



COSTA RICA.
IMMIGRATION PAMPHLET

WITH TWO MAPS

A GUIDE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS COMING FROM
OTHER COUNTRIES TO MAKE COSTA RICA ITS HOME.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER

OF THE

SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA.

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*Excelentísimo Señor Presidente
de la República de Costa Rica*

Don José J. Rodríguez.

Cumpliendo una grata indicación de su Excelencia

El autor ha preparado un "Manual del Inmigrante" conteniendo lo más conveniente acerca de la cuestión de inmigración y redactado, él espera, en un estilo popular para ser fácilmente entendido por las clases obreras y agrícolas.

Esta obrita el autor se toma la libertad de dedicar á su Excelencia siendo V. E. el eminente promotor y protector de la agricultura costarricense. Con la esperanza, que el Manual será digno de la favorable opinión de su Excelencia

Respetuosamente

El autor.

AUTHORS INTRODUCTION.

TO THE READER.

Read this book farmer and husbandman!

Because it is written principally for you; because nobody understands better its contents than you, and

Because its contents are reliable, being not the product of advertizing Land companies or Landowners, anxious to get their investments realized, but a guide resulting from the honest endeavour of the Government of Costa Rica to open their uncultivated and unknown fertile lands to Immigration.

You will consequently find no brag, no promise of sudden pecuniary independence or riches to be reached only by settling in Costa Rica; but you will be satisfied, that the fertile lands, Costa Rica offers you, combined with your personal labor and little capital for starting said labor, in shorter time than in most any other country will realize your aim to raise your and your familys prosperity and thereby its social condition.

For the sake of drawing nearer to the reader-so to express myself.--I have myself a farmer given my personal experience during a three years residence in the wilderness. This guide is therefore not limited to relating abstract facts and general arithmetical conclusions.

Thereby I have certainly laid myself open to criticism, but the main end is reached: that the newcomer can profit by knowing my proceedings and avoiding my mistakes.

This little work is actually a State Immigration Pamphlet, and if I have succeeded in writing a book, which laboring farmers and husbandmen can understand, I shall feel very happy.

THE AUTHOR.

CHAPTER I.

THE COUNTRY.

All that country laying South of Mexico and North of Columbia (Panama) is called Central America. All the East coast is washed of the Atlantic and all the West coast of the Pacific ocean.

Central America is politically divided in 5 of each other independent republics each with its own sovereignty; but the population in all of them is intimately related to eachother by blood, religion, language and customs. The southmost of these republics is named Costa Rica with Columbia as neighbour South and Nicaragua North.

Costa Ricas geographical location is included within the 8th and 11th degrees latitude North and the 81th 40' and 85th 40' degrees longitud West of the Greenwich meridian.

The area of the country is calculated to some 22000 English square miles more or less with about 220000 inhabitants.

For the sake of comparison we quote the areas of the following countries in square kilometres:

Portugal	92,346	square kilom.
Costa Rica	51,760	
Grece	51,319	
Servia	48,582	
Switzerland	41,346	
Holland	32,999	
Belgien	29,455	
Haiti	23,911	

The distance from Port Limon on the Atlantic

to Europe and Africa may be counted at about 4500 miles-16 days distance in time by steamer-and at about 7500 miles from the Westcoast of Costa Rica to China, Japan and Australia. The present steamers use 9 days from Port Limon to New York and 5 days from Port Limon to New Orleans, and 15 days from Punt Arenas, to San Francisco on account of touching at many seaports.

In order to set the immigrant right in regard to distances, he more or less may have to go to reach his destination, we shall cite the distances in English miles from New York to the following seaports.

Amsterdam.	3,510
Bermudas	660
Bombay.....	11,574
Buenos Aires.....	7,110
Calcuta.....	12,425
Canton.....	13,900
Cape Horn.....	8,115
Cape Good Hope.....	6,830
Columbia river.....	15,963
Constantinople.....	5,140
Dublin.....	3,225
Gibraltar.....	3,300
Hamburg.....	3,775
Havana.....	1,420
Havre.....	3,210
Kingston [Jamaica].....	1,640
Lima [Perú].....	11,310
Liverpool.....	3,210
London.....	3,375
Madras.....	11,850
Neapel.....	4,330
New Orleans.....	2,045
Panama via Colon.....	2,358



Pekin.....	15,325
Rio Janeiro.....	3,840
Around the Globe.....	25,000
Sandwich Islands.....	15,300
San Francisco.....	15,858
St Petersburg.....	4,420
Valparaiso.....	9,750
From New York to Port Limon	2,025
From New Orleans to Port Li-	
mon.....	1,340
From New York to Graytown..	2,010
From New Orleans to Graytown	1,308

CHAPTER II.

CLIMATE.

The whole country laying within the intertropical zone has actually only one season-eternal spring and summer- but as rain and dry weather each have [their distinct months so also the year is divided in two parts: the summer season from December to May [the dry season], when generally spoken none or only accidental showers fall, and the winterseason [the rainy season] from May to December. The rain is hardly ever accompanied by so much as a moderate breeze and therefore never cold. Its regular downfall is from 2 ocl: to 5 ocl; P, M. The best part of the day is therefore dry and pleasant even in the rainy season.

The Northeast Pasat or tradewind blows during the rainy season and the Southwest Pasat or monsoon during the dry season, but hindered by the near mountainranges East and West heavy winds and hurricanes are unknown in the interior.

As the areable and productive vallies and plains are spread over the whole country up to near 6000 feet above the level of the sea, the temperature of the soil is also different, warm, temperate and cold. According to these temperatures the soil will produce all sorts of vegetation known: from indigo, pepper, cacao, etc., to potatos, barley, swedish turnips etc.: from mulberry-silkworm-trees and mahagony to oak and spruce. But more of this in a following chapter.

Snow never falls, ice never forms and frosts never disturb the vegetation in these blessed regions. The uncultivated lands [terrenos baldios], that are open for immigration, are as a rule covered with timber. The perpetual timbershade contributes to maintain a perpetual moisture in the soil even to the end of the

dry season, and accounts to a great degree for the continual productive power of the soil during the entire year.

As the reader will understand are the denominations "summer" and "winter" untrue expressions, because the cool days set in from the latter part of November until March, especially in December and January under the dry season, and the milder season belongs to the rainy months during the rest of the year. It is therefore preferable in this book to use the expressions: "dry and rainy seasons." The regular period for these seasons is often shortened or lengthened by the direction and curves of the high mountain ranges, so that two neighbouring settlements but each on the opposite side of the mountainslopes at the same time may have different seasons. April is the warmest month and also the soil driest, but in the beginning of May falls the first showers refreshing the atmosphere and watering the pastures and plants. Still the warmth is not depressing. The thermometer ranges between 68° to 80° and-but seldom to 90° Fahrenheit, while it right in New York may go up till 93° . In Texas and Louisiana during June and July they often have up to 85° and so far North as Minnesota and Dakota under the 48° latitude during July and August up to 75° . In Jamaica and over the whole Westindia during May and June the thermometer shows 96° in daytime and falls during night only to 75° . Compared with countries under the same latitude Costa Rica presents decidedly the better temperature and climate.

