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after mature reflection I have decided to outline and place before the two Governments a plan which, in my judgment, is worthy of their earnest attention.

I venture to express the sincere hope that they will adopt it. This plan calls for the co-operation of a third power, Bolivia, which has not appeared in any of the negotiations, at least so far as my Government is concerned. While the attitude of Bolivia has not been ascertained, save that her aspiration to secure access to the Pacific is common knowledge, it seems reasonable to assume that Bolivia, by virtue of her geographical situation, is the one outside power which would be primarily interested in acquiring, by purchase or otherwise, the subject matter of the pending controversy. With this preface let me now define the concrete suggestion which I have in mind:

A.—The Republics of Chile and Peru, either by joint or by several instruments, freely and voluntarily executed, to cede to the Republic of Bolivia in perpetuity all right, title and interest which either may have in the Provinces of Tacna and Arica, the cession to be made subject to appropriate guarantees for the protection and preservation, without discrimination, of the personal and property rights of all of the inhabitants of the provinces of whatever nationality.

B.—As an integral part of the transaction, provision to be made for adequate compensation to be given by the Republic of Bolivia for said cession, including public works, railways and improvements in the territory transferred, and taking into account the present value of all such public works, railways and improvements made by both Chile and Peru during the periods when they have respectively been in control and occupation of the territory; such compensation to be determined in direct negotiations participated in by Chile, Peru and Bolivia; it being understood that the Secretary of State will place at the disposal of the three Governments his good offices, if they are required, either to promote an agreement or to fix the character and amount of compensation in case it should prove impracticable to determine the same in the tripartite negotiations.

C.—Chile and Peru to agree in direct negotiation upon the equitable apportionment between them of any cash compensation which may be provided for; it being here also understood that the Secretary of State will place at their disposal his good offices, if required, to

assist them in making the apportionment and that he will himself undertake to apportion the compensation if asked to do so by both Chile and Peru.

D.—The promontory known as the Morro of Arica, with boundaries appropriately defined, to be reserved from the transfer to Bolivia and to be placed under the control and jurisdiction of an international commission, which shall be charged with maintaining it as an international memorial to the valor of both Chile and Peru, with the suggestion that there be erected on the morro a lighthouse or monument, to commemorate the friendly settlement of the Tacna-Arica question.

E.—Simultaneously with the completion of the foregoing arrangement, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, suitable treaties of friendship to be entered into between Chile and Peru covering the resumption of diplomatic and consular relations, commerce, navigation and all other matters necessary to re-establish normal and friendly intercourse between the two countries.

F.—The territory now comprised in the Provinces of Tacna and Arica to be by agreement between Peru, Chile and Bolivia perpetually demilitarized in the fullest sense of that term.

G.—The City of Arica, by appropriate agreement among the three powers, to be made forever a free port, and adequate provision to be made insuring that no discriminatory rates or charges, as among the three countries, Chile, Peru and Bolivia, shall be made with respect to the port, or to the railroad, or to any other means of communication within the said territory now comprising the Provinces of Tacna and Arica.

In submitting this plan I have not undertaken to do more than sketch its broad outlines. The details should, in my judgment, present no serious difficulties. The main advantages which this type of solution has over others which have been considered need little emphasis.

It furnishes a substitute for the unfulfilled provisions of Article 3 of the Treaty of Ancon, and thus forever disposes of the controversy which has existed ever since that treaty was signed.

It is a clean, simple solution, free from obvious complicating factors attendant upon other plans.

It is comprehensive and definitive, leaving no room whatever for claims and disputes and

(Continued on page 31)

186 Kinds of Potatoes Are Cultivated in the Bolivian Highlands

(As Classified by MR. WALTER CEVALLOS TOVAR)

[Editor's Introduction]

We have here the American Beauty Rose; Queen Anne Cherry; Flemish Beauty Pear; the Comet Tomato; all of which show the tendency to classify the vegetables and flowers we enjoy with the names of those things and sentiments that we love and cherish, or, maybe, the things we despise; and, surely, primitive peoples with a limited sphere of ideas and knowledge are prone to baptize their commodities with the names of those things that are close to their hearts. Thus, we find that the Aymara Indians who live in the highest mountains of the Bolivian Andes have applied to their principal staple, the potato, the names of things which make up their interior life and the lively activities of their everyday doings. They have their potato girls—the "Fragile Girl" potato; the "Black" and "White Slacker"; the "Hobo"; the "Moonface"; the "Condor's Cemetery"; the "Black Arrival"; "Cop's Poncho", etc.

Let us suppose a catastrophe should occur whereby all historical data about these Indians was lost and, after centuries, an indefatigable university professor in his investigations should come across a classification such as we are setting forth: From it he could, up to a certain point, reconstruct the grade of civilization that had been attained by them, the things they loved, their sympathies, affections and dislikes.

"Imill'ccoso" (Fragile Girl). This classification says that it is a potato robed in yellow, with a white core and a very sour taste. The Indian who named this potato must have had some bitter experience in his romance.

