

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES,

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY

Saguin ernardo
J. B. CALVO,

1893.

SECOND EDITION.



FOLLOWED BY AN ARTICLE ENTITLED

COSTA RICA AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO.

SPECIAL BULLETIN, APRIL, 1894.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Al Sr. Sr. Sr. Juan F. Ferráz,
De su att. y S. S.

J. B. Calvo.

Washington, Abril 1894.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Introductory.....	5
Situation.....	13
Extent of territory.....	13
Mountains.....	14
Rivers.....	14
Climate.....	14
Seasons.....	15
Territorial division.....	15
Population.....	15
Productions.....	16
Manufactories.....	20
Commerce.....	21
Moneys, weights and measures.....	24
Ways of communication.....	25
Real estate.....	27
Government lands.....	28
Political institutions.....	29
Public administration.....	31
Public instruction.....	32
Principal cities.....	33
How Costa Rica may be reached.....	34

INTRODUCTORY.

It has always been asserted that the best means to overcome the obstacles in the way of the development of the great source of wealth offered by Central American countries, would be the encouragement of foreign immigration, inasmuch as skilled labor in various industries would furnish to the world, in the form most suitable to each country, every valuable product from her soil, many of which to-day are scarcely used; but it would be unjust to deny the constant efforts made upon a larger or smaller scale by the Central American Republics to break through the barriers that prevent their progress and aggrandizement.

It would, indeed, be unfair to accuse any of those smaller nationalities of neglect and want of energy, for some have reached a state of advanced civilization, which, to this day, has not been found in the same degree in other countries of the continent, where nature has lavished her richest gifts, and where the population is so much greater.

Liberal institutions based upon the principles of civil law, public instruction established conformably to the progress of science, flourishing agricultural enterprises, new industries, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, etc., are the means extensively promoted and used by the laborious people of Central America, in their eagerness to attract to their shores the civilized influences of the North and the intelligent activity of the artisans from beyond the sea.

If we stop to study what distinguished scientists have said in regard to those countries, we will find that Professor Griesebach* demonstrated the fact that the flora of Central America offers an extraordinary variety; that Dr. A. von Frantzius,† referring to that well-known naturalist, says, in speaking of the fauna of Costa Rica, that it would be difficult to find another country which, in such a small area, contains as great a number of distinct species; and Dr. H.

* Documentos para la Historia de Costa Rica por León Fernández, vol. I, San José, Costa Rica, 1881.

† Ibid.



Palakowsky,* entertaining the same opinion, stated, in his studies of the flora of Central America, that nowhere on this continent, nor perhaps in any part of the world, could be found on the same soil such a variety of plants, and more especially in Costa Rica, which combines the extreme climates of the two great Americas. The mineral kingdom is not less favored: It is an evident fact that in Costa Rica and Honduras, above all, an abundance of the precious metals has been found, but intelligent management in working their rich mines, as well as the necessary capital to promote a greater development of the agricultural enterprises, are the requirements most needed in those Republics.

Costa Rica is situated in the southern part of Central America, and has the form of a long parallelogram, inclining from the northwest to the southeast, bathed by the two great oceans.

A chain of mountains runs through it lengthwise, rising in some places to more than 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, and descending gradually by great undulations toward either coast, as well as toward Nicaragua and Panama.

Consequently the configuration of the land alone offers a diversity of climates, ranging from the tropical heat of the seashore to the temperature of the summit of the mountains where water freezes.

The country was discovered by Columbus himself in 1502; but its history from that date up to its emancipation in 1821, does not offer any special features, if we except its almost complete abandonment while remaining under Spanish domination.

There was not in Costa Rica during that time a university, and scarcely any primary schools; there was no printing press; there was not a road, a bridge, or even a temple worthy of the religion instilled into the aborigines; and the period of independence arrived without there remaining of those dark days on Costa Rican territory one monument, as a reminder of the former lords.

Even in those days the number of the Indians was already considerably reduced, and the Spanish population was also very small; but neither had those bands of adventurers who had invaded other countries taken root in Costa Rica.

Nevertheless, the soil of Costa Rica was always considered one of

* Dr. H. Palakowsky, "La Flora de Costa Rica," San José, Costa Rica, 1891.

the richest on earth because of the diversity of its climate, the innumerable rivers and streams which render it fertile, the abundance of precious minerals, and the varied vegetation with which it is densely covered throughout its extent.

Columbus always entertained a very favorable idea of the wealth of the territory, and from the name given to the Atlantic coast, known from those times as the *Costa Rica* (rich coast), is derived the significant name by which the country is designated.

"And what other name could the imagination of the discoverers have found to baptize the country had those seekers after gold appreciated as a wealth greater even than that which the earth hid in its bowels, the riches which, charming and smiling, form a marvelous decoration of the picturesque surface of Costa Rica."*

"The forest, the rivers, the mines, the valleys with which it abounds, all teeming and overflowing with the treasures of nature, constitute in themselves a new world, which, in the partial obscurity which encompasses it, seems to have been reserved by a Providence of infinite views for future generations, and for an exhibition of happiness and glory which shall transcend the fortunes and achievements of this day, justly prized and applauded as they are."†

The soil is so productive that "the sugar cane comes to maturity much quicker than in Demerara or Cuba." "The ground, without manure, will afford two crops of corn in a year. Coffee grows in great perfection, and gives a very heavy crop. The soil is volcanic, or I should, perhaps, more properly say, has been the produce of volcanoes, and is indescribably fertile. And all this has been given without that intensity of heat which in these southern regions generally accompanies tropical fertility," etc.‡

"It would be almost impossible to find another country in the world where, in such a relatively small territory, exists such a quantity of first-class lands, combined with a wealth of woods and minerals."§

As regards the climate, Anthony Trollope says: "Indeed, no cli-

* N. Bolet Peraza, "Las Tres Américas," vol. 1, No. 2, February, 1893.

† Thomas Francis Meagher, "Harper's New Monthly Magazine," No. CXVII, February, 1860.

‡ Anthony Trollope, "West Indies and the Spanish Main," London, 1860.

§ G. W. Camphius, Report of the River Plate Trust Loan and Agency Company, to the President of Costa Rica, London, June 25, 1891.

mate, can, I imagine, be more favorable to fertility and to man's comfort at the same time than that of the interior of Costa Rica."*

Elisée Reclus says that it is one of the most salubrious in Central America, both for the natives and the foreign colonists.†

The greater part of the population of Costa Rica is concentrated on the central plateau, between the ports of Limón and Puntarenas, on the tenth degree north latitude.

The plateau rises from three thousand to seven thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea.

"It can be seen that at this height the tropical heat looses its inconveniences and dangers. Reammur's thermometer stands during the whole year between 16° and 20° (68° and 77° Fahr.). This is the finest climate of the known world, and the most favorable to the development of the physical and moral forces, as well as to the productiveness of the soil.‡

Referring to the valley of Cartago, which is situated in this part of the country, Wilhelm Marr says: "It is impossible to imagine a more beautiful place than this. This lovely climate does not permit of the development of inflamed thoughts or turbulent passions. This air, this nature, are as a balsam to the life satiated with activity and with pleasure."§

In regard to the population, Elisée Reclus says that it presents a certain distinct originality from that of the ordinary Hispano-American communities; that the melting of its elements into one national unity has been accomplished there with better success than elsewhere, and its progress has been less interrupted by foreign wars and internal strife, and that in some respects Costa Rica is the model republic of Central America.|| And M. Felix Belly says that "the population of Costa Rica is, perhaps, in its aggregate that which represents the highest plane of Christian civilization. No other human group, not even in France or Switzerland, can be compared to it in all that touches the love of work and of the family, as well as in amiable manners, coupled with quiet and calm dignity: no other has achieved

* Above cited.

† *Geographie Universelle*, vol. xvii, Paris, 1892.

‡ M. Felix Belly "Perceement de l'Isthmus de Panama," Paris, 1885.

§ Wilhelm Marr, "Reise Nach Central Amerika," Hamburg, 1883, Costa Rica im 1853.
Geographie Universelle, above cited.

such rapid advancement in the creation of public wealth and in the intelligent utilization of its natural resources."

"The Costa Rican soil," he adds, "is liberal; it returns an hundred-fold everything that is confided to it, from the grain of wheat to the grain of cocoa. But above all, it owes to the character of its inhabitants a unique aspect, which causes one to imagine a terrestrial paradise. The whole Republic breathes a certain air of well-being, of honesty and goodness. Prosperity is there a universal fact; pauperism is unknown; and abnormal beings are drawn by themselves toward the general current of morality and activity. The most scrupulous fidelity to his obligations is a virtue of the lowest native."*

"Rarely has nature granted her privileges to people who better knew how to be grateful for and utilize them, as they are appreciated and taken advantage of by the dwellers in Costa Rica."†

These facts are all sustained by many other writers who also have visited the country.

Carl Scherzer speaks with praise of the respect of Costa Ricans for property and persons.‡

The Central and South American Commissioners from the United States said:

"The name of Costa Rica stands high as a republic, alive to the demands of a progressive, freedom-loving people; her institutions and her wealth, her industries and improvements, bespeak a nation whose face is to the future, and whose enterprise will carry her to the high position her natural endowments and resources and advanced ideas demand."§

"Costa Rica, while the least populous, is the most advanced of the five Central American Republics. Its capital is lighted by electricity, and it has cheap telegraphs. It has the best educational and postal systems, and is displaying the greatest enterprise in the completion of public works and in the development of its resources. It has 181½ miles of railway in operation, and will be the first State to connect the oceans. A railway from the Jimenez to the Frio, on the border of Nicaragua, has been contracted for, and this will be brought

* Bely, *ibid.*, above cited.

† Bolet Peraza, *ibid.*, above cited.

‡ Dr. Carl Scherzer, on Central America, London, 1857.

§ Ex. Doc., No. 50, H. Rep., 19th Cong., 1st sess., p. 133.



into connection with the main lateral line. The completion of the Nicaragua canal will open a large section of the northern belt by rendering the San Carlos navigable through the slack water of the Ochoa dam. There is a foreign debt amounting to \$11,000,000, but it is diminishing rather than increasing. There is no other Central American country that offers equally advantageous terms for European immigrants, but they do not come. Its railway projects have been dragging from lack of labor, and the extension of its unrivalled resources as a coffee-growing State is retarded from the same cause. It has, however, an industrious and orderly population, is improving its position year by year, and is to be considered the most promising community in this quarter of Spanish-America.'*

H. Palakowsky,† William E. Curtis,‡ Frank Vincent,§ Paul Biolley,|| John Schroeder,¶ and others commend the honesty, laboriousness and good conditions of the people.

It is besides a remarkable fact, well authenticated and sustained in every way, that Costa Rica has not to-day, nor ever had at any time, claims presented to her for damages or injuries caused by arbitrary acts or measures on the part of her judicial or military authorities against the citizens of other nations; far from it, she opens her gates to them and freely gives them full liberty to enjoy and secure for themselves the inexhaustible treasures of her soil.

Numerous have been the efforts of the Republic to promote a greater development of the resources of the country, and, among other means to that effect, it has endeavored to attract a direct immigration by a system of colonization. The Government is conscious of the immense advantage which the country would derive from the increase of its population through immigration, and, without resorting to any artificial means, has shown itself exceedingly liberal in its concessions in favor of immigrants; but it is almost impossible to combat the difficulties there are in securing such improvement for a small country placed in the neighborhood of the United States of America, which offers attractions of every kind for immigrants from every part of the world.

* I. N. F., "The New York Tribune," June 21, 1891.

† Above mentioned.

‡ "The Smallest of American Republics," Harper's New Monthly Magazine, No. 449, Oct., 1886.

§ "In and Out of Central America," New York, 1890.

|| "Costa Rica and Her Future," Washington, D. C., 1889.

¶ "Costa Rica Immigration Pamphlet," San José, Costa Rica, 1894.

Costa Rica has always been distinguished by her strenuous efforts in the pursuits toward modern progress, and by the unity of race and love of peace and labor, which are characteristic traits of her patriotic children.

It would seem that the deficiency in the quantity of labor has been made up by the exceptional energy of her inhabitants, thus explaining why, with a population amounting to 262,661 souls, Costa Rica was able last year to place on the foreign market \$10,000,000 of her own products, and imported during the same period \$8,000,000 worth of merchandise, showing a commercial exchange of \$18,000,000, gold.

There are few countries which present such an example, and Costa Rica can proudly claim to be ranked, relatively, among the most productive nations.

Moreover the Republic has satisfactorily regulated and promptly paid its foreign debt, contracted for internal improvements; its railroad enterprises are being pushed forward to their completion, various important steamship lines arrive regularly at its ports, and it contemplates, in the near future, the construction of a canal, either across the Isthmus of Panama, or across its own territory and that of Nicaragua.