CHAPTER III

SOIL.

In regard to soil Costa Rica justly lays claim to as great a variety and richness as any State in the Union and in the Central and South American republics. The unbounded varieties of timbers and plants show, that there exists a corresponding variety of soil, as black waxy, black sandy, black pebbly, hog wallow, grey sandy, sandy loam, and alluvial soils. The best evidence of the richness and fertility of these various soils, that can be offered, is the fact, that commercial fertilizers, so common in many other republics as an indispensable yearly expense necessary to renew and plant the ground, are used sparingly in Costa Rica. You will find cacao plantations in the lowlands over two hundred years old and coffee plantations in the highlands over forty years old still bearing fruit without having been manured. The principal soils are the black waxy, black sandy and the alluvial. The other varieties or their mixtures are also spread all over but in minor divisions.

BLACK WAXY SOIL, so called from its color and adhesive qualities, is the richest and most durable. It varies in dept from 8 inches to many feet, the average dept being about 18 inches and is hardly affected by the washing rains so injurious to looser soils.

BLACK SANDY SOIL. This soil covers a large area and is very productive and easily cultivated. It is present on the river banks, where the rivers flow easy; is highly esteemed for cacao, coffee, sugar cane, cotton, platanos, bananas and for other fruit and gardening purposes.

The alluvial soils of and near former river bo-

toms vary in quality according to the character of the territory drained by the streams, on which they are located. Large tracts of alluvial soil exist also round swamps in the lowlands.

CHAPTER IV.

MOUNTAINS.

Costa Rica is a thorough mountain country in many respects like Norway and Switzerland. The Andes mountains form the immense mountain range, that stretches from Cape Horn through South Central and North America into Alaska and the shores of Behring Strait. With its innumerable branches it fills up Costa Rica, and has laid it out in innumerable smaller and larger table-lands and vallies, each watered of rapid flowing mountain streams.

As this Pamphlet is not intended to be a geography but only a guide for the farming community who does not intend to locate their homes on the top of the mountains, we shall at present restrict ourself to direct the reader to the accompanying map as giving the necessary geographical information. Here it may only be conveniently stated, that although the highland table-lands are found as high as to 6000 feet above the level of the ocean, still the pastures are rich and ever-green, and the timbers, namely the oak timber, very tall and of good quality. Several vulcans, some dead and others working, crown the highest mountains but their outbreaks do no damage to man or life stock within the circumference of the earthquakes. Now and then some houses or walls get cracked in the nearest cities generally as a consequence of, that these houses are built of unburnt clay (adobe) without supporting studdings or wooden frame.



CHAPTER V.

RIVERS AND HARBOURS.

The rivercourses are of interest to the immigrant, as they may serve the same as the railroads as means of communication; also as moving powers to fabrics and industries; and finally as the cheapest way of transport for logs and rafts.

There are innumerable rivers and creeks, which carry more or less water all the year round; but the most of them are in their upper course so turbulent, that navigation by other crafts than small canoes is impossible. Dams may be built in the most of them at regular cost, as the materials stone and logs are near at hand. Logs will find plenty water to float during the rainy season, and that is all you can expect remembering, that also in all northern countries in Europe and America there is only one season for floating logs, namely when the ice breaks up on rivers and lakes during the spring months. The map will show you the principal rivercourses and their names. We shall confine this treaty to give the names and navigable depts of several rivers so far as known.

THE FOLLOWING WATERS EMPTY INTO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

SAN JUAN. On the north-west frontier of Costa Rica lays the great and beautiful lake Nicaragua, also called lake Granada, about 96 miles long, 40 miles wide and covering at least 2000 square miles. Its hight over the ocean only about 110 feet. At the East end of this lake San Juan takes its course in easterly direction until it empties at the little city San Juan del Norte or Graytown into the Atlantic, forming on the whole course

the division line between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. San Juan receives from Costa Rica several affluents among whom San Carlos, which carries half as much more water than the mainriver, so it really may be said, that San Juan is rather en affluent to San Carlos river. San Juans whole lenght is about 120 miles and its middle extension from bank to bank 450 feet on its upper course to Castillo Viejo, 40 miles from the outlet.

The current at the outlet of the lake is only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile pr hour and it draws from the lake under low waterstand about 4000 cubic yards water pr minute. This is worth remembering, when any question raises about sufficient supply of water for the interoceanic canal now under actual building. Distance from the lake to the mouth of river San Carlos 57 miles.— Having joined San Carlos the river San Juan commands respect, and after having 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther down joined another affluent, Sarapiquí, it lookes like a second Mississipi. Under the dry season the combined rivers carry pr minute over 20,000 cubic yards water and during the rainy season nearly 70,000 cubic yards pr minute. But this majestic grandour lasts only for about 10 miles, when San Juan divides into three branches forming the socalled Delta, at the lower end of which Graytown it built. The South branch, Colorado, carries now the seven-eight part of water, while the North branch, San Juanillo on its course to Graytown only forms an insignificant channel. Colorado continues to carry the main waters of San Juan to the Atlantic ocean, the river having an extension of about 1000 feet with a dept from 20 to 60 feet. At the mouth it forms a splendid harbour, but the bar at the ocean inlet has only from 8 to 15 feet water according to the seasons, and consequently deepgoing vessels can not pass over.

About the affluent river San Carlos see the description of the San Carlos valley.

The reader may think, that more than necessary time and words are spent in describing above river, but it may well be remembered, that there is not a water-course on earth to which our time, that is to say the whole civilized world, has fixed its hopes and expectations so fervently as to the river San Juan and to the great canalwork now going on in this river and along its banks. The great aim of Europe has always been to find a short cut to China and India, and the North American Union feels deeply interested in facilitating the watercommunication between its Atlantic and Pacific States.

Suffice it to say, that the North American engineer Menocal has satisfactorily proved the river San Juan and the lake Nicaragua to be the preferable route, and that the millions of dollars already employed in real work will not be lost like in the French sinkhole enterprise at Panama.