The Indian who baptized the "Thanta" (Hobo), which is black outside, white in-



WATERFALL ON THE HACIENDA
OF MR. EZEQUIEL ROMECIN

side, and has a thin skin easily peeling off in pieces, must have known that a lazy man's garments cannot make a good appearance, being tattered and falling apart. The "Laram'Kaisalla" (Purple Slacker) gives one the impression of the Indians on the warpath.

Mr. Walter Cevallos Tovar, Agricultural Engineer, has achieved a very interesting classification of the Bolivian varieties, numbering 186 different potatoes with characteristics well distinguished. However, the fact to be noted is that all of these varieties are actually cultivated in the Bolivian Highlands. Foreigners who have tasted Bolivian potatoes unanimously say that it is impos-

sible to find anything better in the world and unfruitful experiments have proved that most of these potatoes cannot be cultivated in any other soil. The Bolivian farmer, we believe, can specialize in cultivating the kinds that are best for export, the types that store well (of which we have many), creating a new item of exportation. The outstanding difficulty in the case is that the railroad freights at the present time are too high to allow a profit to the farmer.

This classification will interest not only those looking for new foods, but also the lovers of folklore and South American Indian dialects.

Mr. Cevallos in his introduction to this work, which we have not space to print, says that the French Botanist, Mr. Vilmorin, has catalogued several hundred potatoes, but that these varieties have such similar characteristics that it is necessary to use a microscope and measuring instrument to establish the differences. The characteristics are easy to recognize in the present classification:

Round Potatoes

Guiscacha choque (Potato Rabbit). This is the wild potato; not edible. The tubers are small, hard, of a flat shape, dirty yellow color, sour taste; strong shoots, and its flower is lavender.

Chiar imilla (black girl). Potato of black color on the outside and white inside.

Jancko imilla (white girl). Potato of dirty white outside and core perfectly white.

Huila imilla (red-skin girl). Exterior of potato is rose; white inside.

Chupic imilla (cherry girl). Exterior of cherry aspect; white inside.

Alco imilla (spotted girl). Irregular spots of white and black outside, core white.

Laram'imilla (purple girl). Exterior purple, and white inside.

¹ Chuño is a dried potato made by a process of exposing the potatoes to the sun and frost, using for this some kinds of sour potatoes.



EVEN TREES THRIVE ON THE PLATEAU. THE "OLIVO SILVESTRE" IS A NATIVE SPECIMEN

Pacco imilla (bluish-gray girl). This potato presents a gray aspect outside and its interior is of a pale yellow.

Kita imilla (runaway girl). A potato whose background, exterior, is of white veins, flesh white.

Sali imilla (gray girl). A potato whose exterior aspect presents small white spots, the flesh being white.

Imill'ccoso (fragile girl). Exterior yellow, core white, of sour taste, very well adapted for chuño.¹

The family of the imillas (potato girls) is very important, occupying the first place in the agricultural area in the highlands of Bolivia. This potato is very good for storage, keeping in good condition for one year. It does not grow rapidly, but is productive, reaching a great size; rich in starch and easy to cook.

Phiñu durazno (sweet peaches). A potato whose rind presents a rose color.

similar to the peach's rind, the flesh being white.

Aca phiñu (two-colored candy). Exterior purple, with white spots; presents two or three shoots only. The flesh is white.

Huila phiñu (red candy). Exterior aspect red, inside white and shoots yellow.

Moroco phiñu (round candy). Potato is of a very round shape, white inside and outside. This group of the phiñus (candies) is the medium size potato, but not as starchy as the imillas.

Moroco (round). This is a white potato, similar to the group described above, the difference being that the starch is bitter. Used in making tunta.²

Ccula (clod of earth). A potato of bluish-gray exterior, and attains a very large size.

²Tunta also is a dried potato, but made from varieties that are not used for chuño.

Chusi ccula (veined clod of earth). The exterior is the same as above, with white veins inside.

Jancko ccula (white clod of earth). A white potato cultivated for making chuño.

Huila ccula (red clod of earth). The exterior is of red coloring, flesh white, used for making chuño.

Chiar ccula (black clod of earth). Exterior aspect is blackish, this potato being the starchiest in this group.

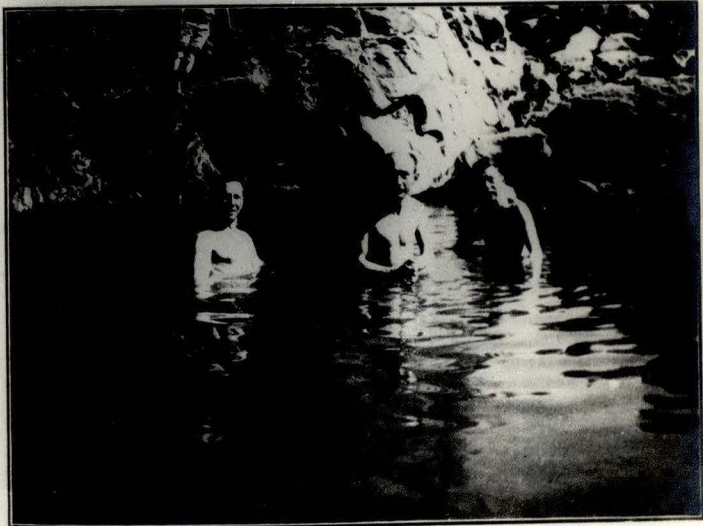
Jisca ccula (small clod of earth). A blackish potato containing enough starch. It is very small.