From the preceding it is obvious that Costa Rica well deserves the serious attention both of capitalists and men of business of every class, who will find there, combined with all the delights of a perennial spring,² which promotes and preserves health, safe and profitable investments guaranteeing large returns.

J. B. CALVO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April, 1894.*

THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

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SECOND EDITION—1893.

Central America comprises five Republics, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, which, together with the State of Chiapas and Soconusco, to-day a part of the Mexican Republic, formed the ancient kingdom of Guatemala under the Spanish Colonial Government, which territory, after the Proclamation of Independence, the 15th of September, 1821, constituted the Federal Republic of Central America, dissolved in the year 1840.

SITUATION.

The Republic of Costa Rica is situated in the southeastern extremity of Central America, between 8° and $11^{\circ} 16'$ north latitude and $81^{\circ} 35'$ and $85^{\circ} 40'$ west longitude from Greenwich—that is to say, between the tropics and the two grand divisions of North and South America, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and Nicaragua and Panama, where, possibly, two canals may separate the continent.

EXTENT OF TERRITORY.

The territory of Costa Rica embraces an area calculated at 59,570 square kilometers,* equivalent to 23,000 square miles, a little less than the area of West Virginia, and about double that of Switzerland.

* Anuario Estadístico, de Costa Rica, 1885.

MOUNTAINS.

A chain of high mountains crosses the territory from northwest to southeast, and thence branch out the mountains which cross the country in every direction, forming high plateaux, immense valleys, and extensive coasts, dividing the land naturally into three regions and presenting such a diversity of zones that nearly all known growths are possible in Costa Rica.

The principal elevations rise nearly to 12,000 feet. From the peak of Irazú one can see, besides the most magnificent panorama of the country, the two oceans—the Atlantic and the Pacific. The ascent from Cartago City to this mountain is a journey that anyone may easily make on horseback in six hours. The thermometer at that altitude sometimes falls to 30° Fahr., and even lower.

RIVERS.

The entire territory is crossed by rivers and rivulets, which fertilize every part and supply an abundant water power.

NAVIGABLE RIVERS.—The Rio Frio, which empties into Lake Nicaragua just where the San Juan River begins; the San Carlos and Sarapiquí, the future channels of commerce of Alajuela and Heredia, are tributaries of the San Juan River; the Sixola and Changuinola empty into the Atlantic Ocean; the Cricamola, into the Chiriquí Lagoon; the Tempizque into the Gulf of Nicoya, and the Rio Grande de Térraba into the Pacific Ocean.

CLIMATE.

The Republic is divided into three different zones or regions, designated by the names of *tierras calientes* (hot lands), *tierras templadas* (temperate lands), and *tierras frias* (cold lands).

The hot lands are those which form the low region, and extend from the seashore to a line in the interior of the country on the skirts of the mountains, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. There the mean annual temperature varies from 72° to 82° Fahr., and it must be noted that the heat on the Pacific side is greater than that on the Atlantic.

The temperate lands, which form the second region, extend from the above mentioned 3,000 feet above the sea to a line toward the top of the mountains, at an altitude of 7,500 feet.

CREST OF VOLCANO IRAZU.



The third section, or cold lands, extends from the altitude above mentioned, 7,500 above the level of the sea, to the summit of the mountains. The difference between the temperature of day and night is felt here most keenly. The ground appears sometimes covered with white frost in the morning, but snow is extremely rare.

The temperate lands are described as follows by the United States commissioners to Central and South America, 1885 :

The valley and lower slopes of the mountains of Costa Rica, constituting its *tierra templada*, are the populous portions of the State. They possess a climate of wonderful salubrity, are well watered and very fertile. There is grown the great staple of export of the country—coffee. The country surrounding San José, the present capital, and Cartago, the old Spanish seat of Government, is very largely devoted to this branch of farming. * * *

The valleys are not plains, but uneven, broken through with numerous swift-flowing streams, and the inclosing mountains are not abrupt, and their declivities are generally tilted to their summit.

It would be difficult to imagine a more lovely landscape, a more beautiful blending of streams, fields, villages, white and glowing among the green foliage of coffee plantations, and mountain slopes dotted with the vivid green of sugar cane, and the gray and brown pastures of fields of corn, than can be seen in the valley of San José.*

The mean annual temperature in these lands varies from 57° to 68° Fahrenheit. The foreigner after residing sometime in the temperate lands can safely inhabit any part of the low region.

SEASONS.

They are well defined, there being but two seasons, the dry and the rainy. It usually rains from May to November in the central regions on the Pacific side, but on the Atlantic side, as a rule, the reverse is the order.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION.

The Republic is divided into five provinces and two comarcas (territories). The provinces are : San José Alajuela, Cartago, Heredia, Guanacaste, and the two Comarcas Puntarenas and Limón: Both the former and the latter are divided into cantons, and the cantons subdivided into districts.

POPULATION.

According to the historian Juarroz, the population of Costa Rica in 1778 was 24,536, and from the following censuses it was: In 1826,

* Ex. Loc. above cited.



61,846; in 1835, 74,565; in 1884, 79,982; in 1864, 120,499; in 1883, 182,073; in 1888, 204,291; in 1892, 243,205.

Provinces.	Inhabitants.
San José	76,718
Alajuela	57,203
Cartago	37,973
Heredia	31,611
Guanacaste.....	20,049
Puntarenas.....	12,167
Limón	7,484
	*243,205

Considering the numerous omissions which it is impossible to avoid in the formation of a census, the number of inhabitants not counted is generally calculated to be 6 and even 10 per cent. The statistical office, taking an average of 8 per cent, estimates that the population of Costa Rica was 262,661 inhabitants in 1892. †

In Costa Rica, while there still exist aborigines, they number few, and are completely distinct from the civilized race. The latter is white, homogeneous, healthy, and robust. Industry, morality, desire for culture and advancement, a spirit of order, respect shown to the authorities, and love of work are their salient qualities.

FOREIGNERS.

Costa Rica opens her gates to foreigners and freely gives them the full liberty to enjoy and secure for themselves the inexhaustible treasures of her soil; yet, owing to lack of knowledge of the country, the number of foreigners amounts scarcely to 10,000—from Germany, the United States, France, England, Italy, Switzerland, etc.

PRODUCTIONS.

Few countries of the globe are so richly endowed by nature as Costa Rica. Indeed, the vegetation is as exuberant upon the highest mountains as upon the coast; her metals are among the richest and most precious; in her animal kingdom are included many

* Censo General de Costa Rica, February, 1892.

† Ibid.



COFFEE BERRY /



species of remarkable wild beasts; also of most beautiful birds and articles like the pearl oyster, which constitute a source of national wealth, and *Aplisia depilans* (a small snail that gives a violet color), considered to be the *Lepus marinus*, from which the ancients extracted the famous purple of Tyre.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Apart from the agricultural products raised for local consumption, those destined to the foreign trade are, among others, the following:

COFFEE, the principal product of commerce, was first planted in Costa Rica in the year 1796.*

The first grains were planted at Cartago, where the original trees, from which all the coffee trees of that country, and even of Central America, have been derived, can yet be seen in a flourishing condition.

The prices paid for Costa Rica coffee, especially in England, have caused almost all other branches of agriculture to be abandoned, and at present nearly 40,000,000 pounds of this product are exported yearly.

Statistics collected in 1892 show that at that time there were 8,232 coffee plantations with 26,680,907 coffee trees, and that in the same year 36,367,300 pounds of the product were exported.†

The number of plantations is always increasing, owing to the demand for the Costa Rican coffee in the foreign markets. Evidences of its excellence were given at Jackson Park, where thousands of visitors came every day to the Costa Rican Pavilion at the World's Columbian Exposition, attracted by the widely spread fame of the delicious beverage there served; and, as a consequence, fifty-five exhibitors of this product out of seventy-five were awarded medals in Chicago—a proportion not reached by any other country there represented.

BANANAS. The first cargo of bananas from Costa Rica to the United States was sent in 1880. This cargo consisted of only 360 bunches. Last year 1,133,717 bunches were exported, with a value of \$680,223.‡

SUGAR. The sugar cane grows luxuriantly in several localities of the Republic. There are 16,465 acres cultivated, the annual product of which amounts to 17,800,000 pounds of fine and ordinary sugar.

* Documentos inéditos de los Archivos Nacionales.

† Anuario Estadístico de Costa Rica, 1893.

‡ Ibid.

ALCOHOL. Rum, cordials, and liquors, bitters, etc., from the National Liquor Factory, have obtained high awards in various expositions. With fine buildings and complete machinery this factory furnished last year to the Government, the liquor being monopolized, a product of \$1,644,045.60.* The capacity of the factory would be sufficient to supply all Central America, but liquors are not exported, and the production therefore is limited to local consumption.

COCOA is cultivated on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in the valley of San Carlos. It is of excellent quality. In 1737, when Costa Rica had only a population of 24,000 inhabitants, there were 273,138 cocoa trees at Matina.† This cultivation decreased in proportion to the increase of the attention paid to the coffee industry.

TOBACCO. In Costa Rica tobacco is generally strong and very aromatic. It was formerly cultivated extensively, and constituted an important branch of commerce. The amount exported in 1771, was 302,161 pounds.‡ Subsequently the cultivation declined, owing chiefly to the more remunerative character of the cultivation of coffee. The tobacco industry in Costa Rica is monopolized by the Government, as is the case in Spain and some other countries, and the crop produced throughout the country must be disposed of to the agents of the Government. However, anyone may engage in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, and even in the cultivation of the tobacco in certain localities, on condition that the crop be either sold to the Government or exported.

This industry furnishes to the Government an annual revenue of \$600,000, if not more.

WOODS. Mahogany, cedar, rosewood, lignum vitæ, granadillo, and many other precious woods suitable for cabinetmaking and building purposes, are abundant in the Costa Rican forests; but up to the present time, little attention has been given, and only in the localities near the sea, to this great element of prosperity.§ The India rubber, the sarsaparilla, the *myroxylum* plant, which yields the balsam of Peru and Tolú, and many other medicinal, resinous, coloring and dye-

* Memoria de Hacienda, 1892.

† Viaje del gobernador Carrandi Menan al Valle de Matina, 1737, Costa Rica, Imprenta Nacional 1888.

‡ Documentos inéditos de los Archivos Nacionales.

§ See United States Consular Reports, vol. xvi, No. 53, p. 122.

ing plants, are also abundant, as was fully demonstrated at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Coloring, dyeing and ornamental woods are exported. The amount of this trade in the year 1892, was \$205,507.*

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

Although there has been a great improvement of late in the breeds of cattle and horses, yet that high grade which could be easily attained in a country possessing so many natural advantages has not yet been reached. Costa Rica, with immense pasture lands so splendidly adapted for cattle that they might be raised for exportation, is obliged to import fresh meat for daily consumption.

The principal breeds being introduced to improve the native cattle are Durham, Jersey, Dutch, and Swiss cattle, of the Schuytz breed. The breeding of horses is progressing slowly, and sheep are very scarce, and not thoroughbred. The statistical report for 1892 † gives the total number of these animals as follows: Horned cattle, 345,665; horses, 77,043; sheep, 2,775, with a value of \$5,827,609.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE MINES.

In regard to the mineral wealth, it is stated that the production of gold from the mines of Monte del Aguacate (Aguacate Mountains) up to date was \$7,000,000.

The scarcity of laborers and the absence of capital, as well as the want of intelligent management, were formerly the greatest barriers to the progress of this industry; but there is now a more favorable and different state of things brought about by means of new and powerful machinery, which permits of a more thorough exploitation of the metal, under the able direction of several foreign companies.

Besides gold, are: Iron in abundance, silver, copper, argentiferous lead, quicksilver, etc. Almost everywhere through the country mineral and thermal waters are found.

There are no charges or contributions upon the mining enterprises, nor duties imposed upon the exportation of the products of the same; they are, on the contrary, allowed to import, free of duty, all machinery, apparatus, and implements employed in the extraction of

* Anuario Estadístico, above cited.

† Above cited.

the metals,* and public lands are given upon which to erect the buildings; also the free use of water, etc., necessary for the exploitation of the mines.†

MANUFACTORIES.

The National Liquor Distillery, already mentioned, is the most important industrial establishment in the Republic.

The San José Foundry and the National Workshops are valuable institutions, and have contributed vastly to the progress of mechanical arts. All kinds of foundry, iron, and cabinet work can be performed; machines and farming tools and other implements are made.

The flour mill in San José is an excellent European mill, which produces good results, but not sufficient in quantity for the needs of the country.

The five breweries produce a good article of beer, which is vastly consumed; nevertheless, beer is also imported, to the amount of more than \$100,000 a year.

Artificial ice is manufactured and used a great deal, and the price, delivered to order, is \$2 for 100 pound s.

The silk and cotton factories produce fine articles, like shawls, scarfs, wraps, manufactured in the favorite colors of the people of the country.

WORKSHOPS.