Through the Suez canal passes yearly from 4000 to 5000 steamers and merchant vessels to reach principally Asia, and through the Magellan straits annually twelve million tons of goods according to English calculations. The head bulk of this tonnage will prefer to pass through the interoceanic canal. Taking farther into consideration, that the two harbours at the two inlets will have to receive daily from 100 to 300 vessels, and that this throng of vessels with their ships crews and passengers will spend time at the different sluices, then it may easily be understood, that all productive land for miles and scores of miles along the canal and in the interior will have a sure and daily market at every point, where the steamers and vessels load or unload or wait for passage at the sluices or stop for minor repairs.— What an almost unmeasurable traffic and life will not the canal create for the farming community.

The immigrant may now consider it an assured

fact, that the canal under construction will be finished—not on account of the interest Central America takes in the enterprize, but as the result of the direct influence, the United States publicly has and will bring to bear in its favor.

Now to the point. It was not to make you interested in river and canal works, that we have dealt rather minutely with the river San Juan, but to open your eyes for the coming value of the immense tracts of uncultivated first class lands (several million acres), which from the foot of the Andes mountains sloopes down in northerly direction to the canal line. These wild lands are all Coſta Rica property. They are at present operated by a few cattle hearders, wild hogs, dantas, deer, cauchuck thieves and some savage animals, but they are offered to you farmers as exceedingly fit for settlements. A complete lack of roads for heavy transport, the absence of river steamers suitable for inland communication, and also an unpardonable lack of reasonable emterprize has until this time left to the wild luxuriant nature to rot and reproduce itself.

SARAPIQUI like all the rest of the affluents to San Juan from Costa Rica comes from the Andes mountains. By lower mountainranges its course is separated from the valley proper of San Carlos. The main road to the capital, San José, is laid alongside its course, and this road was formerly the only one leading from the Atlantic to the interior, until the now completed railroad from Port Limon connects Costa Rica with the outworld.—From the mouth of Sarapiqui to Muelle (the Landing) is reckoned about 30 miles navigable water with canoe but in the rainy season also with small steamers. The riverbed is from 100 to 150 feet wide, and the stream during the rainy season from 9 to 18 feet deep, and during the dry season from 2 to 11 feet deep. A large

part of the surrounding country lays rather low. The riverbanks on both sides run all the way from 1 to 9 feet high during the wet season and from 8 to 16 feet during the dry season.

RIO FRIO empties into the lake Nicaragua a short distance to the South of the startingpoint of the river San Juan. It is a fine stream navigable for 45 miles with canoe, and when cleared for snags and fallen trees a steamer will reach some 30 miles up the river under all seasons, as its dept always is about 12 feet. The very best and richest soil prevails all over, but the surroundings for the first 30 miles up the river are low and swampy. Farther up the ground raises to from 10 to 15 feet. On these timberplains will surely be started within a long time large agricultural and horticultural settlements, as all the heavy produce will have a ready transport either to the lake cities and canal vessels by steamers and sailing boats or to Limon and the eastern inland markets by the railroad intended to be built from the mouth of Rio Frio in southeasterly direction.

About 9 miles up the river a saddle road (herreradura) is lately built in southeasterly direction to Rio Peje in San Carlos for transport of cattle coming by boat over the lake Nicaragua, to be fattened on the evergreen pastures in San Carlos valley. The farmer will rejoice in finding evergreen and never failing fattening grounds surrounding his house and home, and so near the sure markets along the Ineroceanic canal. What else but the fattening capacity of the Argentin plains has created the immigration boom to the Argentin republic, which plains lay hundreds of miles in the interior? It may also be questioned, if these plains or prairies are ewergreen as in Rio Frio and San Carlos. For our part we know of no similar paradise for cattle, and we speake not of what may be suggested but of what we have seen.

TORTUGUERO. Following the Atlantic coast in southeasterly direction we meet first Tortuguero, 14 miles from Colorado. The harbour is small but good. The river carries 12 feet water, is from 100 to 150 feet wide and allows steamers to ascend the first 8 miles.

REVENTAZON farther to the Southeast drains a large district, one of its several branches taking its start not far from Cartago. The harbour is good and the river is suitable for steamboating for 35 miles from its mouth. On its lower course to the ocean Reventazon also is called Parismina. Depth generally from 9 to 15 feet. For the first 8 miles the surrounding land is low and covered with coco-palms, but farther up the river the land is splendid.

PACUARE. The character of this river and its surroundings is very like that of Reventazon. The entrance from the ocean is dangerous. Steamers can pass 22 miles up the river.

MATINA. At an early date after the discovery of America a settlement was formed on this river, but the climate has always been considered bad. The river is generally 200 feet wide, but at the crossing of the railroad bridge under high waterstand nearly 1000 feet but very shallow at this point. For the first 20 miles the river is from 6 to 15 feet deep according to the seasons. Transport by steamboat can consequently be carried on for 20 miles.

TELIRÍ OR SICSOLA farther South has a regular good harbour and is navigable for steamers for 12 miles, but the climate is considered bad, and the land consequently unfit for settling on the river banks.

CHANGUINOLA still farther to the South carries not as much water as Teliri. The river is navigable for a few miles. The interior is reported to be a mineral country. As the country farther South is under dispute, whether it belongs to Costa Rica or Columbia, we

shall at present give no account of Boca del Toro and other rivers and harbours between Changuinola and the city of Colon, terminus for the Panama railroad.

These are the principal rivers on the Atlantic side. Like the coast of Norway, which is protected by a string of islands, that breaks the fury of the Northsea, so nearly the whole coast of Costa Rica is protected by low longshaped islands, inside of which the lagunas-shallow lakes- permit coasting with canoes and in some places even with bigger crafts and small steamers. For instance from Colorado to Matina the lagunas are so continual, that with little work small steamers will be able to pass the channel from end to other.

These islands and also the low swampy grounds along the coasts are covered with cocotrees and other palms, making the ground appear of higher elevation than the actual one over the sea level.

In former days whole armadas of searobbers filibusters, bucaners, pirates, established their rendezvous and restingnests in several of abovenamed rivers, but they forgot to leave after them any shining proof of all those robbed treasures, that novels, inmates of boardinghouses and vagabonds are so fond of relating.

The following waters empty into the Pacific ocean.

As a rule applicable to all the land along the Pacific coast it lays higher and more dry than the land fronting on the Atlantic coast, where swamps and low lands fill the space from the sea to the foot of the mountains. It is further stated, that a dry season prevails in the interior on the Pacific slope during February, March, April and part of May.

Beginning farthest South we find first the river, RIO GRANDE DE TERRABA. One of the largest rivers in Costa Rica; one of its branches starts from near the mountain tops Chirripo and Buena Vista. It has

not less than 5 entrances, of which Sacate is the best. The river has during the wet season 18 feet water and during the dry season 4 feet. A steamer can run Rio Grande for 50 miles. Near Sacate the river is 1500 feet wide and some miles farther up from 250 to 300 feet.