Anahuaya ccula (cactus soil). The exterior is purple, with very few shoots.

Huila pichuya (red bundle). Exterior is red.

Laram'pichuya (purple bundle). Purple aspect.

Chiar pichuya (black bundle). Black aspect.



LAGOON AT THE FOOT OF THE WATERFALL, USED FOR IRRIGATION. THE BATHERS, DO NOT FORGET, ARE 12,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Jancko pichuya (white bundle). White exterior.

This family produces its tubers in groups of two or three. The starch is liquid-like and the shoots are small and lengthy.

Zapallo choque (pumpkin). The exterior is white, the flesh deep yellow; has a slight taste of pumpkin, and has shoots in groups.

Arichua (thin dish). The exterior of this potato is rose, and has very long white shoots.

Paila-jinchu (frying pan handle). A very white potato, very watery, of few shoots.

Cochi (swamp). A white potato, very watery and tasteless.

Huila naira (red eyes). Inside and outside white. The shoots are of a red color.

Chiar naira (black eyes). A white potato, showing black shoots as a contrast.

Jancko naira (white eyes). The potato is white, having white shoots also.

Pa'naira (two eyes). Exterior is white as the flesh, has two shoots which are situated opposite one another.

Paco kagüa (cop's poncho). Potato of black rind and very white flesh. It is very easy to distinguish due to a depression in the center.

Ireca ajanu (scab face). Exterior red with white spots. Cooks quickly.

Ccoyu (black eye). The exterior is white, inside purple, and very starchy.

Nuata (licked). Exterior red, inside purple, as starchy as the above.

Maman'pecke (hawk's head). A very round potato, exterior black, with thick skin, flesh white.

Alea maman'pecke (two colored hawk's head). Outside black, with thick skin, the same as the above.

Darazno (peach). Light rose inside and outside, having a slight taste of peach.

Thantha (hobo). Exterior black, interior white. Its skin is very thin, very easily peeling off in pieces.

Akarapi (untidy). A very deep red



POTATO FIELD ON THE "ROMECCIN" HACIENDA

potato, especially where the shoots come out, very well adapted to climatic changes. This is a variety that was taken to France by Monsieur C. Verne, Commissioner of the S. N. A.

Laram'toro (red bull). Exterior purple, interior white.

Jancko toro (white bull). A white potato. These last two varieties are slow in growing and are used for making tunta. Its shoots are badly distributed.

Mulluncko (one handed). Purple outside, white inside, fecund, always has two or three protuberances, which are tubers themselves.

Puca mama (red mamma). Purple outside, with red shoots, and meat yellow.

Queta (rotten). Very white potato, many shoots, bitter; destined for making chuño.

Camara (fire cracker). Black potato with very large shoots; a late potato of great production, especially good for chuño.

Carlos (Charlie). Has a red exterior with veins of the same color, of very small production and not good for storage.

Condor kauna (condor's egg). Oval, very white and of regular size.

Milagro (miracle). A white potato, very small shoots, and very sensitive to climatic changes.

Quellu (yellow). Exterior white, yellow core, and very starchy.

Jancko choque pitu (raw white flour). A white potato, large, very starchy, but of slow cooking.

Laram'choque pitu (purple flour). Potato is of purple appearance, white inside, and slow in cooking.

Papa arete (ear-ring potato). Small white potatoes with very deep shoots.

Kana (braided). White potato, crossed inside with purple veins.

Pocaya (ripe). A white potato that has shoots with knots, or protuberances; grows very late.

Chirizarja (curl). A white potato whose shoots form protuberances and the foliage of the plant is more or less curly.

Amaj-jayu (salted corpse). A very acid potato, black skin, good only for making chuño.

Kunurara (snowed). Very white, very starchy, and of a large size.

Huaña laca (dry mouth). A bluish-gray, very white flesh, tasteless and dry.

Huislapaqui (broken soup-spoon). White exterior and very yellowish inside. Scarcely cultivated.

Huichira (red-pepper potato). White potato; very small, large production.

Morockeri (toy). Very round potato, purple outside and white inside.

Kauna-chocka (duck egg). White potato entirely covered with very small white spots; good for making chuño.

Pulo (calabash potato). White and of big size; has a peculiar taste.

Khuchi papa (pig potato). Black of color; thick. Rots quickly.

Contuma (rumex). Small yellow potato, very productive; has a dry starch.

Canastilla (basket). Rose potato with white veins outside; also white inside and very small.

Sauce (willow). Has a discolored green tint.

Kara-kara (naked-nude). White potato of round shoots, widely separated from one another.

Manzanilla (chamomile). Small potato slightly rosed; has white flower which spreads a scent similar to the

flower of the chamomile.

Condorimaña (condor cemetery). Bluish-gray potato; inside of a dirty yellowish tint; very resistant to frosts.