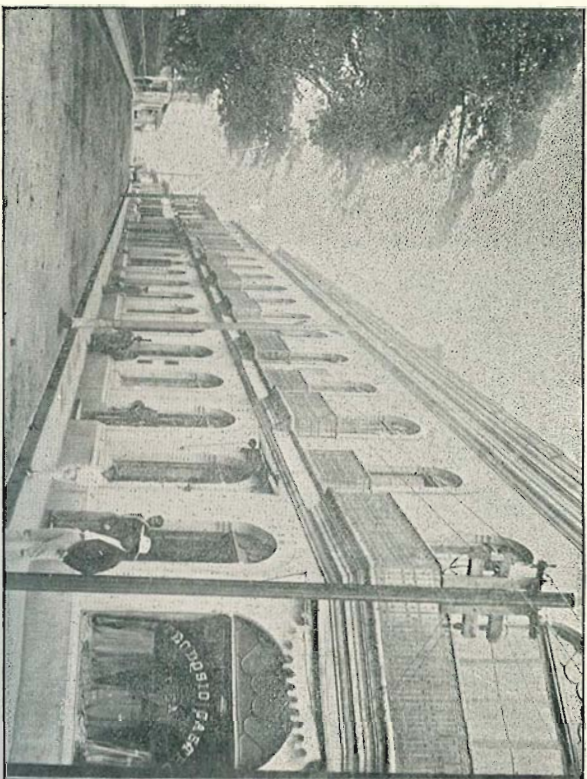
Tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, beltmaking, cabinetmaking, etc., are very advanced. Masons and stonecutters are, as a rule, skillful at their work. The silversmith's trade and the jeweler's and watch repairing have reached great perfection. Engravers are not numerous, but there are some whose work is very fine.

Industries are divided as follows:

Armories.....	7
Bakeries.....	44
Barber shops.....	54
Beltmaking shops.....	29
Bookbinding shops.....	4
Breweries.....	5
Brick and tile factories.....	110
Carpentering and cabinetmaking shops.....	155

* Arancel de Aduanas, 1889.

† Colección de Leyes, 1887.



A STREET, SAN JOSE.

Cartridge (Remington's system) factory.....	1
Confectioneries.....	7
Cotton and silk factories.....	2
Curing coffee machineries.....	259
Dressmaking shops.....	5
Drug stores.....	58
Dyeing establishments.....	14
Flour mill, European system.....	1
Foundries.....	3
Ice factories.....	4
Limekilns.....	35
Liquor factory.....	1
Mining machinery.....	3
Photographers and art galleries.....	3
Printing offices.....	10
Saw and planing mills.....	75
Sculpturing shops (one for marble).....	4
Shoemaking shops.....	105
Silversmith shops.....	22
Other smith shops.....	70
Soap and candle factories.....	12
Starch mills.....	3
Sugar cane mills.....	671
Sugar refineries.....	6
Tanneries.....	39
Tailoring shops.....	90
Watch-repairing shops.....	*14

It may be noted that, notwithstanding the obvious activity, there is not enough production to supply the consumption of any article produced. The scarcity of labor demands that thousands of hands be brought into the country who would find lucrative employment.

The salary of a good workman, from the day laborer to the skillful artisan or mechanic, varies from \$1 to \$5 per day of ten working hours, wages which, in proportion to his expenses, enable him to save, as the cost of living is comparatively cheap.

COMMERCE.

The principal importations are silk, wool, linen, and cotton; machinery, implements, and tools for agriculture and various arts; furniture, glassware, tinware, hardware, and haberdashery; articles of ornament and luxury; silk, mercery, and perfumery; beer, wines, and

*Anuario Estadístico.

liquors of all kinds; soap,* coffee sacks, flour, sugar, shoes, saddles, harnesses, etc.

All goods for Costa Rica should come accompanied by corresponding consular invoice.

The custom duties are calculated on gross weight, which, in general, amount to 20 to 25 per cent of the cost of imports, and are paid half down and half within three months' time.*

Commercial movement for past four years.

1888-89 Imports.....	\$5,201,922	
Exports.....	5,713,792	\$10,915,714
1889-90 Imports	\$6,306,408	
Exports	6,965,371	\$13,271,779
1890-91 Imports.....	\$6,615,410	
Exports.....	10,063,765	\$16,679,175
1891-92 Imports.....	\$8,351,029	
Exports.....	9,664,607	\$18,015,636

Statement of last year's commerce by nations.

Nations.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
England	\$1,985,494	\$5,091,616	\$7,077,110
United States of America.....	2,419,243	3,983,941	6,403,184
Germany	1,697,490	422,789	2,120,279
France	868,035	50,953	918,988
Cuba and Spain.....	605,501	605,501
Other Central American States	238,076	89,619	327,695
Ecuador	194,975	966	195,941
Colombia	157,628	24,197	181,825
Jamaica	133,015	133,015
Other nations	51,572	526	52,098
	8,351,029	9,664,607	18,015,636

The principal ports of Costa Rica, are Limón on the Atlantic and Puntarenas on the Pacific. At Limón the vessels touch at the pier and the freight is loaded directly from cars to steamer, or *vice versa*.

* Tariff of Costa Rica in Bulletin No. 11, September, 1891, and No. 31, January, 1892, of the Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.

† Anuario Estadístico, vol. vi, vii, viii, ix.

Hospitals and quarantine buildings are in both ports, Puntarenas and Limón.

As one illustration, the following statement is quoted from the very important work by Juan José Castro, entitled "Treatise on the South American Railways," published under the auspices of the Ministry of Promotion of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and sent to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893. It shows the value which each inhabitant contributes to the formation of foreign commerce in the shape of imports and exports from the following countries:

States.	Population 1891.	Imports.	Exports.	Commerce per inhabit- tant.
Uruguay	750,658	\$29,453,572	\$26,649,805	\$74 87
Costa Rica	262,400	8,351,029	9,664,607	68 66
Argentine Republic	4,326,155	119,602,856	98,685,256	50 45
Dominion of Canada	4,829,411	113,345,000	88,801,000	41 65
Chile	3,200,000	61,982,729	62,441,330	38 89
United States	64,500,000	844,916,000	872,270,000	26 52
Nicaragua	298,968	2,780,000	3,500,000	21 00
Brazil	14,568,120	119,745,160	143,021,000	18 50
Ecuador	1,132,000	10,861,553	8,822,160	15 15
Paraguay	350,000	2,962,666	2,574,333	15 82
Venezuela	2,323,527	14,722,882	20,183,467	14 00
Salvador	777,895	2,401,000	7,579,000	12 82
Mexico	11,885,607	44,000,000	75,467,715	10 05
Columbia	4,000,000	13,241,438	19,829,751	8 27
Peru	3,980,000	14,172,712	12,354,536	6 66
Bolivia	2,442,841	3,569,280	7,650,240	4 59

Taking the commercial power of Costa Rica, according to the foregoing statement, as \$68.66 per inhabitant, it is obvious that she needs only 1,500,000 inhabitants to reach a commercial status of more than \$100,000,000.

In other words, the commerce of Costa Rica would be as follows:

With a population equal in number to that of Salvador, \$53,410,270; with a population equal in number to that of Guatemala, *\$103,698,983, which countries exist under similar conditions, being, as Costa Rica is, a part of Central America. It is not necessary, then, to say

* Population of Guatemala, 1892, 1,510,326 inhabitants. Imports in the same year, \$7,806,730.90. Exports, \$14,175,392.55. Total, \$21,982,123.45.

one word further as to the industry of the Costa Rican people or the wealth of the Costa Rican soil. Figures speak for themselves.

BANKING HOUSES.

The Banco Anglo-Costaricense, established in 1863; capital paid up, \$1,500,000. The Banco de Costa Rica, formerly the Banco de la Unión, established in 1877; registered capital, \$2,000,000; capital paid up, \$1,155,000. The first bank of Central America was established in Costa Rica by Don Crisanto Medina, in 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

Other associations are the following: The Agency Company, which engages in all operations of loading and unloading vessels, capital \$200,000; San José Market, capital \$215,000; Cartago Market, capital \$100,000; Heredia Market, capital \$100,000; The Monte de Aguacate Mining Company, capital \$500,000; La Trinidad Mining Company, capital \$250,000; The Bella Vista Thermal Bath Company, of Cartago, capital \$100,000; The Costa Rica House Construction Company, capital \$250,000; The Electric Light Company, etc.

The Atlantic Railroad Company, the Costa Rica Northern Railroad Company, the Costa Rica Pacific Railroad Company, and the Costa Rica Pacific Gold Mining Company, Limited, are foreign companies incorporated in London.

MONEYS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

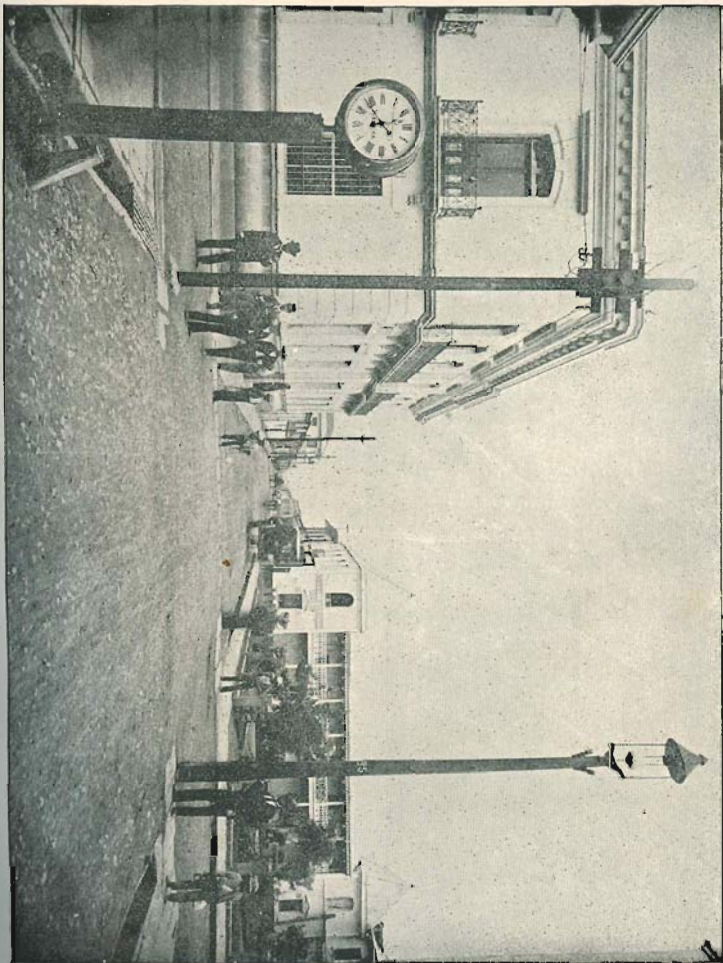
The moneys coined in Costa Rica up to date amounted to:

Gold.....	\$2,352,000
Silver.....	1,252,349
Silver from Colombia recoined.....	382,765
Copper.....	1,682
Total.....	*3,988,796

Their denominational value, arranged by the decimal system, is as follows: Gold, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1; silver, 50-cent piece, 25 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents; copper, 1 cent. Besides, there is a great quantity of soles from Peru and pesos from Chile, circulating in the country.

The paper money of the country circulates in bills to the value of \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1. The bank notes are of the same values.

* Memoria de Hacienda, 1883, 1890, 1891; La Gaceta, Diario Oficial, No. 35, February 11, 1894.



BANCO DE LA UNION—UNION BANK, SAN JOSE.

The decimal system for moneys was adopted in 1863, and the French metric system was adopted for weights and measures in 1884.

WAYS OF COMMUNICATION.

The exceptional conditions of Costa Rica appear still more interesting when the situation she occupies is considered in relation to the points destined by nature for the uniting of the two great oceans. On the north the Nicaragua Canal will mark ere long her northern boundaries; on the south the Panama route. A simple glance at the map will show the facilities her territory affords for other interoceanic roads.

At present an important mixed road crosses the central and well-settled part of the Republic from the port of Limón, on the Atlantic side, to the Pacific port of Puntarenas, uniting the principal centers of population. The most important part of this road being

THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

With branches to Carrillo, Boca de Matina, Valverde, Swamp, etc. The trunk line of the Atlantic Railroad ends at present in Alajuela, touching at Cartago, San José, Heredia, and many other smaller towns. From Alajuela to Esparza a wagon road about thirty miles long across the "Monte del Aguacate," connects that line with

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This railroad from Esparza to Puntarenas will be connected with that from Limón to Alajuela, and to that end a concession was granted to an English company, and thus the interoceanic railway will be completed.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Another railway to connect the Atlantic line with a point on the River San Juan and Nicaragua Lake is to be constructed and will permit the great improvement of an enormous amount of very fertile land, and will connect the country with the Costa Rica and Nicaragua Canal.