The land on both sides is represented to be very good; but the large stretch of land marked down on the map as Llanuras de Terraba does not form a continual plain, as the whole landscape is very hilly, broken and rather unshaped for agricultural machine implements. Farther up toward Buena Vista near the Cartago division line the land is even and good, covered with timber and here and there interspersed with prairies (savanas). One of them it takes some five hours on horseback to cross. This great prairie or string of prairies is found by following the road some 60 miles East of the Pacific ocean. The land all the way from the ocean to the foot of the last high mountain range may be distinctly classified as forming three plateaus or terraces. Each plateau has more or less a prominent vegetation of its own. In a separate chapter you will find

Professor Pittiers report on this great valley explored by him in 1891.

RIO GRANDE, another river of the same name as the foregoing. A branch of it passes Athenas. The river holds according to seasons from 4 to 10 feet water and is about 100 feet wide. Steamers can pass up some 15 miles.

JESUS MARIA, one of the many small streams on this coast. It is for a few miles deep enough for steam navigation.

BARRANCA near to the port Puntarenas has a very good entrance but navigable by steam only for one mile.

Farthest to the West lays the province Guanacaste, a peninsula formed like a wing to the main body of Costa Rica. Farther description of the situation of this district is not necessary as you have the map to guide you. The northern part of the District toward lake Nicaragua is filled up with mountain ranges among which Miravalle. In these mountains originates most of the rivers, that empties into the Golfo de Nicoya. (See the map).

TEMPISQUE is next to San Juan considered the largest river. It is the artery of Guanacaste: On the main river and its navigable tributaries descend every day all the year round all sorts of crafts and twice a week steamers loaded with agricultural products destined for Puntarenas. There are days, when fifty vessels may be counted in motion on the lower part of Tempisque. Rafts of caoba, mora, cedro etc., from the upper part of the district also descend to be loaded in vessels from Europe and the United States. This statement is sufficient to prove, that Guanacaste offers the agriculturists a fertile and productive soil and that its population enjoys a suitable climate. About half of the territory is estimated to be public domain (terrenos baldíos). When immigration pores in into other districts of Costa Rica, it will pay a locating colony or intended company of settlers to send an expert into Guanacaste to ascertain the nature of its soil and prospects for progress. Tempisque has a good harbour but the large sailing vessels prefer for the lack of wind to load at the island Chira in the bay outside the regular harbour. For fifty miles from the sea the river is navigable by steam, and steamboats run twice a week to Bebedero and Bolzon, and steam launches ascend even to Filadelfia. Large vessels go to Puerto de Humo, a small tributary a couple of miles from the mouth of Tempisque. At this point the river is 750 feet wide and very deep. The riverbed is

so low and the current so slow, that the tide from the ocean penetrates to the village Bolzon and makes the riverwater brackish for the distance of some fifty miles.

Among affluents may be named:

LAS PIEDRAS coming from the direction of Bagaces and.

CAÑAS from the direction of the village Cañas. They both serve principally for floating logs. Cañas is passable for three miles with canoes from its junction with Tempisque.

BOLSON another affluent is of importance. Twelve miles from Tempisque the Bolson is still under low tide some 12 feet deep. From here the water is sweet and steam launches may run to Filadelfia in the interior.

A great number of cattle haciendas are located on the lands surrounding above named rivers. Upon an average they are stocked with 1000 heads each. The character of the landscape may be considered a continual flat covered with timber interspersed with smaller and larger prairies. The dry season prevails from November to April. The nights are cold and a heavy dew falls moistening the grasses until 10 ocl. every day. The sunny days are hot.

CULEBRA, a bay and harbour on the northwest coast of Guanacaste, is named in combination with the rivers as one of the principal export harbours for mercantile logs and tintwoods, among whom at present "palo de mora" takes a prominent place.

CHAPTER VI.

ELEVATIONS OVER THE OCEAN.

The following approximate elevations are given in accordance with observations taken in 1890-1891. They will to some extent give the reader an insight in the nature of the country.

In regard to climate Costa Rica has been divided in three vertical zones.

1. "THE HOT LANDS." reaching from sealevel to the altitude of 1000 feet with an average annual temperature of 72° to 82° Fahrenheit. (It has to be remarked, that several authors carry the hot lands up to 3000 feet, about 1000 metres; but we prefer to limit the hot zone to the lands, where cacao and caoutchouc will grow as paying sales articles, and these trees do generally not thrive well above 1000 feet).

2. "THE TEMPERATE LANDS" comprehend the second region between 1000 and 4000 feet with a temperature from 57° to 76° .

3. "THE COLD AND PARTLY TEMPERATE LANDS" above 4000 feet.

In regard to healthiness we can from personal experience state, that a man lives just as secure from tropical sicknesses at 150 feet as higher up. How could the shorelands of Lake Nicaragua be covered with farms only 110 feet above the oceans, if the climate was unhealthy? It depends to a great degree upon the manner of living, whether a man keeps his health or not in the hot lands. When you come to clearings formerly cultivated, as we several times have, and find them deserted but at the same time near their houses hundreds of empty bottles of "gin and Scotts schnaps", the true cause of the former inhabitants sickness and abandonment is pretty plain.

ELEVATIONS.

LA PROVINCIA ALAJUELA.	FEET.
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Laguna (camino a San Carlos.....)	5993
Achiote (rancho del Poas).....	7454
Alajuela (estación).....	2988
Alto (potrero del Poas).....	8170
Atenas.....	2357
Bajos de San Carlos (hacienda Quirós)....	559
Boca de San Carlos.....	80
Buena Vista de San Carlos.....	2904
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Grecia.....	3223
Muelle de San Rafael.....	313
Nicaragua, Lago.....	110
Naranjo de Grecia.....	3364
Poás, río (puente, camino de San Pedro) ..	3108
Poás, volcán (punto culminante).....	8778
Poás, volcán (laguna superior).....	8513
Poás, volcán (laguna del crater).....	7560
Quebrada Azul (San Carlos).....	350
San Jerónimo (iglesia, camino de Naranjo),	.....
San Pedro de la Calabaza.....	3559
Sarcero (camino a San Carlos).....	5632
Sarcero (punto culminante del paso).....	5870
Sahino (camino á San Carlos).....	6012
Vado del río de la vieja (San Carlos).....	764
La boca de Río Frío.....	110
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LA PROVINCIA ALAJUELA.	FEET.
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Río tres Amigos [56 millas N. O. de Jimé- nez].....	502
Río Toro Amarillo [52 millas al N. O. de Jiménez].....	642
" Río Cuarto [48 " " " " " Jiménez]	559
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Confluencia de los ríos Puerto Viejo y Sa- rapiquí	189