Teneckechi (dwarf). Purple both inside and outside, has yellow spots outside.

Condori (condor). Black potato with white veins; watery white inside; also well adapted against the frosts.

Katahui (lime). Potato of a white yellowish color, good only for making chuño.

Achakana (bridge). Potato slightly bluish; has too many shoots.

Sayaña (farm). Purple potato, spotted black outside; has a yellow interior.

Ursula (Ursula). Bluish-gray potato with the interior slightly rose.

Choque kallu (potato breed). Round potato, of white coloring.

Coillu (disillusion). Has a bluish flesh and white thin skin. Poor in starch.

Pisaka (partridge). Bluish-gray with white veins outside. Early produced.

Perasa (pear). Rose on the outside.
(Continued on page 29)

TIN EXPORTS, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1926

The exports of tin during the last two months were:

	Net weight in kilos	Value in Bolivian pesos
October	2,529,000	7,488,000
November ...	2,505,000	7,069,000

NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS

The Bolivian Consulate announces that by virtue of law passed September 26th, a new tax of one Bolivian peso will be applied, effective January 1, 1927, on all passports, covered by a special stamp. This and other taxes will be applied for the building and upkeep of a Sanitarium for Tuberculosis in the city of La Paz.

It is opportune to mention that many travelers, especially from the neighboring countries, go to Bolivia for curing tuberculosis.

An Economic Oversight

Some Suggestions to the United States Department of Commerce on Statistical Information Regarding Imports from Bolivia

By WOLCOTT P. CHAPMAN

Associate Editor, Export Trade and Finance

One of the less amiable critics of the United States was so unkind, a few years ago, as to dub it a nation of "economic illiterates." Presumably he was afflicted with some deep sense of personal grievance.

Perhaps it is in a measure true that the average business man is not an economist in any technical sense of the term; but in the analysis of business conditions upon which he bases his plans of operation for the future, and in his appraisal of the market areas in which those operations are to be carried on, he inevitably calls into play reasoning processes which require as their fundamental background economic data of various kinds.

It is for this reason that the collection and dissemination of economic facts is recognized by all national governments as one of their important duties in support of the productive industrial and commercial activities of their citizens. Probably the most elaborate and effective of all governmental organizations serving such economic purposes is that maintained by the United States in its Department of Commerce.

From the several Bureaus and Divisions which comprise that Department, there are constantly being issued to the business men of the United States, literally, hundreds of economic reports of all kinds dealing with the general aspects of commerce, with current conditions in every country of the world, with the special circumstances affecting each individual industry and commodity which enters domestic or international trade.

The volume of this material which is placed at the disposal of producers and

traders by the United States Department of Commerce assures the supply of data which is adequate for practically every normal and for many an abnormal requirement. The demand for these official economic services is sufficient indication of the general and widespread recognition of their essential value.

It was, therefore with some feeling of astonishment that the readers of the previous issue of *BOLIVIA* noted the evidence of incompleteness of certain details of the Department of Commerce service in the matter of the statistical reports involving the imports of rubber into the United States from Bolivian sources.

Admittedly, Bolivia is one of the important sources of supply upon which the United States draws for its requirements of rubber. Yet in the official reports for 1925 and previous years there is no indication whatsoever of that fact, even though the shipments received aggregate a million or more pounds annually.

The omission of this detail of statistical information may not be, in itself, a vital matter. But it necessarily raises the question to what extent is there similar incompleteness of data with regard to other Bolivian products; and perhaps with regard to figures relating to trade with other countries.

Detailed commodity statistics with regard to the trade of any country are not alone of consequence to the merchant and consumer of the specific products; they are important evidence of general conditions in such markets, and indices of purchasing power and credit stability.

This is especially true of such countries as Bolivia whose national prosperity depends upon a comparatively small number of staple products. Incomplete data with regard to such nations, insofar as one of their major exports is concerned, may readily give such a misleading picture of conditions as either to dissuade the potential trader from efforts in that direction, or give him unjustified confidence in the market, as the case may be.

Bolivia, of course, from the standpoint of the collector of import statistics in the United States, presents somewhat of a problem. Lacking a seaport of its own, shipments from Bolivia must move out of the ports of Chile or Peru on the Pacific; or via the Amazon or Paraguay rivers out of the ports of Brazil or Argentina on the Atlantic. Thus these shipments appear on the customs entries, presented by the importer in the United States, as of origin in the country of the port in which the bill of lading is issued. The Department of Commerce statistical reports are compiled from the customs entries, not from the consular invoices.

So with respect to shipments of rubber from Bolivia, which will normally move by way of Brazil, in the ordinary course of events, the latter country will be credited as the source; and in the reports issued by the Department of Commerce, while Bolivia will not appear at all, Brazilian figures will be correspondingly increased and thus become inaccurate.

A similar condition of affairs will arise in the case of shipments of any other Bolivian commodities issuing from a Chilean or Peruvian port.

There appear to be several ways in which this situation may be remedied, notwithstanding the disclaimer of such possibility which is contained in the Department of Commerce letter quoted in the article in BOLIVIA to which reference was previously made.

