYONS

is the name associated with HARDWARE in Panama for 50 YEARS. Our up to date store is the Home for your requirements in the HARDWARE LINE.

Prompt and courteous treatment.—14 and 98 Central Ave.
EMANUEL LYONS.

DUQUE & Co.

The Hardware and Lumber firm of DUQUE & Co., was established in the year 1912 and although still a young business is considered one of the most reliable firms in the Republic.

Their newly reconstructed Hardware Store, situated on Central Avenue and 11th Street, ranks as one of the most modern of its class in Central America. The interior fixtures, and the display of the goods demonstrates that this firm has dedicated a good deal of brains and money to make shopping with them a pleasure and saving of their customers time.

They carry on hand at all times a large and varied stock of Hardware, Tools, Arms, Ammunition, Electrical Supplies and Appliances, Paints, Varnishes, Brushes and Household Furnishings. At their Lumber Yard and Warehouse, situated on North Avenue, will also be found large stocks of Cypress, Yellow, Red and White Pine Lumber, Cement, Steel & Iron Bars and Sheets, in fact all material for the Building trade.

F. BERTOLI & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO E. BELLINO.

LONG ESTABLISHED AND WELL KNOWN HARDWARE STORE WITH A WIDE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK.

Messrs F Bertoli are importers on large scale of all kinds of tools and construction materials and make a specialty of marine goods and paints, oils, and American and English varnishes.

Sales are effected by wholesale and retail at the most moderate prices in the market.

The firm of Bertoli and Company, owing to its long and honorable trading in Panama has a reputation second to none for uprightness and square dealing. It possesses excellent credit, not only locally but also in foreign markets, and its members are highly esteemed members of the community.

CHIARI & KOHPCKE

Proprietors of up-to-date Hardware Store, Central Avenue No. 93. Always keep a large assortment of all kinds of Building materials, Paints, Varnishes and Oils. Specialty Savage, Winchester & Colts Arms and ammunitions. Great variety of all kinds of tools for every purpose. Largest assortment of Plumbing materials and Coach Building materials. Owing to their very polite treatment and reasonable prices they count with a large number of customers in Panama and amongst the military and civilian population of the Canal Zone.

“PANAMA HARDWARE”

M. D. CARDOZE

One of the principal hardware stores of the country. Sole Proprietor, M. D. Cardoze. Sales by wholesale and retail. Situated on Cathedral Plaza and Branch at 125, Central Avenue,

ENRIQUE HALPHEN & Co. Inc.

This important commercial house is well known both in Panama and abroad and enjoys an excellent reputation.

The firm is the owner of a big store in David, Province of Chiriqui, known as «El Bazar Frances», and also engages in banking business.

They are also dealers in cattle to large extent and purchase and export native products.

They maintain an office in Panama City at No. 11 North Avenue.

C. QUELQUEJEU

Imported on large scale of all kinds of provisions of which good stocks are always kept on hand for sale both by wholesale and retail, at most reasonable prices.

Mr. Quelquejeu has also established the import and sale of lumber on a large scale and also deals in construction material.

His principal store is situated on Avenue B and 8th Street.—P. O. Box N^o 471. - Phone Corporation N^o 150.—Cable Address: «Quelquejeu», Panama.

THE MODEL GROCERY

The only grocery store of its kind in Panama, equipped in the American stile. There are always in stock large quantities of the best provisions, “Quality” being the motto of the proprietors who are Messrs Simmons and Hart, merchants of great ability and high standing in the community and who always endeavor to procure the best makes that are renowned.

English Jams and Pickles, French Petit-pois and Fruits in syrup, Spanish Amontillado Sherry, Holland Cheeses, Portugese Malaga and Port Wines and high grade American Groceries.

Notwithstanding the war, Messrs Simmons and Hart are still receiving their Christmas supplies of Santa Claus Stockings, Lowney's Candies, in fancy boxes, Crystallized Fruits, Xmas Trees, a magnificent assortment of toys and other things too numerous to mention. Both phones.—Free and prompt delivery.