LA PROVINCIA CARTAGO.	FEET.
Alto del Abejonal.....	6298
Agua Caliente.....	4328
Cartago [estación].....	4784
Carpintería [cumbre].....	5661
Cerro de las vueltas.....	10023
Cerro de Buena Vista [cordillera de Dota]	10954
Dota [cima de cordillera].....	8098
El Copey.....	5910
Irazú [punto culminante].....	11335
Irazú [la playita].....	10962
Irazú [bocas nuevas].....	9489
Juan Viñas.....	3695
Ochomogo (paso de).....	5087
Ojo de agua de Chicoa (Irazú).....	10067
Orosí (Iglesia).....	3434
Orosí (fuente termal).....	3496
Orosí [volcan].....	5366
Puente de Birris.....	3154
Laguna del reventado.....	7404
Sitio Birris (casa Angulo, Irazú).....	9588
Santiago (línea del Reventazon).....	3688
Tierra blanca.....	6716
Turrialba (casa Gutiérrez).....	7705
Turrialba (meseta al pie del volcan).....	9110
Turrialba (cumbre).....	11150
Tres Rios [camino á Cartago].....	4290

LA PROVINCIA GUANACASTE.	FEET.
Along the main road,	
Guasimala (Telegraf office).....	200
Crossing rio Caño-Mazo.....	140
Rio Lagartos.....	140
Rio Congo.....	130
Hacienda Ojaras (rio Avangares).....	190
Hacienda La Palma (telegraf office).....	200
Hacienda Higueron (between quebrada Du- que y Reventado.....	225
Rio Higueron (camino real).....	220
Hacienda Higueron (hotel).....	150
Bagaces.....	210
Hacienda Miravalle (casa de habitación).....	1450
Cerro Mogota.....	2740
Rio Tenorio (camino de arriba).....	240
Hacienda Tenorio (casa de habitación).....	1710
Ultimo potrero de hacienda Tenorio.....	3000
Volcan Tenorio.....	4768
Cañas.....	200
Pan de Azúcar.....	1300
La casa Collolari.....	875
La plaza Collolari.....	1000
Minas de los Tres Hermanns.....	1460
Las Mesas (1º cerro).....	1520
Las Mesas 2º cerro).....	1940
La Tutela (Francisco Rodríguez).....	600
Pozo Azul.....	600

LA PROVINCIA HEREDIA.	FEET.
Alto de los Robles.....	7933
Barba (laguna).....	9147
Barba (cumbre central).....	9413
Desengaño (meseta de Fraijanes).....	6076
Desengaño (casa Mejia).....	6484
Desengaño (punto culminante del camino).....	6770
Heredia (Catedral).....	3712
Recreo del Dr Flores (Barba).....	6784
Sarapiquí, rio (confluencia de la quebrada Azufre).....	5498

LA COMARCA LIMÓN.	FEET.
Limon.....	0
Pico Blanco (Talamanca).....	9675
Ujum (Talamanca).....	9718
Confluencia de Florida y Toro Amarillo...	340
Jimenez (estación del Ferrocarril).....	780
Puente del rio Reventazón en el Ferroca- rril.....	253
Puente del rio Turrialba.....	2075

LA COMARCA PUNTARENAS.	FEET.
Alto del Sapote (camino del General á la U- vita	4084
Buenos Aires [Térraba]	984
Boruca (Térraba)	1545
Ceiba [Térraba]	882
Achiote (Térraba)	780
Río Cañas (Terraba)	1498
El Paso río del Volcan, Terraba	1561
El General (población)	2176
Esparta	697
La División (valle río General)	7546
Puntarenas	0
Paso del río Naranja	522
Paso real de Paquita	402
Las Lajas (Terraba)	3193
El Roble	8864
Cerro de las Vueltas	10024
Rodeo de Paquita	2606
Terraba	910
Pacuare (Terraba)	2522
Palmares (Terraba)	1892
Río de la Unión (Térraba)	2357
Río San Pedro (Terraba)	2210
Río Peña Blanca (Terraba)	2171
Cerro Buena Vista (Terraba)	10954
La Muerte	10399
Ojo de Agua	9162

LA PROVINCIA SAN JOSÉ.	FEET.
Agra, rio (puente, camino de la Palma)	4410
Alajuelita (Iglesia)	3688
Aserrí (Iglesia)	4250
Carrillo	1014
Corralillo (Candelaria)	5303
Desamparados (Iglesia)	3798
San Marcos de Dota	4498
Escazú (Iglesia)	3685
Guadalupe (Iglesia, camino de la Palma) . .	3784
Ipis, rio (puente, camino de la Palma)	4117
Iscasú (cumbre oriental)	7938
Laguna (camino de Carrillo)	2676
Los Frailes (Candelaria)	2675
La Ardilla	4134
Río Macho (puente, camino de la Palma) . .	4250
Palma (paso de la)	5046
Río Parasito (puente, camino de la Palma) .	4060
Santa María de Dota	4954
San Francisco (Iglesia, camino de la Pal- ma)	3840
San José (Observatorio)	3769
Tiribí, rio, (puente, camino de Desampara- dos)	3750
Tiribí, rio, (puente, camino de Alajuelita) . .	3590
Tiribí, rio, (puente, camino de Escasú)	3417

CHAPTER VII.

PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

In the foregoing chapter the elevation of over one hundred localities is given and also the main temperature for the three different zones or regions.

The faculty of the soil to produce is of course to a high degree dependent upon the locality and its temperature. Still no distinct vegetation line can be drawn, as some trees and plants belonging to the "hot lands" can be found or cultivated even thousands of feet higher up and under considerable lower temperature.

Where the "hot lands" and the "temperate lands" run into each other, it is even difficult to determine to what zone the vegetation belongs. Several fruit trees and producing plants will give crop in all zones, and the only way to make a distinction is then limited to the quantity and quality of the crop. For instance, the "hot lands" platanos and bananas are fit for export, but the same fruits on "temperate lands" will only serve for home consume. The settler has to observe this difference closely, if he intends to make a "banana farm" or his calculations may ruin him.

The word "exportable" is therefore added to several fruits in order to show the prominent faculty of the zone.

The reader will also understand, that the following enumeration of trees and plants only contains the principal ones growing in Costa Rica. He will in other works find enumerated many more plants; but these lists are generally extracts of exhibition pamphlets over the whole Central American and not a strict representation of the Costa Rican vegetation.



TIMBER AND FRUITTREES.