CANALS.

That which renders the situation of Costa Rica exceedingly favorable, and which will certainly one day permit her to consider herself as privileged among nations, says Paul Biolley,* is that she

* "Costa Rica and Her Future," cited.



occupies exactly the territory comprised between the two great interoceanic canals, which are most likely to be opened eventually, to the commerce of the world. Although the Republic does not touch directly on the Panama Canal, its commerce will naturally gain by the conclusion of this vast enterprise. A contract was entered into July, 1888, between the Government of Costa Rica and the Nicaragua Canal Company which sets forth the rights of the Republic to part of the waters and territory which the projected canal by the River San Juan and the Lake of Nicaragua would utilize, and makes clear the concessions which the Government would grant the company upon the execution of the work, this being declared of public benefit.

WAGON ROADS.

All the cities, towns or villages are connected by wagon roads, more or less well built and maintained. The communication with the Province of Guanacaste is also effected on the Gulf of Nicoya by little steamers, as well as that with the extreme south coast in both oceans, to Golfo, Dulce, on the Pacific, and Talamanca, on the Atlantic.

MAILS.

The domestic mail service is well organized. Correspondence for foreign countries is dispatched by the steamers touching at Limón and Puntarenas, as follows:

Atlantic Side—To Europe, via Hamburg, twice a month, 12th and 29th.

 To Europe, by British Royal Mail, once a month, the 9th.

 To Europe, via Marsella, once a month, the 12th.

 To Europe and the United States, via New York, Fridays.

 To Europe, the United States and Mexico, via New Orleans, Mondays.

Pacific Side—To West Indies and South America, via Puntarenas and Panamá, three times a month.

 To other States of Central America, three times a month.

 To Nicaragua, via Liberia, every Thursday.

TELEGRAPH.

Costa Rica was the first Central American State to have telegraph communication. It has been extended in every direction between all the cities, towns, and villages. Communication throughout Central America is charged at the same rate as within the country. The price for ten words is 20 cents, and for every five or less additional, 5 cents. The nearest office of the cable company—



RAILROAD BRIDGE AT BIRRIIS-617 SPAN, 300 FEET ELEVATION.

CABLE COMPANY

Is at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, not far from the frontier, and, of course, connected with the Costa Rican telegraphs. Concession was granted to one European company to connect Costa Rica with the cable on the Atlantic side by means of an office to be established at Limón, and besides, the Government opened negotiations for the establishment of a new office of the Central and South American Cable, at a point on the Pacific coast within Costa Rican territory.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

Was introduced in 1886, and is now operated not only within the limits of the cities, but between city and city, all over the country.

REAL ESTATE.

The property owners are so numerous and the Costa Ricans' habits of order so marked, it being an essentially agricultural country, that the necessity of a mortgage law was apparent for the purpose of maintaining and securing the rights of all.

The registry of property and mortgages was opened in 1867. The values recorded since, to the 31st of March, 1892, are as follows: Real estate registered, 70,638 farms; value, \$46,968,170. Mortgages registered amounting to \$9,675,303.*

Sales of properties or value of the transfer of real estate, mortgages, and cancellation of mortgages made during the year 1892, are as follows:

Provinces.	Value of transfers.	Mortgage.	Cancel-lation.
San José.....	\$1,885,162 57	\$1,371,877 00	\$756,454 57
Heredia	1,180,532 42	131,387 31	98,605 41
Alajuela.....	1,027,155 59	222,591 16	132,604 54
Cartago.....	731,156 66	384,053 24	286,565 27
Guauacaste	43,320 80	90,910 62	145,000 00
Limón.....	258,612 78	475,734 94	93,862 61
Puntarenas	65,541 50	12,462 84	41,214 00
Total	5,191,482 32	2,689,017 11	1,554,306 40 †

The *Ley Hipotecaria* of Costa Rica, which is considered perfect in its class, allows the mobilization, as may be said, of the real estate

* Memorias de Gobernacion, years 1884 to 1892.

† Ibid, 1892.

to all imaginable extent. The owner of a piece of land, duly registered in the office for such purposes established, can have the value of his property divided there into shares, and each share represented by a *cédula*, or bond, and arrangements are made so as to allow at any time, and with perfect safety for the bank or the money lender, funds to be raised on these "cédulas," and the latter to be used as collateral securities of the best character.*

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The Government itself does not offer any special inducements to immigrants, but foreigners, as well as natives, can profit by very liberal laws in regard to the acquisition of lands, whether mineral, timber or agricultural.

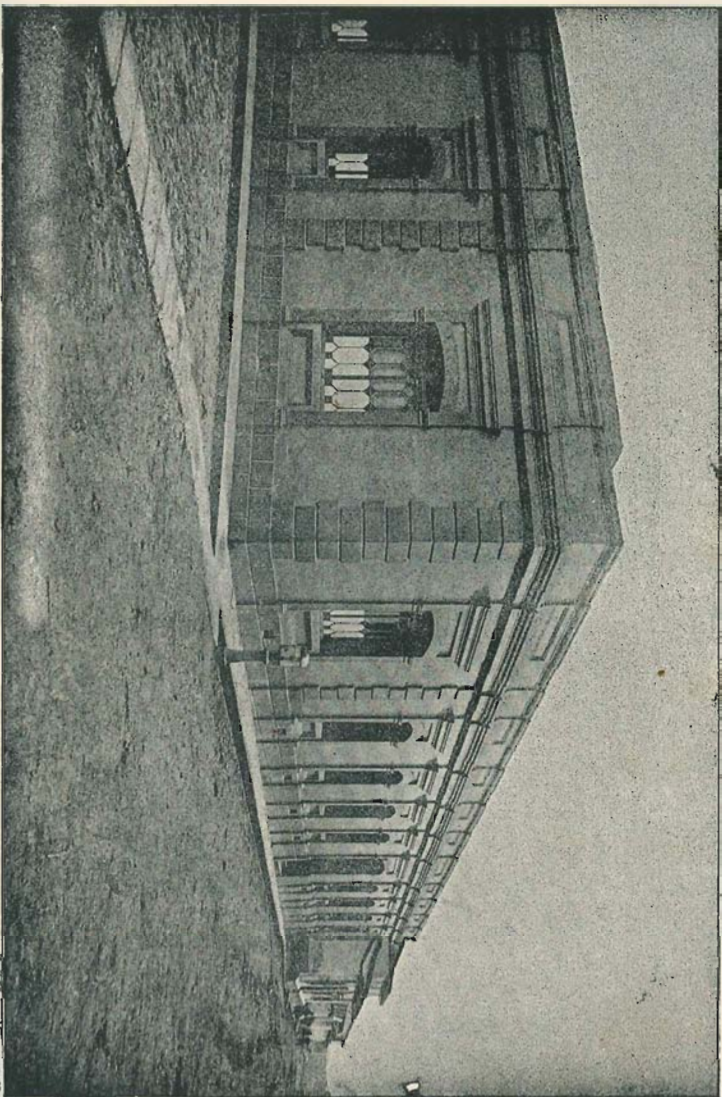
To acquire the public land when not under concession, there are two systems, one by pre-emption and the other by bidding at public sales.

By the first anybody can take possession of fifty hectares (123 acres) of Government land, and by fencing it and giving notice of the fact to the authorities of the district in which it is situated, and of his intention to cultivate it, no one can disturb him in his possession and enjoyment of the same for two years, during which he is obliged to cultivate his homestead. Should he fail to do so, the place can be taken by some other person, who would have to pay him the value of whatever improvements he may have made, but if he complies with the requirements of the law, he becomes the owner of the land. Whenever fifty hectares are thus fenced in and cultivated by the same person, he can go to work on fifty other hectares, and so on, subject to the same conditions.

By the bidding at public sales, a person can ask of the Land Office the sale at auction of any Government land to an extent not exceeding 500 hectares (1,235 acres) for each adult, the person asking for the sale has the privilege of purchasing the land for himself at the price brought at auction.

The lowest price that can be bid per hectare is \$5 for level pasture land; \$4 for timber or wooded land, from which natural products (rubber, vanilla, dye woods, etc.) can easily be obtained; \$3 for the

* Ley Hipotecaria, 1863. Código Civil, 1887.



SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

Wm. H. Brown



same kind of land without the last mentioned of advantages; and \$2 for mostly uneven, marshy, stony or barren land.

Lands separated from a town of over 3,000 inhabitants, or from a railroad more than fifteen miles, are valued at one-half the price given; if distant more than thirty miles, at one-fourth, and if at sixty miles, at one-eighth.

The purchasers of public lands have the option of paying cash, or within ten years, at an interest of 6 per cent per annum upon the value of the purchase, with the interest payable at the end of every year.

Whenever the purchaser can establish by sufficient evidence that he has made improvements worth twice as much as the interest on the land purchased, he shall be exempted from the payment of said interest due; and if the improvements amount to double the price of the land, he shall be exempted from the payment of the price or principal. The purchaser has to pay all expenses to the Land Office and for the surveying of the land.*

Any person taking possession of public lands and thereupon applying himself to the cultivation of India rubber and cacao, will receive another portion of land equivalent to double the amount already cultivated. And those planting the same products on property of their own, will receive in public lands an amount trebling that already cultivated.

Premiums ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,500 are awarded, by a jury of qualification, to those who cultivate ten manzanas (about 21 acres)† at least, with India rubber, or five with cacao, considering in the first place the best method of culture employed.‡

One can buy from private owners sections already cleared from \$23.50 per acre upward. On the central plateau uncultivated land is worth at least \$90 to \$95, and that planted with coffee brings, in some places, as high as \$700 to \$1,000 per acre.

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Costa Rica is a Democratic Republic.

The Government is administered by three distinct powers, legislative, executive and judiciary.

* See the Código Fiscal, 1885.

† One manzana = 10,000 square varas; 1 acre = 4,840 square varas.

‡ Colección de Leyes, 1882.

The legislative power is exercised by one House, whose members are elected for four years. This body is called Constitutional Congress.

The executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected for four years, and is ineligible for a second consecutive term.

The judiciary power is vested in the Supreme Court of Justice, and tribunals under it established by law.*

ARMS AND COLORS.

The coat of arms is composed of three volcanoes joined and placed between two seas, with a ship on each side, on the left, a rising sun on the top, five stars, and three flags on each side of the shield; and at the bottom a horn of plenty. On the upper part is a scroll, upon which is inscribed "América Central," and below "República de Costa Rica."

The flag consists of five horizontal bars, the outer ones blue, the next white, and the central red and of double width.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

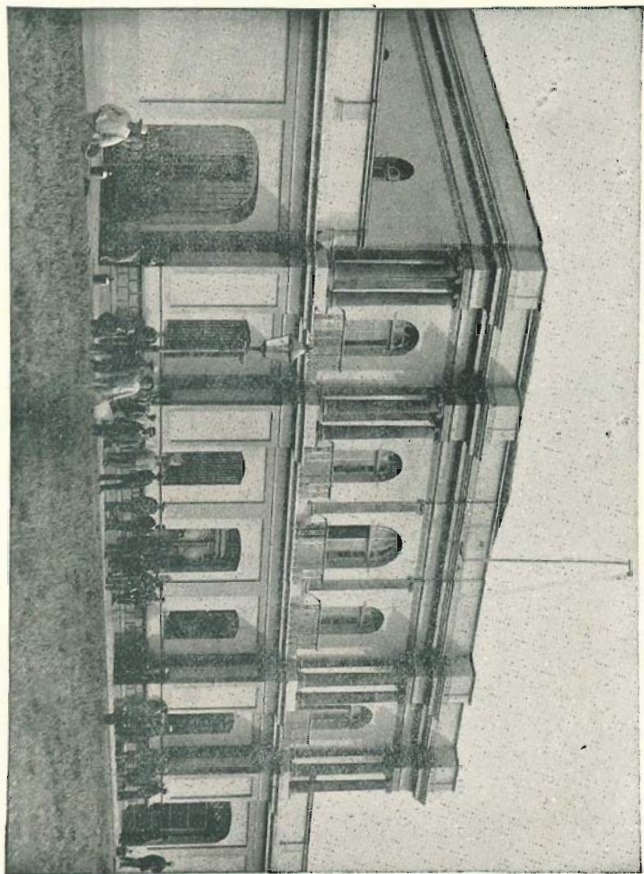
The rights of faiths, home and property are strictly observed, and have never been infringed upon in Costa Rica, nor have retroactive laws been framed.

The sacredness of correspondence, the right to meet in bodies and to petition, the right of *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press—all are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Foreigners enjoy every civil right without being admitted to citizenship or being compelled to contribute heavy sums. Admission to citizenship may be applied for at any time and will be granted, as in most civilized countries, after one year's residence. Settlers are not obliged to become naturalized citizens nor to pay forced contributions. They can carry on business and manufacture, possess real estate, buy and sell, navigate the rivers and coasts, and, subject to the laws, may exercise freely their religious creeds, marry, and dispose of their property by will.†

* Constitución Política, 1871.