The Model Grocery is situated 22 Central Avenue, adjoining the Amador Theatre, Panama. Call & place your Xmas. orders Early.

VIRGILIO CAPRILES.—Commission Agent, representative of foreign factories and exporter of native products.—Phone. No. 759 Corporation—P. O. Box No. 303.—9th. St.—Panama.

THE PANAMA COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY

This Company has for the last seven years operated a modern and sanitary bottling plant in Panama City, their products being of the highest quality. They manufacture in addition to COCA-COLA and Hires Root Beer several different kinds of soda waters including Lemon, Cream, Sarsaparilla, Kola Champagne and Strawberry flavors.

With the installation of new machinery in a very adequate building specially constructed for that purpose, the capacity of their plant has now being increased to one thousand dozens daily, their products being exported to Central and South America in addition to their local trade which has had a very high increase lately in the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

They are also importers of some of the best liquors for wholesale in the Republic.

Visitors are at all times welcome to this establishment.

P. O. Box 263 Panama, R. P. and No. 28, Ancon, Canal Zone.—Both telephones.

LA IMPERIAL

Up-to-date Ice Cream Parlor, the best in the city. The only modern establishment in Panama, where all kinds of ice-creams, refreshments and cakes are served. It has two elegant parlors visited daily by the best elements of the Panamanian society.

Special and prompt service of home delivery. La Imperial has its own ice and ice-cream factory and produces its own electricity.

Luis C. Herbruger, Prop.

Central Avenue and Santa Ana Square.

PAN AMERICAN SHOE REPAIR CO.

The only up-to-date quick repair shops on the Isthmus of Panama, provided with modern machinery both for the making of boots and shoes to order and for all kind of repairs of shoes. College boys, business men and every body needs to have their shoes repaired at the right places, which are the shops of this company, where the best oak tanned English and American leathers are used. All materials are of first class vairyety.

12th. Street and Plaza de Arango—Phone 880

Branch 18 «J» Street, near Ancon Post Office—Phone 840 B.

MECHANICAL CARPENTRY

OWNER: ENRIQUE FIGUEROA

This carpentry is considered as the best in its class in Panama City. It has modern machinery moved by electric power and all sorts of wooden works are performed there. Specialty in fine furniture making and in the installation of stores and offices, moldings for constructions etc. Quickness and good work guaranteed.

ENRIQUE FIGUEROA,

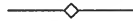
P. O. Box N^o 20, PANAMA.

Telephone N^o 806, Corporation.

BULL DURHAM

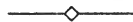
If you wish to roll your own cigarette, use Bull Durham smoking tobacco, the smoke of the United States army. For sale wholesale by the British American Tobacco Co. Ltd., whose principal office is situated at «B» Avenue, opposite P. R. R. Freight Station.

LA TIJERA DE ORO



The best establishment for cleaning and pressing clothes of all kinds by use of steam machinery. Excellent service to your house.—Central Avenue, number 26.—Phone. 789.

COMPañIA DE PRESTAMOS Y FIANZAS



This establishment lends money on all kinds of documents and negotiable goods and does a money exchange business.—Central Avenue, Opposite the Cable Office.—Telephone 716 B.

—FATIMA—

Exquisite cigarettes of Turkish blend, sold by wholesale by the British American Tobacco Company Ltd., owner of a famous cigarette factory, modernly equipped, in Panama City, and whose monthly production exceeds five million cigarettes. This company proposes to extend its factory greatly in order that it may attend to the growing demand for its products.

AURELIO Q. GALLOL

Dean of the Panamanian dentists. Commenced his studies in the dental art in Rahway, New Jersey, in 1875 and afterwards went to New York to finish his education in that line. He came to Panama in 1877, since then he has exercised his profession in this city.