- Cedro-Amargo, Cedro-Dulce.—Hot, temperate.
Madera-Negra.—Temperate, hot.
Pochote. [Cedro] Temperate.
Guayacan-Negro, G. Verde.—Hot.
Ceiba [Bombax].—Temperate, hot.
Guanacaste.—Temperate, hot.
Jenisero.—Temperate, hot.
Níspero.—Temperate.
Cortez [palo de hierro]. Temperate, hot.
Madroño.—Temperate,
Palo de Melón. (Jícaro).—Temperate, hot.
Roble, 2 classes.—Blanco, Cold.—Negro, Hot,
Limoncillo.—Temperate.
Guapinol.—Temperate.—Hot.
Guachipilín.—Cold, temperate.
Palo de carbón.—Hot.
Coyote.
Chiquirín.
Mangle.—Hot, temperate.
Cocobola.—Temperate, hot.
Espabel.—Temperate.
Zapotillo.—Cold.
Laurel.—Temperate.—Hot.
Arrayan.—(Myrtus.)—Hot.
Almendro.—Hot.
Escobillo.
Papayo.—Hot.
Algarrobo.—Hot.
Caoba.—Temperate.
Granadillo.—Hot.
Ronron.—Temperate.—Hot.
Nambar or Niambaro.—(Palo de rosa) — Temperate.
Hot,
Tamarindo.—Temperate.—Hot.

- Guayavo.—or Zurrá,—Temperate.
Cristobal.—Temperate.—Hot.
Balsa.—Temperate.—Hot.
Gavilan.—Temperate.—Hot.
Estoraque.—Temperate.
Poró or Plomillo.—Temperate.
Naranjillo.
Lagartillo.—Temperate.
Quizarrá, 3 clases:
1 amarillo. Cold.
2 negro mixed.—Temperate.
3 Copalchí.—Temperate.
Mora, grows only on the Pacific side.—Hot.
Brasil.—Temperate.
Cascarilla.—Cold.
Salsafra.
Hule.—Hot,
Sangre Draco.—Cold.
Achiotero, (Bira Orellana.)—Cold, temperate.
Cacao. (Theobroma).—Temperate, Hot.
Patate. (Wild cacao).—Temperate.
Café.—Cold, Temperate, Hot.
Naranja. (Several classes).—Temperate, Cold, hot.
Limón. (Several classes).—Temperate, Cold, Hot.
Anona. (Several classes).—Cold, Temperate.
Goyavas. (Psidium).—Cold, Temperate, Hot,
Marañon.—Temperate, Hot.
Aguacate.—Cold, Temperate, Hot.
Zapote.—Cold, Temperate, Hot.
Mango.—Cold, Temperate, Hot.
Papaya.—Cold, Temperate, Hot.
Icaco.—Hot.
Granada.—Cold, Temperate.
Manzana de Rosa.—Temperate, Hot.
Chilca.—(Plumeria).
Coco.—Temperate, Hot.

Higo.—Cold, Temperate, Hot.
Palo de Pan.—Temperate, Hot.

ECONOMICAL AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

Jiquelite. (Añil).—Temperate, Hot.
Caña dulce.—Cold, Temperate, Hot.
Jengibre. (Amomum Zingiber).—Cold, Temperate, Hot.
Álgodón.—Temperate, Hot.
Pita.—Cold, Temperate, Hot.
Plátano.—Hot, Temperate, Cold.
Banana.—Hot, Temperate, Cold.

MEDICINAL PLANTS.

Maná.—Temperate, Hot
Coloquinta.—Hot.
Zarzaparilla.—Temperate.
Ipecacuana.—Temperate.
Contrayerba.—Temperate.
Castor.—Temperate, Hot, Cold.
Chichicaste. (Croton tiglium). Temperate, Hot.
Cebadilla.—Hot.
Guaco, or Condurango.—Cold.
Belladona.—Temperate.
Linaza.—Cold.
Mostaza.—Temperate, Hot, Cold.
Jalapa.
Alcotán.—Hot

CEREALS.

Trigo, (Wheat).—Temperate, Cold.
Maíz, (Corn). In all zones
Arroz, (Rice).—Hot.

Cebada, (Barley),—Temperate, Cold.
Frijoles, (Beans). All zones.
Centeno, (Rye).—Cold.
Avena, (Oats).—Cold.

AROMATIC PLANTS.

Tabaco.—Hot, Temperate, Cold.
Vanilla.—Hot.
Pimienta.—Temperate.
Anis.—Cold.

ROOTS.

Papas.—Cold.
Yucca.—Temperate, Cold, Hot.
Ñame.—Temperate, Hot.
Quiquisque.—Temperate, Cold, Hot.
Camote.—Temperate, Cold, Hot.

KITCHEN PLANTS.

Col or Repollo [Cabbage].
Cebolla.—[Onion].
Apio.—[Celery]
Verdolago.—[Portulac].
Peregil.—Parsley].
Porifolio.— [Chervil].
Lachuga.—Lettuce].
Tomate.—[Tomatos].
Ayote.—[Cucurbita melopepo].
Calabaza.—[Pumpkin].
Pipian.—(Legenaria vulgaris).—Hot.
Puerro.—(Leek).
Rábano.—(Radish).

Guisante.—(Pea).

Cohombro.—(Cucumber).

Chayote.—(Sicyos edulis).

Chiles.—(Pepper)

Chilomate.(Pepper).

Zanahoria.—(Carrots).

Ruibarbo.—(Rhubarb).

Piña. (Pineapple.—Hot, Temperate, Cold.

Melon.— All zones,

Sandia.—Watermelon).—All zones.

Granadilla. (Passionflower; two sorts:

1. Small. sized.—Cold.

2. Large „ Temperate, Hot.

Pitahayo. Cactus, several sorts—Cold.

CHAPTER VIII.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF THE REPUBLIC.

The knowledge of the judicial division of a country is of importance to every one who has or intends to require any interest in real estate. Advertizements for sale of and deeds and filings on real estate would be entirely incomprehensible to the newcomer, unless he makes use of the following explanation, that teaches him not alone the judicial division of Costa Rica, but also gives him the names of over 450 cities, villages, wards and communities within the territory of the Republic.

We prefer to give this list in Spanish, because a translation of the same in English would be of no value and even misleading as a guide for immigrants.

As the mere namelist of towns and villages would not give the immigrant any idea of the more or less importance of the several places and the land, that contributes to their existence, we have added the number of population, as far as the last census of 1892 goes, published by Enrique Villavicencio, director gnrl of the Statistical Department.

Said census gives a total population of 243205.



DIVISION TERRITORIAL

de la

REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.

Provincia de San José.

Población..... 76718.

CANTÓN PRIMERO.

SAN JOSÉ.

La Capital..... 19326 inhabitants.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TÍTULOS.	POBLACIONES.
1º	Carmen	{ Cuartel... Carmen. Laguna. Cuesta de Moras. La Fábrica.	
2º	La Merced	{ Cuartel... Merced. Paso de la Vaca. Rincón de Cubillos	
3º	Hospital	{ Cuartel... Hospital. San Felipe. Puebla.	