† Ibid.



EXECUTIVE MANSION.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The Republic is divided, as already said, into five Provinces and two *Comarcas*, Territories. The Provinces are San José, Alajuela Cartago, Heredia, Guanacaste, and the Territories are Puntarenas and Limón. Both the former and the latter are divided into cantons, and the cantons subdivided into districts.

The Territories are represented in Congress in the same way as the Provinces.

Each canton has a municipality popularly elected, and a political chief named by the President.

In each of the Provinces and Territories there is a Governor and a military comandant, also named by the President, and a judge of first instance appointed by the Supreme Court.

The City of San José is the Capital of the Republic.

NATIONAL REVENUES.

The present revenue is derived from custom house duties, revenue stamps and stamped paper, liquor and tobacco monopolies, sale of public lands, tax for registering property, and on slaughtering of live stock, etc. As it can be seen, there are no direct contributions.

The budget of the Republic has followed the progress of commerce, as shown by this table:

State of the National Treasury.

Years.	Receipts.	Outlay.
1824.....	\$14,751	\$14,243
1840.....	117,164	67,992
1880.....	2,525,726	3,158,823
1889-'90.....	4,975,865	4,938,540
1890-'91.....	5,100,929	5,091,286
1891-'92.....	5,808,474	5,449,290

The municipal taxes are not high. The owners of real estate are obliged to pay only the taxes destined for the maintenance of the municipal police, street lighting, and the supply of water in the houses.

* Memoria de Hacienda, 1824-'92.



NATIONAL DEBT.

Foreign debt, converted at 5 per cent (£2,000,000), \$10,000,000 domestic debt, 1892, \$2,811,102.*

The Costa Rican consolidation paper rose in London, June, 1889, to 96¾, and for some time bonds of series A were quoted at 94 to 95, and those of series B at 92½ to 93½.†

The interest has been promptly paid ever since, as it was in previous years, but owing to the general depression of business that prevails throughout the world, and to the fall in the value of silver, the prices of the Costa Rican bonds are lower at present.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Elementary instruction of both sexes is obligatory, free, and provided for by the Government. Every Costa Rican, or foreigner, is free to give or receive instruction in institutions not maintained at public expense.‡

The amount appropriated for public instruction during the last five years was as follows:

1887-'88.....	\$186,700
1888-'89.....	281,000
1889-'90.....	315,380
1890-'91.....	555,380
1891-'92.....	§ 546,000

The number of primary, secondary and professional schools supported by the Government is over 300, with an attendance of about 20,000 pupils. In addition there are several private schools.

The primary and secondary schools are organized in Costa Rica on a system more or less similar to that of the United States. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 18 017, the same being 8 per cent of the population, and the attendance being an average of 74.60 per cent of the enrolled pupils.¶

The report of the United States Commissioner of Education for the year 1890-'91 ¶¶ contains a statement about schools below uni-

* Memoria de Hacienda, 1892.

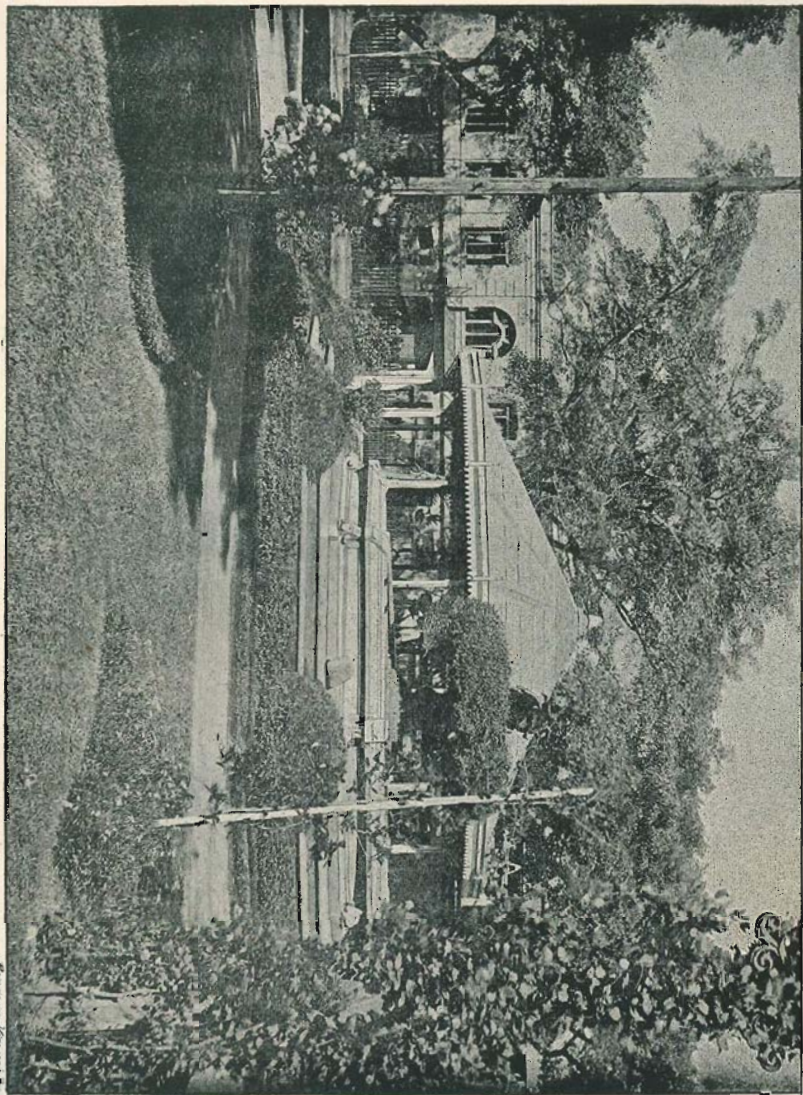
† Stock Exchange Prices, Straker Bros. & Co., London, E. C., 1889-1892.

‡ Const. Pol., above cited.

§ Memoria de Instrucción Pública, 1885-'92.

¶ Ibid.

¶¶ Washington, 1894, page 370.



AT CENTRAL PARK, SAN JOSE.

Augustine Brown

versities in the civilized world, from which the following data are quoted:

Countries.	Population.	Total number of youths in school.	Per cent.
Uruguay	676,955	70,240	10.4
Costa Rica	243,205	18,017	8.0
Argentine Republic.....	4,086,492	268,884	6.5
Ecuador.....	1,271,861	74,373	6.0
Nicaragua.....	282,845	14,901	5.3
Paraguay.....	392,645	15,709	4.7
Chile.....	2,817,552	126,370	4.5
Venezuela.....	2,323,520	106,718	4.5
Guatemala.....	1,460,077	56,057	4.0
Mexico.....	11,395,712	433,789	3.8
Salvador.....	777,895	28,536	3.6
Peru.....	2,621,844	75,522	3.0
Colombia.....	3,878,600	95,121	2.4
Brazil.....	14,002,355	290,990	2.0
Bolivia.....	2,300,000	26,400	1.1

Taking the ratio to population, according to the foregoing statement, as 8 per cent, it will show that with a population equal in number to that of Salvador, the children enrolled in schools in Costa Rica would be over 63,000; or with a population equal in number to that of Guatemala, nearly 117,000 children.

The Government pays for the tuition and expenses of a certain number of students educated abroad, as an encouragement for those who distinguish themselves in their studies and to provide for professors specially in those branches of science and art not developed in the country.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

San José, capital of the Republic, lies at 9° 56' north latitude and 84° longitude west from Greenwich, at an altitude of 3,868 feet above sea level. Cartago, situated at the foot of the Volcano Irazú and at 4,930 feet, is one of the best located towns in Central America. Alajuela and Heredia, the former at an elevation of 3,001 feet, and the latter 3,786 feet, are situated at the base of the hills of Barba. The houses are of one, two and three stories high, and present a pleasing



appearance. They contain every modern convenience. The streets are paved with stone, except in San José, where the system of Mc-Adam was adopted. The water works supply is modern. The houses are provided with iron pipes, and fountains are in the squares. San José and Cartago are supplied with electric light, and a concession was made to establish the same system in Alajuela and Heredia. The organization of the police has been given especial attention by the Government, is very satisfactory, particularly in the principal cities. Personal safety is, besides, absolute in any part of the country. One can, without the slightest danger, traverse alone and unarmed the most remote and isolated sections of the Republic. There are different charitable institutions, such as hospitals, orphan asylums for girls and boys, insane asylum, etc., all being under the management of corporations or unions constantly laboring to improve them. The cemeteries are also under the supervision of charitable associations. They are beautifully kept, and contain handsome tombs and vaults. Besides a museum there are several parks, public libraries, scientific societies of law and medicine, and also literary and musical associations. The hotel rates are from \$1 to \$3 per day, and offer the comforts of modern improvements. Artificial ice is much used.

HOW COSTA RICA MAY BE REACHED.

Costa Rica may be reached either by the Atlas line of steamers from New York to Limón, or by the Costa Rica and Honduras line of steamers from New Orleans to Limón, or by the Pacific Mail steamers from Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco, Cal., to Puntarenas. These are the direct routes. One can also reach Costa Rica from New York by the Pacific Mail steamers to Colon. At Colon the passenger can decide whether he will transfer to a Royal Mail steamer and enter the country at Limón or cross to Panamá, and there again embark in a steamer of the Pacific Mail and disembark at Puntarenas. Should the traveler come by Puntarenas, he will take the train to Esparza, and from that point to Alajuela, the distance of about thirty-six miles is made on horseback. At Alajuela he takes the train to San José. Should the traveler disembark in Limón, then he enters the train and makes the journey by rail to San José.

DISTANCES.

	Miles.
From New Orleans to Limón.....	1,340
From New York to Limón.....	2,025
From San Francisco, Cal., to Puntarenas	2,793

See for description and further information in regard to the country, "The Republic of Costa Rica," by Joaquín B. Calvo, published by Rand, McNally & Co., New York and Chicago, 1890; "Costa Rica and Her Future," by Paul Biolley, Washington, D. C., 1889; "Costa Rica," Bulletin No. 31 of the Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, D. C., January, 1892, and "Costa Rica Immigration Pamphlet," by John Schroeder, San José, Costa Rica, 1894.

For the Immigration Pamphlet apply to Mr. John Schroeder, Oficina de Estadística, San José, Costa Rica.

exhibited in Chicago should be collected; and there, under the active and wise direction of Don Joaquín Lizano, and Don José Vargas, M., who were successively at the head of the Department of Promotion of Public Welfare, and the active co-operation of Don José Lino Matarrita, of Nicoya, Don Trinidad Vargas, of Golfo Dulce, and Don Teodoro Koshney, of San Carlos, the collecting of the exhibit was started. According to the catalogue, the most valuable exhibit of products was due to the efforts of the latter gentleman.

While this work was being carried on with an amount of interest never before shown in the country on similar occasions, the government sent instructions to Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, chargé d'affaires of Costa Rica, at Washington, for the selection of a site and the construction of a building as well as for the acquisition of all the fixtures required. He was also authorized to take all necessary steps with the officers of the Exposition for the success of the undertaking.

It was unfortunate that, during the course of these preparations, the danger of an invasion of cholera overshadowed the country and interrupted for awhile their progress. It was feared also that the Chicago Exposition itself could not be carried out on account of the quarantine, and because some cases of cholera had appeared in the city of New York.

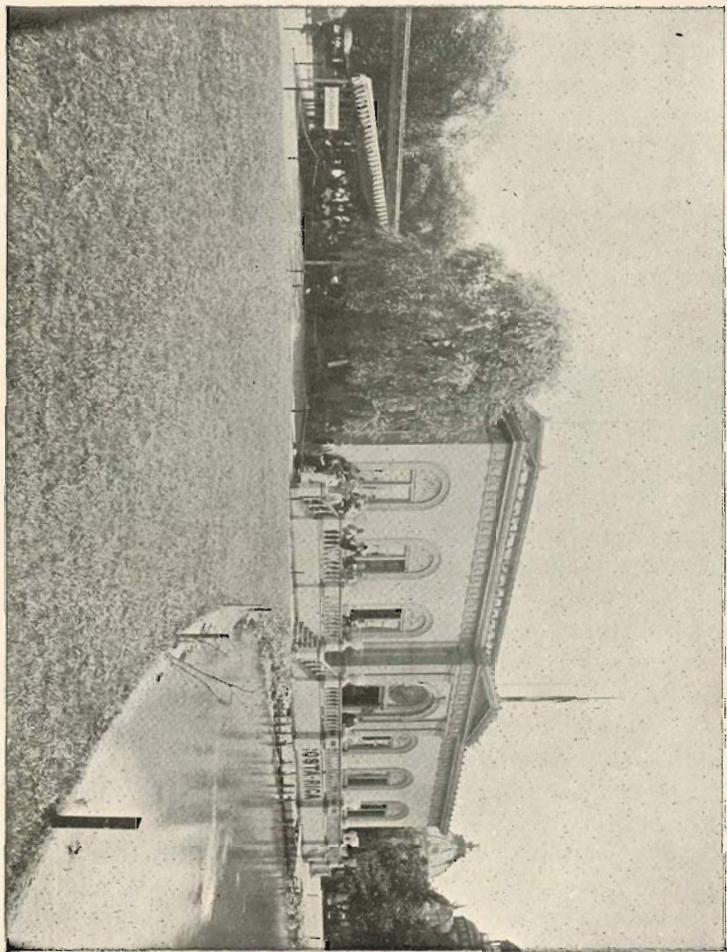
Costa Rica was then obliged to close her ports, and to abandon for the moment, almost completely, all projects referring to the Exposition. To this calamity, another of serious consequences was added, namely, the fall in the value of silver and the consequent rise of the rates of foreign exchange.