First, assuming that it should actually prove impossible to secure exact figures

for the Bolivian export shipments to the United States, instead of completely ignoring such commodity movements, it would be possible to include Bolivia in the list of countries of origin and refer to a footnote, explaining that under the practical circumstances such shipments are included in the figures given for Brazil, Argentine, Peru and Chile, as the case may be. Those latter countries should also be starred so as to give reference to the same footnote, thus avoiding the implications which are undesirable under the current system.

This method of procedure would at least serve the purpose of advising the seeker for economic data of the inevitable inaccuracy of the figures shown, and thus prevent his laboring under any misconceptions.

Second, the Bolivian government might be requested to supply, at stated intervals and for specific periods, the quantity figures for their principal exports. These figures could be incorporated as footnotes in the Department of Commerce reports.

Third, a regulation might be issued requiring that the customs entry, presented by the United States importer, should show the actual country of origin, when other than that of the foreign port shown on the bill of lading. This course of procedure would enable the compilation of the Department of Commerce figures in the normal manner, although entailing an additional requirement on the importer.

There are probably several other ways of arriving at the desired result—complete figures on imports from Bolivia, or, at least, indication of the incorrectness of figures which are given—but the several suggestions which have been made provide a starting point for the consideration of the matter. It is beyond all question of a doubt that the Department of Commerce will give full and careful

(Continued on page 32)

Bolivia Railway Development

The new railroad built by the Bolivian Government from Atocha to Villazón, on the Argentine border, will be, according to the projects of the Bolivian Government, leased to a private concern. Three companies have already placed bids: The Bolivia Railway Company, Ltd., of England; Dates, Hundt & Balíño, and Elordi Co., both of Argentine. This road was completed last year and connects the Bolivian system with the Argentine system, being possible to travel by rail from La Paz to Buenos Aires, 1,750 miles.

The governments of Peru and Bolivia have entered into certain agreements to connect the Peruvian Railroad that ends at Puno, on Lake Titicaca, with the Bolivian Railroad starting at Guaqui, on the same Lake, avoiding the navigation that is at present being carried on. The new line will follow the shores of the Lake, shortening the time and freight and contributing to the trade exchange of both countries.

The railroad that is being built from La Paz to the valley of Yungas, which has reached Huichuloma, 50 kilometers, will be continued 10 kilometers more to Yerbani, and from this point, will be built two automobile roads to the two principal sections of the Yungas counties, one to Coroico and the other to Chulimani, centers of the coca, coffee and tropical fruits production. Toward this end a loan of 7,000,000 Bolivian pesos will be raised.

The projected construction, 300 miles, of the railroad between Santa Cruz and Cochabamba is also well on its way, the financing of the line being arranged. This line will connect the highlands of Bolivia with the plains of the east, proportioning an outlet to the Department of Santa Cruz.

The Bolivia Railway Company, a private corporation, recently made the following announcement:

"The Bolivia Railway Company announces that it will be unable to repay the principal of its £5,700,000. Five per cent. First Mortgage Bonds on the 1st January next when they mature for payment.

"The interest maturing for payment on the 1st January next will be duly met, the guarantees of interest by the Bolivian Government and the Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia Railway Company, Ltd., ceasing on that date.

"Certain proposals have been made by the Railway, to the Bolivian Government which are under consideration, and if and when an agreement is reached, a further announcement will be made at once."

Further, on December 11, the Company made an additional announcement in order to again make clear that the Bolivian Government has no responsibility whatsoever:

"The Bolivia Railway Company announces that in respect of its First Mortgage Bonds due for repayment on 1st January next the Bolivian Government has no responsibility of the principal of the Bonds, and will have faithfully complied with its guarantees regarding the interest on the Bonds which guarantee, as previously announced, expires on the 31st instant."

The Bolivian Government owns £2,500,000, the entire issue of the Railway's Second (Income) Mortgage Bonds, and besides, has contributed to the amount of £2,150,000, as guarantee of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, from 1908 to the end of this year, at which time here obligations absolutely cease in this respect.

The Bolivia Railway Company owns the following lines in Bolivia:

	Kilometers
Oruro—Viacha	202
Oruro—Cochabamba	205
Mulatos—Potosi	174
Uyuni—Atocha	90

Mineral Production of Bolivia

During the first nine months of this year as compared with the same period of the previous year. According to latest export statistics of the "DIRECCION GENERAL DE ADUANAS."

MINERALS	January-September 1925		January-September 1926	
	Weight in Kilos	Value in Bs.	Weight in Kilos	Value in Bs.
Tin	24,700,840	58,549,372	22,877,213	61,135,284
Lead	15,616,717	7,830,304	13,172,516	5,464,059
Copper	5,569,763	3,160,047	5,921,186	3,222,332
Silver	116,151	5,647,948	137,950	6,909,885
Antimony	499,953	1,248,810	3,709,843	2,170,303
Zinc	1,140,466	660,130	5,914,595	2,928,986
Bismuth	270,080	2,512,275	197,395	2,568,891
Wolfram (Tungsten)	34,655	21,614	24,476	17,301
Totals	47,948,625	79,630,500	51,955,174	84,417,041

During the nine months of 1926, covered by this table, production was increased by 4,006,549 Kilos, with a gain in value of Bolivian Pesos, 4,786,541 over the same period, 1925.