Nº	DISTRITOS,	TÍTULOS.	POBLACIONES.
4º	Catedral.....	Cuartel	Catedral.
		.. .. .	Dolores.
		.. .. .	Soledad.
		.. .. .	Cuesta de Moras.

FUERA DE LA CAPITAL.

5º	San Pedro del Mojon y Con- cepción del Zapote.	Barrio	San Pedro.	2691
		.. .. .	Mercedes.	
		.. .. .	Sabanilla.	
		.. .. .	Cedros.	
		.. .. .	Zapote.	994
		.. .. .	Turrujal.	
		.. .. .	San Francisco	
			“Dos Río s”	562
7º	San Vicente y San Isidro.	Barrio	Barreal.	
		.. .. .	Calle de la Carreta.	
		.. .. .	San Vicente.	1664
		.. .. .	San Isidro.	1971
		.. .. .	El Anono.	
		.. .. .	El Durazno.	
		.. .. .	El Virilla.	
		.. .. .	Sabanilla Larga.	
		.. .. .	San Jerónimo . .	356
8º	San Juan y La Uruca.	Barrio	San Juan.	2297
		.. .. .	San Pedro.	
		.. .. .	Quebrada de los Ba- rrientos.	
		.. .. .	La Uruca	1412
		.. .. .	Animas.	

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TÍTULOS.	POBLACIONES.
9º	Hatillo de Santa Bárbara	{ Barrio	Hatillo..... 374 San Sebastian.. 795 Santa Barbara de Pa- vas 954 Mata Redonda. 942
10º	Alajuelita	{ Barrio	Alajuelita 2844 Tejar. Carácas.
11º	Curridabat.	{ Barrio	Curridabat 1930 Guayabos. Concepción.

CANTÓN SEGUNDO.

ESCASÚ.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TÍTULOS.	POBLACIONES.
1º	Del Este	{ Villa..... Barrio.....	Escasú..... 961 San Antonio... 1498 La Verbena.
2º	Del Oeste y Santa Ana.	{ Barrio Aldea Barrio	San Rafael 1705 Santa Ana..... 1460 Salitral 898 Uruca.

CANTÓN TERCERO.

DESAMPARADOS.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TÍTULOS.	POBLACIONES.
1.º	Desamparados.	Villa.....	Desamparados 1207
		Barrio	San Antonio 802
		.. .. .	San Miguel 994
		.. .. .	San Rafael 775
		.. .. .	San Juan de Dios 998
		.. .. .	San Cristobal 429
		Aldea	Rosario 431
		.. .. .	Frailes 401
		Barrio	Patarrá 434

CANTÓN TARRAZÚ.

TARRAZÚ.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TÍTULOS.	POBLACIONES.
	Cabecera.....	San Marcos	815
	Barrio.....	Santa María	809
	.. .. .	Tarrazú.	
	.. .. .	General.....	284
	.. .. .	San Pablo	471
	.. .. .	La Bocana.	
	.. .. .	Trinidad.	
	.. .. .	Bajos.	
	.. .. .	Guadalupe.	
	Aldea	Dota.....	204



CANTÓN DE PURISCAL.

<u>Nº</u> <u>DISTRITOS.</u>	<u>POBLACIONES.</u>
Barrio	Desamparaditos 491
Cabecera.....	Santiago 1201
Barrio	Pederal.
..	Cola de Pava.
..	Crifo..... 787
..	San Pablo 690
..	San Antonio .. 598
..	San Rafael 771
..	Mercedes 674
..	San Juan..... 445
..	Barbacoas..... 469

CANTÓN DE MORA.

<u>Nº</u> <u>DISTRITOS.</u>	<u>POBLACIONES.</u>
Villa.....	Pacaca..... 891
Barrio.....	Piedras Negras. 768
..	Picagres..... 388
..	Jateo..... 330
..	Tabarcia..... 499
..	Bajos del Mora- do..... 578
..	Guayabo..... 434
..	Ticufres..... 350
..	Corrogres..... 407
..	Las Cañas... ..
..	Los Altos..... 351
..	Jaris..... 434
..	Candelarita .. 719
..	Vijagual.....
..	Rodeo..... 106

CANTÓN DE ASERRÍ.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	POBLACIONES.
	Villa.....	Aserrí..... 1239
	Barrio.....	Candelaria..... 397
	Aldea.....	San Luis.....
	Guaitil..... 474
	Sabanillas..... 590
	Tabarcia.....
	Segura.....
	Poas..... 249
	Monte Redondo..... 523
	La Legua..... 321
	San Ignacio... 827
	La Ceiba..... 175
	Jorco.....
	Palmichal... 227
	Ococa..... 195
	Tarbaca..... 366
	Pirris..... 101
	Cangrejal... 346
	Rosario.....
	Guatuso.....
	Rastrojales... ..

CANTÓN GOICOECHEA.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	POBLACIONES.
	Villa.....	Guadalupe.... 1369
	Barrio.....	San Francisco.. 343
	.....	Blancos y San Gabriel... 530

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TÍTULOS.	POBLACIONES.
..	Mata de Plátano 228
..	Purrál } 558
..	Ipiz } 558
Aldea	Charco } 263
..	Rancho Re- } 263
			dondo .. }

PROVINCIA DE CARTAGO.

Poblacion 37973

CANTÓN PRIMERO.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TÍTULOS.	POBLACIONES.
1.º	Oriental	{ Ciudad. ..	Cartago } 3491
2.º	Occidental .. ..	{ .. ..	..... } 3491
3.º	.....	{ .. ..	Los Angeles y } 4584
			Carmen .. }
4.º	.....	{ Ciudad. ..	San Rafael } 1887
		{ Pueblo. ..	Cot..... } 817
5.º	.....	{ Cuartel. ..	San Nicolás. .. } 3764
		{ Pueblo. ..	Quircot..... } 3764
6.º	.....	{ Cuartel. ..	San Francisco .. } 2337
		{ Cuartel. ..	Guadalupe } 2036
		{	Concepción .. } 1811
		{ Pueblo	Tobosi..... } 755
7.º	.....	{ Aldea.....	San Juan..... } 548
		{	Corralillo..... } 662
		{	San Cristobal. } 341
		{	Tablón..... } 341

CANTON SEGUNDO.

PARAÍSO.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TÍTULOS.	POBLACIONES	
1.º	}	Villa..... Paraiso.....	1899	
		Barrio..... Concepción		
		..... La Flor	
		..... Cervantes	
	 San Miguel.....		753
2.º	}	Barrio .. . Candelaria		
	 San Rafael.....		
3.º	}	Aldea .. . Turrialba	2161	
		..... Birris.....	
		..... Juan Viñas.....	
	 Santa Cruz		1217
		..... Matina	
		..... Moin	
		..... Parismina.....	
..... Tortuguero.....				
4.º	}	Pueblo..... Orosi.....	1861	
	 Tucurrique	639	
		Barrio .. . La Cuesta		
	 Palomo.....	439	
	 Cachi.....	516	
		..... Guatuso	
		..... Birrisito	
		..... La Cidra	
		..... Santiago	
		..... Angostura	
..... Chirripó.....				