His office and dental parlors are situated at the corner of Central Avenue and Ninth Street.

DIAZ & QUIJANO

This firm are real estate agents, contractors and builders and general commission merchants. They have been established in Panama for a number of years and have their offices at N^o 1, Amador Plaza. They also have a branch house in Colon at Nariño Avenue, between 9th and 10th Streets.—Cable adress: «Juan» Corporation telephone.

NAVARRO & AROSEMENA

This agency has been established in Panama City for several years as contractors, real estate dealers and general commission agents. Their offices are situated at Chorrillo Avenue N^o 64 and their phone. N^o is Corporation 765. They collect rents and administer many properties in this city.

HATS STORES

- R.** LINCE & Co. The largest importers of Panama Hats, both from Montecristi, Ecuador, and Colombia.—Always keep large stocks of all kinds of Panama Hats, from \$ 16 gold per dozen up to \$ 50 per hat.—Central Ave. No. 31 P. O. Box 483, Panama, and 2004 Ancon, C. Z.
-
- A** MADEO C. LUPI.—Importer of the best silk, felt and straw hats from Italy, England and the United States and also of Panama hats from Montecristi—Ecuador—and Colombia.—Retail and wholesale.—Central Ave. No. 135.
-
- B.** A. GORDILS.—Importer of all kinds of hats. Great variety of Panama hats. Wholesale and retail. Central Ave. No. 41 (135).
-
- A** LBERTO SUBIA.—Importer and exporter of Panama hats of all grades, both from Ecuador and Colombia. Speciality in cleaning and blocking all kinds of hats. Dealer in precious stones. Central Avenue No. 57.
-
- J**IPA PANAMA HAT STORE—Juan Ateortua, Proprietor.—The only hatter who gives to Panama hats the most modern shapes.—Especially in Montecristi hats.—East 12 Street, No. 15, opposite Eldorado Theatre, Panama.
-
- F**RENCH HAT STORE.—Eug. Duffo & Co.—Paris and Panama. Sole specialists in Panama for cleaning and blocking all kinds of hats. Varied assortment of genuine Montecristi hats. 69 B Street—Chorrillo—Panama.

DENTISTS

- D**R. J. M. ARIAS.—Surgeon Dentist, graduate of the University of Medico-Chirurgica Pennsylvania of dental work.—Office at No. 34 Central Avenue, fronting Santa Ana Park Phone No. 228.
-
- D**R. JULIO ALEMAN.—Surgeon Dentist of the University of Pennsylvania.—Magnificent dental office modernly equipped.—Office Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. and 1.30 to 5.30 p. m.—Central Avenue and Eleventh Street.
-
- D**R. ALEJANDRO VASQUEZ.—Surgeon Dentist, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.—Has the cooperation of expert dental mechanics.—Office at No. 20, East 12th Street, corner of Santa Ana Park.

PHYSICIANS

- D**R. HARRY STRUNZ.—Physician and Surgeon.—Clinic: National Pharmacy, Santa Ana Park.
-
- D**R. MARIO GASTEAZORO.—Physician and Surgeon.—Clinic: 6th. Street and Cathedral Park.
-
- D**R. ALFONSO PRECIADO.—Physician and Surgeon.—Clinic: 5th. Street and Cathedral Park.
-
- D**R. A. S. BOYD.—Physician and Surgeon.—Clinic: 9th. and Fábrega Streets.
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- E**ZEQUIEL ABADIA.—Physician.—Surgeon.—No. 42 Central Avenue, Italian Pharmacy.
-
- J.** J. MORENO PONCE.—Physician and Surgeon.—Clinic. Italian Pharmacy, 42 Central Avenue.—Medical consultations at all hours.

CONTRACTORS

- M**ORALES BROTHERS.—Contracting engineers and agents of manufacturers of materials connected with their work.—No. 5, B.—Street, Phone No. 360, P. O. Box. 326.—Code A. B. C. Sth. edition.

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