These great obstacles were not sufficient, however, to effect a radical change in the decision already made on the subject, and as soon as the fear of the cholera was over, the government resolved to follow the former plan, and ordered at once the continuation of the preparations. But the time then was rather limited, and it is therefore to be regretted that none of the collections of the products could be exhibited complete.

THE COSTA RICA PAVILION.

For the reasons stated above, it was considered necessary to set aside the plans for the pavilion, as they had been drawn in Costa

THE COSTA RICA BUILDING, LOOKING WEST.



Rica and approved, and others, more economical, drawn by Architect James G. Hill, of Washington, D. C., following the indications of the engineer, Don Nicolás Chavarría, M., director of public works of Costa Rica, were adopted in their place.

The contract for the construction was entered into between the chargé d' affaires, Mr. Calvo, and Messrs. Cass, Chapman & Co., of Chicago; but these gentlemen, on account of a lack of time, were unable to finish their work before the 1st of May, the day on which the Exposition was inaugurated.

The Costa Rican building was situated at the east end of the North pond, facing west, and the location was one of the best within the grounds. Across the North pond, in beautiful perspective, and within a distance to be fully appreciated, were the Illinois, Washington, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin buildings. To the right, were the galleries of Fine Arts, and on the left, the buildings of Guatemala and Brazil, while as a background, and not far distant, Lake Michigan murmured its praises to the efforts of mortal man.

The building was Doric in style; 103 feet long by 60 feet wide, two stories and clerestory, making the full height 50 feet. On each side, there was a Doric portico 22 feet wide, supported by four large pilasters. On the west front, a spacious platform, with a handsome balustrade, adorned with beautiful stone urns brought from Costa Rica, led up to the main floor; and opposite this front entrance, broad double stairways led to the second, or gallery floor, supported by eighteen columns rising to the full height of the clerestory.

The cornices, frieze molding, caps and bases, window casements, etc., were made of iron. The main walls were cemented, and all was painted in soft colors. The inside walls were plastered, and the walls and timber work were frescoed in a modest and becoming manner.

The building was lighted by twenty large double casement windows in the first story, and ten large skylights in the roof of the clerestory, while on all sides of the latter, the windows were pivoted so that, when opened, they could afford perfect ventilation. Ample toilet rooms were provided on each floor. Over each main entrance to the building the national coat-of-arms of the Republic in bold

relief was placed and constituted a striking addition to the decorative part of the work. The building cost \$20,000.*

THE COSTA RICAN COMMISSION.

When the products to be exhibited were ready, and all the necessary preparations in Chicago had been completed, the Government issued the following decree:†

No. 112.]

SAN JOSÉ, March 29, 1893.

The President of the Republic has resolved to organize the Commission that is to represent Costa Rica in the approaching International Exposition of Chicago in the following form:

President, Señor Don Manuel M. Peralta, E. E. and M. P., from Costa Rica at Washington.

Secretary, Señor Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica at Washington.

Vice-President and Commissioner-General for Agriculture and Industry, Señor Don David J. Guzmán.

Vice-Secretary and Commissioner for Archæology, Señor Don Anastasio Alfaro.

Signed by the President.

(Countersigned)

VARGAS, M.

The Commission did not meet in Chicago until about the middle of May, and during that period, Messrs. Calvo and Alfaro were in charge of the work; co-operating with them, was Dr. Francisco J. Rucavado, who afterward was also appointed commissioner.

INSTALLATION.

As to the interior of the pavilion, the plan generally adopted in the arrangement of museums was followed: A large hall surrounded by a gallery accessible by two staircases, placed one on each side of the eastern entrance of the pavilion, as has been said; had some glass cases, containing natural and agricultural products, arranged in classified groups beneath the gallery on the main floor, in the center of which rose a high graceful pyramid, formed of minerals, having two others, composed of specimens of wood, placed on its sides.

* The foregoing description of the building appeared in the General Catalogue of the World's Columbian Exposition.

† La Gaceta, Diario Oficial, No. 74, March 30, 1893.

INTERIOR OF THE COSTA RICA BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH.



Each one of the corners of the main floor was occupied by glass cases containing samples of beautiful silk fabrics in the favorite colors of the people of Costa Rica, in the shape of scarfs, mantillas and wraps, all of which gave due credit to the industry of the country on account of their fine workmanship.

A precious collection of gold and silver jewels, and of gold and tortoise shell combined, very carefully worked throughout, alongside of a complete collection of the national coins, and two of foreign coins, a complete collection of bank notes, and of the national postage stamps, presented one of the attractions of the exhibition.

Fishing implements and tools used in the country were exhibited, and a collection of fish, preserved in alcohol, showed the varieties of this product, both in salt and fresh waters.

At the northern extremity of the same floor, the aromatic and delicious Costa Rican coffee was served. The space inside not being large enough to accommodate the always increasing number of persons drawn by the celebrity of this peerless product of Costa Rica, an addition was made on the outside of the building with a capacious awning covering.

At the southern extremity of the gallery was a drawing-room, decorated with elegant curtains. Here were the portraits of the President of the Republic, Señor Rodríguez; of the four Secretaries of the Executive, and a handsome view of the city of San José, the capital of Costa Rica.

At the other extremity, there was a panoramic view of the steep heights of the volcano of Irazu, the only place in the world from which the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans can be seen simultaneously. On the principal sides of the gallery, and in glass cases arranged as those on the first floor, the magnificent school exhibits of which Costa Rica can be proud, were placed; sundry articles made by women—among these two needle-embroidered pictures on silk; pita hats (generally known as Panama hats), and different kinds of implements, such as brushes, harnesses, saddles and other like articles, as likewise sundry articles of wrought and cast iron, etc., and an extensive collection of photographic views of interesting places, buildings, coffee patios, machinery, railways, roads, villages and types of the natives, etc. At one side of the hall, were a considerable number of literary works, written by Costa Rican authors; maps, drawings,



reports, and other official publications, which give honor to their country. In this section of the exhibition, special mention is due to the National Museum of Costa Rica, for the very rich and extensive collection of stuffed animals, the ornithological part being very remarkable and attractive.

Coffee plants, palm trees and Costa Rica orchids and flowers were blended together with the national colors, forming the decoration and ornamentation of the large hall. If the appearance of the unpretentious but elegant building of Costa Rica caused a very pleasing impression when seen from the outside, the view of the interior produced a real surprise on account of the magnificent *tout ensemble* it presented to the spectator.

LIST OF THE EXHIBITS.

The exhibit of Costa Rica was characteristically a display of the products of the land. Classified according to the regulations issued by the Chicago Exposition, it was comprised in the following groups:

DEPARTMENT A.—AGRICULTURE.

GROUP No. 1.—Wheat of various kinds, Indian corn of all varieties, barley, rice, wheat flour, yucca flour, corn meal, bran.

GROUP No. 2.—Biscuits and crackers, vermicelli and macaroni.

GROUP No. 3.—Cane sugar, native honey of five varieties, exotic honey, confectionery.

GROUP No. 4.—Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, radishes, turnips, beets, onions, peanuts, roots for starch.

GROUP No. 5.—Beans of twenty-three different kinds.

GROUP No. 6.—Prepared cocoanut.

GROUP No. 7.—Cheese (never came).

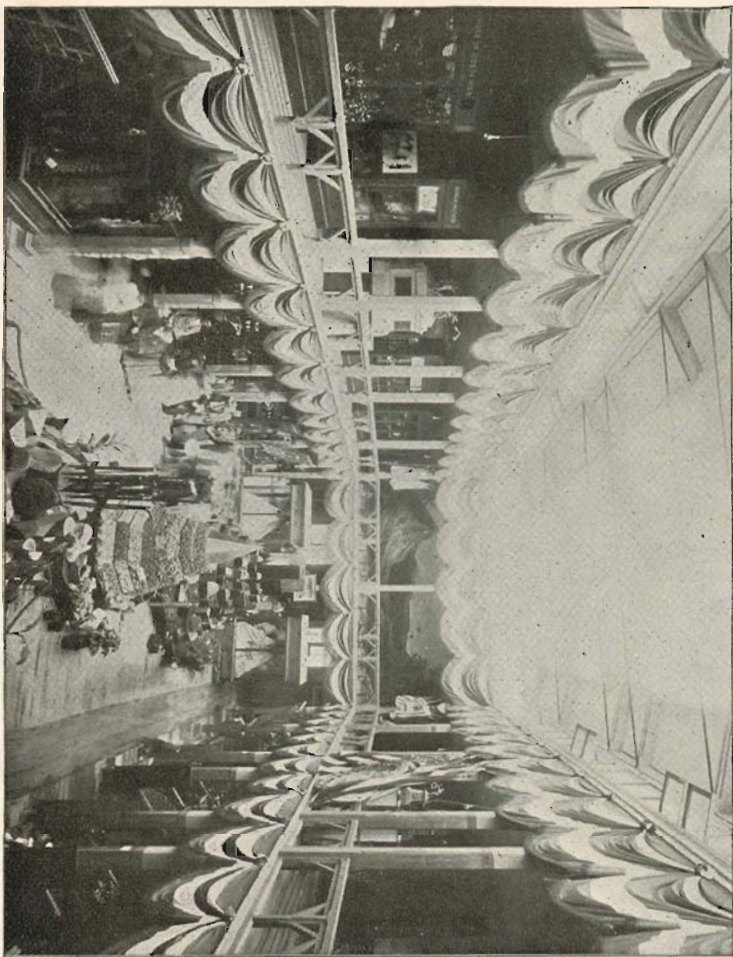
GROUP No. 8.—Coffee of various kinds and in its different grades of preparation, Liberia coffee, cacao, chocolate, pepper, cloves, anise and other spices, tobacco in the leaf.

GROUP No. 9.—Cotton, ochreous color cotton, nineteen varieties of vegetable fibers, native silkworms, horse hair as a harness material.

GROUP No. 10.—Twenty-two different kinds of mineral waters, ten different kinds of thermal waters.

GROUP No. 11.—Wines, rums, cognac and other spirits; cordials and liquors, bitters, vinegar, chicha.

INTERIOR OF THE COSTA RICA BUILDING, LOOKING SOUTH.



GROUP No. 12.—Beers, ales, porter, stout.

GROUP No. 13.—Photographs of fences, farm buildings, farm-houses, patios for drying coffee.

GROUP No. 15.—Statistics of coffee farms.

GROUP No. 16.—Coffee machinery. (See Group No. 79.)

GROUP No. 17.—A large collection of hides and skins of eighty-two species of wild animals, tortoise shells of various kinds, fossil tusks and molars of mastodons.

GROUP No. 18.—Animal oils of eleven kinds, whale oil, fish oil, lizard oil, tortoise oil, etc., vegetable oils of seven kinds, linseed oil, fig oil, palm oil, etc; soap of various classes; stearine candles, two kinds.

FORESTRY.—FOREST PRODUCTS.

GROUP No. 19.—A collection of 463 samples of different kinds of wood and timber used in construction and manufactures; ornamental and fancy woods, mahogany, cedar, etc.

Twenty-nine classes of dyeing, tanning and coloring plants.

Barks of various kinds; vegetable substances used for bedding and upholstering.

Gums and resins of fifty different classes, vegetable wax, India rubber, copal, turpentine, balsam of Peru, etc.; seeds and fruits for ornamental purposes, vegetable ivory, cocoanut shells, ornamental gourds, medicinal roots, sarsaparilla, herbs, barks, mosses, berries.

Baskets made of fibers.

DEPARTMENT B.—VITICULTURE.

GROUP No. 20.—Maranon wine, Coyol wine, brandy, cordials, rum and cognac.

POMOLOGY.

GROUP No. 21.—Peaches, quinces, apricots, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, pomegranates, bananas, pineapples, guavas, mangoes, papaws, tamarinds, figs, sapotillos, anonas, mammee, etc., by imitations made in wax. Almonds, cocoanuts. Vinegar made from bananas.