At the same time, Tin production decreased by 1,923,627 Kilos, while the value gained Bolivian Pesos 2,585,912, due to the increase of the price of that metal, which lately has passed the £300 a ton mark.

Data from the Statement of the "Banco De La Nacion Boliviana" to Sept. 30, 1926

We insert below a statement of the "Banco de la Nacion Boliviana" in order to show the percentage of bills issued in relation to the gold reserve. This statement does not indicate all operations and earnings customarily given in the semi-annual balances.

A S S E T S		L I A B I L I T I E S	
Cash		Bills Issued	36,654,329.50
Gold	Bs. 17,685,720.80	Capital	22,000,000.00
Coin—Silver and Nickel	1,297,508.18	Reserves	5,722,568.01
Other Bank Notes	11,129.94	Deposits	
Special Investments		Current deposits	17,168,324.34
Stocks, Bonds		Savings deposits	1,464,745.62
Foreign Banks		Workmen's savings	1,090,819.36
An amount to cover de-		Short term deposits	1,123,927.25
posits in foreign currency		Long term deposits	4,220,921.23
and for the purchase of		Judiciary deposits	1,711,937.90
gold		Notes payable	59,544.00
Notes Receivable	2,593,860.98	Amount for the amortization of	26,840,019.70
Expenditures; interest for	52,535,843.24	real estate and furniture	1,801,827.36
collection; amount spent in		Bank Branches	323,510.33
the construction of the new		Commissions, exchange, discounts,	
bank building; real estate;		interests, pending transactions,	801,573.90
furniture, etc.	6,374,063.94	acceptances, dividends, etc.	
			<u>Bs. 94,143,828.80</u>
			Bs. 94,143,828.80

Notes.—From this Balance, it appears that the holdings of gold are: Bs. 17,685,720.80, against Bs. 36,654,329.50 of bills issued by the Bank. In other words, gold is 48.1-5% of the total circulation of bills, which is 8.1-5% more than the amount, that according to law, the Banco de Nacion Boliviana must have in vault.

The capital and reserves of the Bank amount to Bs. 27,722,568.01, and the deposits to Bs. 26,840,019.70.

Trade Statistics, first half, year 1926

ABSTRACT FROM STATISTICS OF "DIRECCION GENERAL DE ADUANAS"

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF BOLIVIA IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1925 AND OF 1926

	First Half of 1925			First Half of 1926		
	Weight in Kilos	Ratio %	Value in Bolivianos	Weight in Kilos	Ratio %	Value in Bolivianos
Imports	84,712,251	55.99	31,754,831.47	93,059,360	55.66	35,157,034.41
Exports	60,586,174	44.01	57,013,994.85	74,134,160	44.34	61,193,603.01
Totals	151,298,425	100.00	88,768,826.32	167,193,520	100.00	96,350,637.42

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORTS BY CLASSIFICATIONS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1925 AND OF 1926

Classification	First Half of 1925			First Half of 1926		
	Weight in Kilos	Ratio %	Value in Bolivianos	Weight in Kilos	Ratio %	Value in Bolivianos
Animal, Live	2,083,482	2.46	670,045.74	2,964,205	3.19	964,773.60
Foodstuffs & Beverages	23,668,287	27.94	7,421,366.70	30,561,043	32.84	8,490,660.72
Raw Materials	55,630,840	42.95	2,870,008.20	37,471,782	40.27	3,027,603.21
Manufactured Articles Gold and Silver not manu- factured—Money	23,339,642	27.55	20,784,410.83	22,062,270	23.70	22,673,961.78
Totals	84,712,251	100.00	31,754,831.47	93,059,360	100.00	35,157,034.41

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPORTS BY GROUPS DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1925 AND OF 1926

Products	First Half of 1925			First Half of 1926		
	Weight in Kilos	Ratio %	Value in Bolivianos	Weight in Kilos	Ratio %	Value in Bolivianos
Mineral Products	61,648,018	92.52	52,872,600.26	68,423,000	92.30	56,137,130.21
Vegetable Products	3,234,902	4.86	3,190,794.46	4,087,035	5.51	3,883,945.57
Animal Products	1,786,391	2.46	928,915.71	1,421,850	1.92	1,043,021.94
Articles Re-exported	92,732	0.14	52,328.92	190,291	0.25	123,119.31
Home Mfrs.	14,131	0.02	125,325.50	11,795	0.02	34,365.88
Totals	66,886,174	100.00	57,013,994.85	74,134,160	100.00	61,193,603.01