FLORICULTURE.

GROUP No. 22.—Seventy species of orchids, palms, ferns; herbarium of sixty-two classified species.

CULINARY VEGETABLES.

GROUP NO. 23—Thirty-seven species of beans, vetches, lentils, peas, peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers, squashes, melons, eggplant, etc; beets, turnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassave, yucca.

ARBORICULTURE.

GROUP NO. 25—A collection of ninety ornamental trees and shrubs.

DEPARTMENT C.—ANIMALS.

GROUP NO. 34—Collection of 692 stuffed birds of Costa Rica.

GROUP NO. 35—Collection of 789 insects.

GROUP NO. 36—Collection of stuffed animals native to Costa Rica.

DEPARTMENT D.—FISH AND FISHERIES.

GROUP NO. 37—Collection of sponges and corals, conches and shells. Specimens of marine and fresh-water fish.

GROUP NO. 38—Fishing gear, fishhooks, nets and seines, harpoons, gaffs, etc.

GROUP NO. 40.—Fish oil of various kinds, polished shells.

DEPARTMENT E.—MINES AND MINING.

GROUP NO. 42.—Collection of seventy-four minerals, gold and silver bearing ores, gold, silver, iron, copper and lead ores; silver, iron and copper bearing ores; serpentine; iron and lead ores; mercury; lead and zinc ores, meteoric iron.

GROUP NO. 43.—Lignite, tuba, etc.

GROUP NO. 44.—Alabaster and marble; marble, black and white; granite and other stones; petrified wood.

GROUP NO. 46.—Basanite, obsidian, clay, etc., yellow marl; labradorite, feldspar, etc.

GROUP NO. 47.—Limestone, lime, carbonate of lime, carbonate of lime crystallized; gypsum.

GROUP NO. 48.—Salt, sulphate, etc., sulphate of lime, marl, gypsum, etc., sulphur and pyrites, chalk, fossil shells.

GROUP NO. 67.—Maps of the mines of Monte del Aguacate; plans of the mines of Monte del Aguacate.

DEPARTMENT F.—MACHINERY, ETC.

GROUP No. 75.—Portraits and lithographic groups, maps, charts, etc.; collection of diplomas, etc.; specimens of printing.

GROUP No. 79.—A machine for preparing coffee. (See group No. 16.)

DEPARTMENT G.—TRANSPORTATION.

GROUP No. 83.—Harness, robes and accessories of the stable, whips, etc.; bridle reins and bits, spurs, saddles, saddlebags, trap-pings and accoutrements of horses.

GROUP No. 85.—Ropes, cordage.

DEPARTMENT H.—MANUFACTURES.

GROUP No. 87.—A collection of drugs and other preparations.

GROUP No. 89.—Specimens of binding, bookbinding; penholders, paper cutters made of tortoise shell and gold.

GROUP No. 91.—Shell work, polished shells; mosaics made of shells.

GROUP No. 92.—A collection of twelve stone urns.

GROUP No. 96.—Specimens of wood, carved; collection of utensils made of wood, carved; silver and wood shovel used in the inauguration of the Costa Rica Railway to the Atlantic.

GROUP No. 98.—Jewelry, rings, bracelets, necklaces, charms, medallions, gold covered and gilt jewelry, napkin rings, nail cleaners, combs, paper knives.

GROUP No. 100.—Silk shawls, scarfs, wraps.

GROUP No. 101.—Mats and cigar cases made of rushes, Panamá hats.

GROUP No. 104.—Cloaks, mantillas, ladies' and children's costumes, boots and shoes. (The latter never came.)

GROUP No. 105.—Collection of furs and skins, some of them tanned.

GROUP No. 106.—Embroidered portraits, embroidered handkerchiefs, napkins, etc. Various samples of needlework; artificial flowers, trimmings of various classes.

GROUP No. 107.—Combs, brushes, etc.

GROUP No. 108.—Cigar cases, canes of ornamental woods.

GROUP No. 110.—Vases, boxes, chessmen, fancy articles made of aromatic and ornamental wood, billiard balls and cues.



GROUP NO. 111.—Tanned leathers. (Never came.)

GROUP NO. 118.—Wrought iron, artistic forgings.

DEPARTMENT L.—LIBERAL ARTS.

GROUP NO. 149.—General and complete school exhibition, handwriting, drawing, etc., needlework, embroidery, etc. Collection of text-books used in primary and higher schools, plans and photographs of school buildings, annals, reports, statistics, etc.

GROUP NO. 150. Very extensive collection of national publications, natural sciences, literature, history, geography, statistics, magazines and newspapers; bindings, specimens of typography, illustrated papers, schoolbooks, government and other official publications, maps, etc.

GROUP NO. 151.—Very extensive collection of photographs.

GROUP NO. 152.—Hydrographic survey of the Gulf of Nicoya and the harbor of Culebra; plan of the city of San José; plans of buildings.

GROUP NO. 153.—Reports of foreign relations; collections of postage stamps; civil and penal law of Costa Rica.

GROUP NO. 154.—Statistics of trade and commerce; government exhibit of coins, bank notes, moneys, postage stamps, etc.

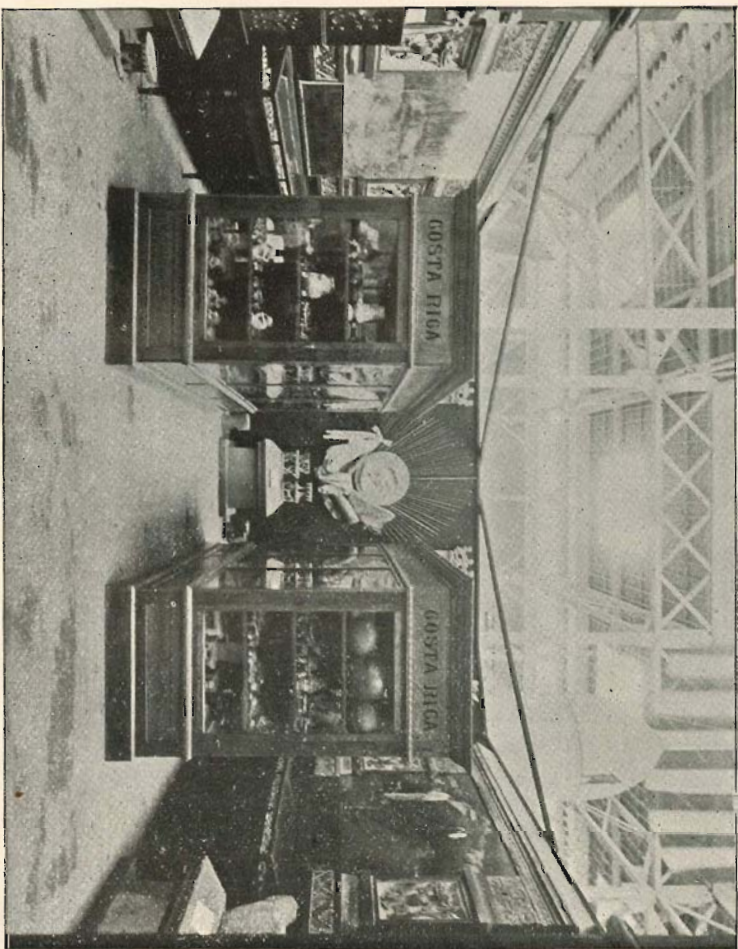
GROUP NO. 158.—Musical compositions, national airs, etc. (never came), guitars and bandores made of fine woods

DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY.

The archæological exhibit displayed by Costa Rica in a space of one thousand feet square in the Anthropological building was of high merit, scientifically, and of great actual value. It was noticeable at a glance that the three thousand exhibits composing it were all original and distinct, not a single reproduction being found among them.

Apart from the merits of its antiquity, an antiquity anterior to the discovery of America, it may be said that the Costa Rican archæology is the link connecting the ancient specimens found in the other states of Central America and the discoveries made in South America. In this respect the Costa Rican archæology presents well-defined traces of two distinct civilizations, one descending from the north by the Pacific coast, and the other immigrating from an entirely opposite direction, from south to north, following the





THE COSTA RICA SECTION AT THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH.

temperate plains on the Atlantic side. The first is typified by the ancient people called Chorotega, and the latter by the Guetares.

With very rare exceptions, a continuous series of antiquities can be established along the Pacific, from the southern part of Costa Rica up to the northeastern portion of Nicaragua, Nicoya being here one of the principal centers of the Chorotegan civilization.

On the western side of the country, from Chiriquí up to the River of San Juan de Nicaragua, a similar distribution is noticeable, the only difference being that there the civilization of the Guetares seems to have spread out toward the interior of the country, following always the valleys alongside of the Reventazon River, up to the central plateau, where it comes in contact with the Chorotegas, near the Herradura volcano on the Pacific coast.

This is what these 3,000 archæological specimens exhibited by Costa Rica showed, according to Señor Alfaro, Commissioner of Archæology. All and each one of them are perfectly well identified, as absolutely all have been excavated from ancient tombs in certain localities, a work in which many private individuals at first, and lately the National Museum, and even the government directly, have spent thousands and thousands of dollars.

The typical tombs wherein these specimens of antiquity were found, are illustrated by large oil paintings, reproductions of the original photographs taken at the time the excavations were made in several Indian burial grounds.

There was, among other paintings decorating this section, one of great historical value, representing the villa of the Cacique of Suerre in 1544, executed from the drawings of Jerome Benzoni, an Italian soldier, who, in the same year, followed Diego Gutierrez, in the expedition he undertook to conquer and pacify the Indians.

In the decoration of this Costa Rican section, one of the most important of the Anthropological Building, a refined taste was noticeable throughout, combined with careful order. Everything presented the seal of its indigenous antiquity. The doors, the frames of the pictures, and even the folders of the Columbian maps, show the handicraft of the old American Indian, all forming an indigenous architecture, extremely interesting and instructive.

Coming now into the details of the component parts of this magnificent archæological exhibition, it may be considered as divided



into three large groups. The first is that of idols and gold jewels, 150 in number, among which there are many that show a stage of great improvement in the goldsmith's art, such, for instance, as the hammered patens, many of which are composed of three superimposed sheets, so made, undoubtedly, for the purpose of giving them greater solidity. Other figures present samples of perfect smelting work, such as the devilkins and the small bells. Vestiges of the mold and traces of the hammer can be noticed. There are also many pieces of copper, and in these, the outside gilding is one of the curious problems that archæology has been as yet unable to solve.

The second group is composed of objects made from volcanic stones or rocks, among which there are some table-like, in the shape of perforated fruit dishes, representing the work of many months, and perhaps of whole years. Besides these exhibits and *metates*, the grinding-stone for corn, there are knives and maces of porphyry, of practical use to the aborigines; human and animal figures, some above the natural size, sculptured, if this term can be used, by the Indians, all forming an integral part of the exhibition. The ornaments of jade, a green stone highly appreciated among the natives of America as well as among Eastern Asiatics, and the origin of which, during many years, has been attributed to the latter, are also worthy of special notice.

The third and most numerous group is composed of earthenware utensils, presenting an immense variety in forms and sizes, some of such remarkable artistic taste as to have deserved the praises of the historians and chroniclers of the period of the Conquest. Among others, the eminent historian Oviedo, referring to the Indians inhabiting the islands of the Gulf of Nicoya, wrote as follows:

In the island of Chira, plates and dishes, and also jugs, jars and other kinds of vessels are manufactured; all are very elaborate, and as fine as the best black velvet, and as sparkling as a very well-polished jet. And I brought along with me some pieces of said crockery to this city of Santo Domingo, of the Hispaniola Island, which, so far as their beauty is concerned, might be presented to a prince. And of the size and shape that the Indians are ordered to make them, so they do make them.

As to its pecuniary value, the archæological exhibit of Costa Rica has been appraised at \$50,000. But these precious relics of the primitive inhabitants of the country would never be sold for any

amount of money, as they constitute a treasure, highly valuable, each object representing, as it does, a part of the unwritten history of important races that are no more.

The collections, arranged by the same commissioner of archæology, Señor Don Anastasio Alfaro, director of the National Museum of Costa Rica, to whom we are indebted for this information, were exhibited last year, 1892, in Madrid, Spain, and they there obtained as awards six first-class medals. Señor Alfaro was also presented with honorable decorations.

EXPENSES, EXHIBITORS, JUDGES, AWARDS.

The expenditures of the exhibition in the Costa Rican Pavilion, including the cost of the building, service and transportation, exceeded....	\$100,000
And the installation of the section of archæology, at the Anthropological Building, service and transportation included, cost.....	10,000
Total amount	\$110,000

All the expenses were defrayed by the Government, both on account of the character of the exhibition, consisting, as we have seen, mainly of natural products, and the desire to encourage the greatest possible number of individual exhibitors. The circumstances already referred to, namely the impending danger of cholera, and the consequent uncertainty as to the possibility of holding the Exposition at all, made the total number of exhibitors much smaller than it would otherwise have been.