IMPORT TRADE OF BOLIVIA JANUARY TO JUNE, 1926 INCLUSIVE, SHOWING COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Countries	Kilos	Value in Bs.	Ratio %
United States	23,220,334	10,114,024.56	28.77
Great Britain	18,277,826	7,921,370.29	22.53
Chili	22,203,580	4,221,423.67	12.01
Germany	5,975,783	3,928,436.83	11.17
Argentine	4,291,034	1,815,897.16	5.17
Italy	1,139,331	1,648,889.31	4.69
Peru	7,331,393	1,476,856.75	4.20
France	498,581	956,326.43	2.72
Belgium	3,506,054	629,758.36	1.79
Holland	3,682,364	568,331.76	1.62
Brazil	764,472	538,133.04	1.53
Spain	227,833	394,064.33	1.12
Switzerland	179,192	268,328.59	0.76
Japan	539,195	233,162.98	0.66
Sweden	211,487	106,358.05	0.30
India	216,874	103,967.87	0.30
China	246,472	63,335.87	0.18
Denmark	274,932	56,061.53	0.16
Norway	133,216	40,127.37	0.11
San Salvador	4,519	19,785.50	0.06
Cuba	462	12,449.13	0.04
Uruguay	5,957	8,476.51	0.02
Portugal	11,251	8,090.03	0.02
Ecuador	7,953	7,229.24	0.02
Panama	770	5,630.26	0.02
Canada	6,359	3,497.87	0.01
Australia	94,505	3,118.54	0.01
Austria	3,678	2,508.26	0.01
Czechoslovakia	60	728.55
Mexico	3,814	225.76
Paraguay	15	214.01
Turkey	33	120.00
Syria	31	106.00
Totals	93,059,360	35,157,034.41	100.00

EXPORT TRADE OF BOLIVIA JANUARY TO JUNE, 1926, INCLUSIVE, SHOWING COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

Countries	Kilos	Value in Bs.	Ratio %
Great Britain	44,438,657	49,310,395	80.58
United States	13,573,118	5,533,904	9.04
Belgium	4,946,744	1,292,177	2.11
Argentine	2,873,500	1,279,275	2.09
Germany	2,588,733	1,039,007	1.70
Chili	2,346,207	387,043	0.63
France	1,610,410	850,415	1.39
Brazil	1,474,423	1,216,632	1.99
Holland	133,444	131,621	0.22
Peru	57,925	39,359	0.06
Spain	31,376	39,737	0.07
Uruguay	24,909	33,252	0.05
Australia	20,250	33,447	0.05
Italy	14,106	6,639	0.02
Switzerland	358	100
Totals	74,134,160	61,193,603	100.00

BOLIVIAN POTATOES

(Continued from page 21)

and yellow flesh. Has a taste of pears.

Tanta (bread). Purple on the outside with white spots; very dry meat.

Luqui (bitter). White potato too hard and acid, especially for making chuño.

Curled Potatoes

Anu rosca (wrapped dog). Small thin white potato. Makes very good chuño.

Jancko rosca (white twisted bread). Very yellow inside; white skin.

Huila rosca (red twisted bread). Red potato with yellow flesh.

Jancko kaucillo (white chewing-gum). White potato with yellow veins.

Chiar kaucillo (black chewing-gum). Has black skin and a white watery flesh.

Huila kaucillo (red chewing-gum). Red outside with yellow flesh. Starchy.

Laram kaucillo (purple chewing-gum). Purple skin and white outside.

This family of "kaucillos" is very characteristic on account of coloring and hardness for cooking.

Chuisillo (beans). Yellow flesh and a skin with white and black veins; rich in starch.

Chaucha (penny). Small potato of yellowish skin and starch. Grows in Cochabamba. Easy to cook.

Kuchi ikisca (sleeping pig). Bluish-gray potato on the outside and white inside. Very watery.

Huaculla (pitcher). Extremely red outside. Has a lavender flesh; watery.

Pinquillo (flute). Rose outside and lavender-like inside; not as watery as the former.

Yunta (yoke). Rose potato with white stripes outside. Yellowish flesh.

Chiri (curled). White potato of purple flesh and of very curled shape.

Pelo (hair). White flesh potato of black peel; very thin and long.

Long-Shaped Potatoes

Chiar phureja (black arrival). Black potato outside, white flesh.

Huila phureja (red arrival). Red outside and yellow inside.

Jancko phureja (white arrival). Yellow inside, having a white peel.

Laram'phureja (purple arrival). Purple peel; yellowish inside. This potato reaches the largest size and is preferred for cooking, being rich in starch. Early production.

Kaisa (coward). White potato.

Laram kaisa (purple coward). Purple outside and has white flesh.

Kaisalla (slacker). White potato. Smaller than the kaisa.

Laram'kaisalla (purple slacker). Purple outside. Larger than the laram' kaisa.

Jancko kaisalla (white slacker). Small white potato.

The five preceding varieties have a thin peel and are especially used for making a variety of the chuño, called "cachu-chuño."

Nazairi (hook-nosed person). White potato used for making tunta. It is broad in one extreme and rather thin in the other.

Ajanhuiri (moon-faced person). Black potato outside and white inside; good for making tunta.

Chiar kalla-kalla (black parrot). White potato inside, outside black.

Jancke kalla-kalla (white parrot). White potato.

Huila kalla-kalla (red parrot). Red potato. Has white flesh.

Laram'kalla-kalla (purple parrot). Purple potato, white inside.

Phiti kalla (scratching parrot). White potato of rose flesh. Has very deep leaf-buds.

The "kalla-kallas" present one of its extremes curved.

Chuspi (fly). Red potato outside. Very small.

Kayu (foot). Regular sized potato, white inside and yellowish outside.

Quena (an Indian one-piece musical instrument made of a stem resembling the bamboo). White potato. Has very long leaf-buds or eyes.

Huaca-huaca (bull bull). Very red potato on the outside, having its eyes of a deeper red color; the inside is white.

Sacampaya (two lean persons). White potato, very long in shape. Useful for making chuño.

Jancko sotamari (white foreman). White potato with black spots. Good for chuño.

Chiar sotamari (black foreman). Black potato, spotted with white. Good for chuño also.

Pariguana (flamingo). Very long red potato. Good for chuño.

Huincu luqui (spreaded bitter). Red potato.

Juana sullu (sick Jane). Very small white potato.

Juancu sullu (sick rabbit). White potato both outside and inside, with rose veins.

Jancko surimaya (white funeral). White potato.

Chiar surimaya (black funeral). White inside, and black outside.

Huila surimaya (red funeral). Red potato outside, white flesh.

Laram'surimaya (purple funeral). Purple potato outside and white inside. These "funeral" varieties produce their tubers very deep.

Khuchi kallu (pig's brood). Small black potatoes.

Pito huayaca (flour bag). Red potato, very starchy, white inside.

Chiar sano (black comb). Exterior is very black, and the inside a dirty yellow.

Kolquepata (on silver). Yellowish peeling. Whitish inside.

Chiri chojillo (discolored cob). Bluish-gray potato outside. Has white flesh.

Chojillo (cob). Black potato of white flesh. Has a taste like sweet corn.

Sisu lancku (fatty). White potato of a very thick peeling. Good only for chuño of inferior class.

Sisu parcko (fatty delight). Very large potato, purple outside with white spots. Good for chuño.

Cholo (half breed). Red starchy potato. Has a peculiar odor.

Laram'pinco (purple cactus leaf). Purple outside, white inside. Good for chuño.

Jancko pinco (white cactus leaf). White potato used for chuño.

Jacha punta (big point). Black potato, thick in one extreme and very thin in the other.

Sailulu (longish). This potato is good only for chuño. Has a regular size and its color is white.

Samjuncu (lame). Potato of purple peeling and white flesh. Scarcely produced. Slender like a candle.

Candelero (candlestick). Very white potato of thin peeling. Starchy and watery.

Pepino (cucumber). Potato with a taste like the fruit of its name. White of color.

Pablo pintaru (painted Paul). Rose potato, of white leaf-buds.

Jacke (man). Black in the exterior, white inside. One of its sides has the shape of two legs.

Chocco Jacke (fat man). This potato resembles in color the last described. The shape is almost the same.

Chiar'ckati (black pot). Black peeling, white inside.

Thuila ckati (red pot). Red peeling, white inside.

Khellu ckati (yellow pot). Yellow peeling, white inside.

Laram'ckati (purple pot). Purple peeling, white inside. The 'ckatis are potatoes rich in starch. They can be cooked with the peel. Their shape of half-moon is characteristic.

Guaguanchara (baby's leg). Potato of a bright yellow.

Sacco (thorn). Red potato spotted white.

Sama (rest). Purple and white potato, white flesh. Good for chuño.

Allpaca chuchulli (alpaca's shin-bone). Very long and black potato.

Desecho (residue). Purple potato with red veins outside, white inside. Has a peculiar taste.

Anu Kayu (dog's leg). Black outside. White inside with purple veins. Good for chuño.

Jancko llocalla (white boy). Potato of a cylindric shape; has white peeling and is red inside. Starchy. Cooks quickly.

Puca llocalla (red boy). Same form as above; red peeling and white flesh.

Quellu localla (yellow boy). Very yellow potato. The "llocalla" potatoes are very starchy and can be cooked very quickly. They are especially cooked with the peeling on. Between the starch and the peel there is a coat of a pasty-like substance which makes the peeling easy.

Chiar saca (black branch). Black outside. Yellow flesh.

TEXT OF MR. KELLOGG'S LETTER

(Continued from page 16)
manoeuvres for revision of territorial dispositions.

It can injure no national susceptibilities, either Chilean or Peruvian. Neither country makes any concession to the other, and the moral position of both, so far as the original controversy is concerned, are left intact.

It takes into account the continental interest in the controversy and embodies a settlement which South America as a whole could welcome as one insuring permanent peace and stability.

FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Secretary of State.

A committee has been appointed by the President and the Minister of Finance to study the law of mining accidents and draw a complete report on regulations to make said law more effective. This study is to be based on the project sent to the Executive by the Dirección General de Minas y Petróleos. The committee is composed of a member of the Chamber of Deputies, the Legal Adviser of the Dirección de Minas y Petróleos, the Director of same, the Secretary of the Asociación de Industriales Mineros and the Chief of the National Department of Labor.

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