According to the official catalogue of the World's Columbian Exposition, the number of the Costa Rican exhibitors was 363. Apart from the Government, however, the number of individual exhibitors was, in fact, only 141, some of the exhibitors being represented in several different groups.

Of all the departments already mentioned, it is only in those of agriculture and ethnology that Costa Rica had judges of awards. They were, respectively, Señor Don Joaquín B. Calvo and Señor Don Manuel M. Peralta, who were indicated for the positions by the government of their country. Mr. Calvo was assigned to group No. 8, the most laborious of the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Ethnology was not divided into groups.

The following are the awards obtained by the exhibitors from Costa Rica:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

GROUP NO. 1.

Cantón de Escazu,	San José,	Wheat.
Cantón de Santo Domingo,	Heredia,	Wheat.
Cantón de Paraiso,	Cartago,	Wheat.
Cartago,	Cartago,	Barley.
Zarcero,	Alajuela,	Barley.
San Pedro Calabaza,	Alajuela,	Indian Corn.
Valle de San Carlos,	Alajuela,	Rice.
Turrucares,	Alajuela,	Rice.
Piedras Negras,	San José,	Rice.

GROUP NO. 3.

Federico Tinoco,	Alajuelita,	Cane Sugar, Verbena.
Santa Ana,	Cantón de Mora,	Concrete Molasses,
Pio J. Fernandez,	Grecia,	Cane Sugar.
Ricardo Pfau,	San Pedro del Mojón,	Honey Exotic.

GROUP NO. 4.

Provincia de Cartago,	Costa Rica,	Vegetables.
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GROUP NO. 5.

Cantón de Liberia,	Guanacaste,	Beans.
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GROUP NO. 8.

Francisco Peralta,	San José,	Coffee.
Tournon & Co.,	San José,	Coffee.
San Pedro del Mojón,	San José,	Coffee.
Narciso Esquivel,	San José,	Coffee.
Cantón de Tres Rios,	Cartago,	Coffee.
Cantón de Aserri,	San José,	Coffee.
Gregorio C. Quesada,	Palmares,	Coffee.
J. M. R.,	Palmares,	Coffee.
Rafael M. Nora,	Palmares,	Coffee.
J. G. L.,	Palmares,	Coffee.
J. J. Morera,	Palmares,	Coffee.

Felix Vargas,	Palmares,	Coffee.
J. M. Rodriguez,	Palmares,	Coffee.
C. H. S. Taras,	San Nicolas,	Coffee.
L. Robles,	Navarro,	Coffee.
J. H.,	Cartago,	Coffee.
P. A. Badilla,	Heredia,	Coffee.
J. R. R. Troyo & Co.,	Cartago,	Coffee.
José Hidalgo,	Naranjo,	Coffee.
Alberto Saenz,	Heredia,	Coffee.
Municipio Naranjo,	Naranjo,	Coffee.
J. M. Solera,	Heredia,	Coffee.
Antonio Vargas,	Grecia,	Coffee.
David Guzmán,	Cachi,	Coffee.
Distrito de Orosi,	Cartago,	Coffee.
Cantón de Santo Domingo,	Heredia,	Coffee.
Fernando García,	Cartago,	Coffee.
N. Corrales,	Naranjo,	Coffee.
Santiago Alvarado,	San José,	Coffee.
Manuel Sandoval,	Alajuela,	Coffee.
Otto von Schroter,	San José,	Coffee.
A. and F. Gallardo,	San José,	Coffee.
Silverio Quiroz,	San Ramón,	Coffee.
Jesús Cruz,	San Ramón,	Coffee.
Juan Dent,	El Mojón,	Coffee.
Jesús Alfaro,	San Vincente,	Coffee.
Federico Tinoco,	La Verbena,	Coffee.
A. E. Jimenez,	La Uruca,	Coffee.
Ricardo Montealegre,	Las Pavas,	Coffee.
Virginia B. de Jimenez,	La Uruca,	Coffee.
Emanuel Jimenez,	La Uruca,	Coffee.
José Quiroz,	San Juan,	Coffee.
Teodoro H. Mangel,	San José,	Coffee.
Francisco Orlich,	San Ramón,	Coffee.
Eduado Sell,	San Ramón,	Coffee.
Fabian Esquivel,	San José,	Coffee.
Teodosio Castro,	San José,	Coffee.
José A. Coronado,	San José,	Coffee.
Juan Jenkins,	Atenas,	Coffee.
Barrio de Guadalupe,	San José,	Coffee.
Juan Yte. Acosta,	Grecia,	Coffee.
Ramón N. Gonzales,	Palmares,	Coffee.
Manuel Zamora,	Heredia,	Coffee.
José Zamora,	San Ramón,	Coffee.
Rafael Canas,	Matina,	Cocoa.

GROUP NO. 9.

Cantón de Paraiso,	Cartago,	Collection of Fibers.
Cantón de Liberia,	Guanacaste,	Agave Fibers.
Región de Talamanca,	Talamanca,	Carludovica Palmata.

GROUP NO. 10.

San Carlos,	San Carlos,	Thermal Water.
Province of Cartago,	Costa Rica,	Thermal Water of San Francisco.
Cantón de Escasu,	San José,	Sulphur Water of Santa Ana.
Volcan Miravalles,	Miravalles,	Mineral Water of Rosa Verde.

GROUP NO. 11.

Dr. David J. Guzmán,	San José,	Whisky.
Fábrica Nacional de Licores,	San José,	Cordial, Rum and Cognac.

GROUP NO. 12.

B. Felice & Co.,	San José,	Black Beer.
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GROUP NO. 16.

Augusto Gallardo,	San José,	Coffee Machinery.
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GROUP NO. 17.

Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Skins of wild animals tanned and dried.
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GROUP NO. 18.

City of San Jose,	San José,	Oils (animal and vegetable).
Fabrica del Aguila,	San José,	Stearine Candles of El Aguila.
José Velazquez,	San José,	Stearine Candles of La José-fina.
Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Collection of medicinal plants.
Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Collection of oils.

FORESTRY, FOREST PRODUCTS.

GROUP NO. 19.

San Carlos,	San Carlos,	Collections of coloring plants and barks.
Cantón de Liberia,	Guanacaste,	Collections of gums and resins.
Cantón de Nicoya,	Guanacaste,	Collections of gums and resins.
Valle de San Carlos,	Alejuela,	Collections of gums and resins.
Cantón de Golfo Dulce,	Puntarenas,	Collections of gums and resins.

Cantón de Puriscal, Francisco Valverde,	San José, Heredia,	Collections of gums and resins. Collection of hard and orna- mental woods.
Miguel Pugnot,	San José,	Mosaic collection of orna- mental woods.
Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Collection of building cabinets and dye woods.

DEPARTMENT OF FLORICULTURE.

GROUP NO. 22.

Costa Rica Government,	San José,	Collection of plants.
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DEPARTMENT OF ANIMALS.

GROUP NO. 34.

Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, Abelardo Borges,	San José, Alajuela,	Collection of birds. Butterflies of Costa Rica, Album.
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DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

GROUP NO. 37.

Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Shells.
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GROUP NO. 38.

Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Implements for fishing.
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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINING.

GROUP NO. 42.

Mina Gautilar,	Puntarenas,	Auriferous quartz from Gau- tilar.
Campania Monte Aguacate, Government of Costa Rica.	Alajuela, San José,	Gold and Silver Ores. Collection of 74 Mineral Ores.

GROUP NO. 44.

Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Building, Stone, Marble, Ser- pentine, etc.
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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

GROUP NO. 83.

Santiago Calvo, Cantón de Bagaces, Provincia de Cartago,	San José, Guanacaste, Cartago,	Saddle. Horse Hair Halters, etc. Saddle bags made of fiber.
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DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

GROUP NO. 87.

José J. Jimenez,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
Carlos D. Brenes,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
León H. Santos,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
José F. Tristan,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
Macial Alpizar,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
José M. Ugalde,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
Enrique Iglesias,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
D. J. Guzmán,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
Dr. G. Michaud,	San José,	Chemical products.

GROUP NO. 96.

Francisco Valverde,	Heredia,	Several samples of carved wood.
G. & B. Quesada,	San José,	Silver shovel used in the inauguration of the Atlantic Railroad of Costa Rica.

GROUP NO. 98.

Andres del Valle,	San José,	Gold ornaments for the person.
José Angulo,	Puntarenas,	Gold ornaments for the person.
Julio del Valle,	Cartago,	Gold ornaments for the person.
Ramón Ortiz,	San José,	Gold ornaments for the person.
S. Federici,	La Unión,	Ornaments.
Antonio Aguilar,	Puntarenas,	Gold covered ornaments.
Doña Ines Mencía,	Puntarenas,	Tortoise shells.
José Angulo,	Puntarenas,	Gold covered ornaments.

GROUP NO. 100.

Federico Velarde,	Heredia,	Silk Shawls.
Fábrica Herediana,	Heredia,	Silk Shawls.

GROUP NO. 106.

Elisa F. de Duran,	San José,	Embroidered handkerchiefs.
Catalina Fournier,	San José,	Embroidered portraits.

GROUP NO. 118.

Foundry of San José,	San José,	Wrought Iron, Artistic Forging.
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DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS.

GROUPS NOS. 149 AND 150.

Joaquín B. Calvo,	San José,	Geography, Statistics and History.
Inspector General of Public Education,	San José,	Statistics and other data.

Department of Education,	San José,	Photographs.
Museo Nacional,	San José,	Annals del Museo Nacional.
Ricardo Fernandez,	San José,	History of Costa Rica, etc.
Juan F. Ferraz,	San José,	Collection of Mexican Words.
Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Pamphlets.
Vincente Linares,	San José,	Almanacs.
Imprenta Nacional,	San José,	Official Publications.
Dirección de Estadística,	San José,	Census Reports of Republic of Costa Rica.
Dirección de Estadística,	San José,	Census of Costa Rica, 1892.
Lorenzo Montufar,	Guatemala,	Walker in Central America.
Manuel M. Peralta,	Madrid, Spain,	Books, Publications, Atlas, Maps.

GROUP NO. 151.

Rudd & Paynter,	San José,	Photographs.
E. Fradin,	San José,	Hydrographic Surveying.
Francisco Valiente,	San José,	Photographs.

GROUP NO. 153.

Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Postage stamps, coins, etc.
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GROUP NO. 158.

Maximo Morales,	San José,	Mandolin, Ornamental Woods.
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DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY.

Julio de Arellano,	San José,	Musical instruments made of clay.
Anastasio Alfaro,	San José,	Catalogue of Archaeological Collection at Madrid, 1892.
Dolores Pacheco de Troyo,	Cartago,	Grinding stone and stone stat- ues from ancient graves.
Museo Nacional de Costa Rica,	San José,	Gold, idols, jewels, ornaments found in ancient graves, household utensils, etc.
Right Rev. Bishop Bernardo A. Thiel,	San José,	Household utensils of aborig- ines, etc.
Francisco Montero Barrantes,	San José,	History and geography.
Ministerio de Fomento,	San José,	Paintings, maps of Costa Rica, etc.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of exhibitors, according to the Official Catalogue.....	363
This number is represented as follows—	
By the government of Costa Rica.....	205
By individual exhibitors.....	158
Total	<u>363</u>
Individual exhibitors.....	141
Represented in various groups.....	17
Total	<u>158</u>
Number of awards	160
These awards were made as follows—	
To the government of Costa Rica.....	56
To individual exhibitors.....	104
Total	<u>160</u>

GIFTS FOR AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

At the conclusion of the Fair, most of the Costa Rican exhibits, those of archæology excepted, were presented to various American institutions. The Commission, not being able to comply with the numerous applications received from many places of the United States, and from abroad, and not wishing to break the collections, decided to make a distribution of them as follows:

To the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. :

A large collection of stuffed animals native to Costa Rica.

To the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. :

A collection of fifty-four varieties of fibers.

To the University of Pennsylvania :

A valuable collection, embracing eighty-seven specimens of ancient pottery, Indian arrows, bow, staff and pellet blow gun; besides, two large show cases and four smaller ones.

To the city of Philadelphia for its museums :

All natural products, agricultural, forestal, mineral, as above described, seventy-eight skins, fishing implements, wines, liquors, oils, etc. A collection of national books, the entire educational exhibit—text books, practical works, etc. A collection of silk and cotton fabrics, a collection of Panama hats: a collection of utensils made of wood, carved, castings from foundries, two models of pieces of statuary, a large collection of photographs, a shield and flags, and eight large show cases.

To the Northwestern University of Chicago :

A collection of plants, roots, barks and seeds.

To the Columbian Museum of Chicago :

Twenty large show cases and twelve fine stone urns with a relief inscription: "Costa Rica en Chicago," as a souvenir of its participation at the World's Columbian Exposition.