CANTON TERCERO.

UNIÓN.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TÍTULOS.	POBLACIONES.
1.º	}	Villa.....	Tres Ríos ó U- nión..... 1077
		Barrio	Son Rafael..... 661
		.....	Dulce Nombre..... 363
		.....	San Ramón..... 316
2.º	}	Barrio	San Diego 802
		.....	San Juan 481
		.....	Concepción 552

DEPENDENCIA JUDICIALMENTE DE
CARTAGO.

COMARCA DE LIMÓN.

Poblacion.....	7484.
Ciudad.....	Limón..... 2144
Lugar.....	Parismina
.....	Tortuguero 172
Población.....	Samay Laguna.....
.....	Agua Dulce
.....	Boca del Panta- no.....
.....	Pacuarito.....
.....	Pacuare.....
.....	Río Sucio.....
.....	Jiménez..... 985
.....	Matina..... 633

Tº	DISTRITOS.	TÍTULOS.	POBLACIONES.	
..	Irazú	
..	Old Harbour ..	
..	Cahuita	
..	Banano	429
..	Moin	
..	Suampo	
..	Siquirres	
..	Guásimo	
..	Alto Reventa- zón	775
..	Dos Novillos ..	
..	Las Flores	
..	Santa Clara	
..	Viccita	
..	Cabecar	
..	Uren	
..	Bribrí	
..	La Estrella ..	
..	San Bernardo)	1835

PROVINCIA DE HEREDIA

Poblacion 31611,

CANTON PRIMERO.

1.º	.....	{ Ciudad ..	Heredia	2873
2.º	.....	{ Barrio	San Pablo	891
		{	San Isidro	1973
3.º	.....	{ Barrio	Mercedes	1135
		{	San Francisco ..	886
4.		{	Barreal	703



Nº	DISTRITOS.	TÍTULOS.	POBLACIONES.	
4.º	.....	Barrio	San Joaquín .. 1641	
		.....	San Antonio de Belén	1207
		.....	La Rivera	622
		.....	Vara Blanca ..	
		.....	San Miguel.....	
		.....	La Virgen	
		.....	Chilamate.....	
		.....	Hacienda Vieja..	
		.....	Muelle.....	
		.....	San Felipe	
.....	Santiago			

CANTÓN SEGUNDO.

1.º	.....	Barrio	Barba.....	912
2.º	.....	Barrio	San Pedro.. ..	986
		.....	San Pablo.. ..	513
3.º	.....	Barrio	Santa Lucía ...	252
		.....	San Roque.....	301
		Aldea	Sarapiquí	471

CANTON SANTO DOMINGO.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TITULOS.	POBLACIONES.	
1.º	Villa.....	Santo Domingo.	1980
			Centro 5 cuadras.....	
2.º	Barrio	Virilla ó Santo..	810
			Tomas.....	

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TITULOS.	POBLACIONES.
3.º	{ Barrio ..	{ Raicero ó San. Miguel y Fures..... 993
4.º	{ Barrio ..	{ La Bermúdez ó. San Vicente.. 391
5.º	{ Barrio ..	{ Rincón de los Ruiz ó Santa. Rosa 754
		{	{ Rio Macho ..

CANTON SANTA BARBARA.

Villa	.....	Santa Barbara .	688
Barrio	.....	San Pedro. . . .	568
..	.....	San Juan.....	596
..	.....	Santo Domingo.	303
..	.....	Jesus.....	690

CANTON SAN RAFAEL.

Villa	.....	Cabecera.....	1612
Barrio	.....	San José	975
..	.....	Santiago	724
..	.....	Los Angeles...	534

PROVINCIA DE ALAJUELA.

Poblacion 57203,

CANTON PRIMERO.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TITULOS.	POBLACIONES.
1.º	Ciudad ... Alajuela.....	3828
		Barrio ... San José.....	1539
		.. .. Garita.....	503
		.. .. Tuetal.....	510
		.. .. Boca de Poas..	
2.º	Barrio ... San Antonio..	1401
		.. .. San Rafael	1365
		.. .. Turrucare	808
		.. .. Santa Rosa.....	
3.º	Barrio ... Santiago del... Oeste.....	990
		.. .. Santiago del... Este.....	1066
		.. .. Desamparados ..	891
		.. .. Rincon Guaci- mo.....	
		Barrio ... Concepción ..	1539
4.º San Pedro	1591
		.. .. San Isidro.....	663
		.. .. Sabanilla.....	1456
		.. .. Itiquís.....	569
		.. .. Carrilles.....	414
		.. .. Carrinal.....	

CANTON SEGUNDO.

SAN RAMÓN.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TITULOS.	POBLACIONES.
1.º	{ Villa.....	San Ramón..... 1989
2.º	{ Barrio	San Juan..... 1462
		{	Piedades Norte y Sur..... 2068
		{	San Isidro..... 707
3.º	{ Barrio	Santiago Norte
		{	y Sur y Su- rueste
		{	San Rafael
		{	Concepción..... 549
		{	Silencio.....
		{	Isla Bonita
		{	Angeles..... 190

CANTON TERCERO.

GRECIA.

1.º	.....	{ Villa.....	Grecia..... 1379
		{ Barrio	San Roque
		{	Los Angeles... 413
		{	San Juan..... 382
		{	Puente de Pie- dra..... 627
		{ Barrio	Concepción..... 793
		{	Santa Gertrudis
		{	Tacares..... 504

Nº	DISTRITOS,	TITULOS.	POBLACIONES.
2.º	}	..... Comejo .....	.....
		..... San Pedro	381
		..... Sarchi Sur	1590
		..... San Jerónimo	531
		..... Santiago	759
		..... Cirri	755
		..... Toro amarillo .....	.....
		..... Guatuzo	87

CANTON CUARTO.

SAN MATEO.

Cabecera.....	San Mateo	701
Barrio.....	Mineral	461
.....	Santo Domingo	741
.....	Las Ramadas	384
.....	Jesus Maria	271
.....	Desamparados .....	.....
.....	Calera .....	.....
.....	Mastate	519
.....	Maderal	276

CANTON QUINTO.

ATENAS.

Cabecera.....	Atenas	811
Barrio.....	San José	513
.....	Santiago	522
.....	Candelaria	405
.....	Mercedes	878
.....	Jesus	1125
.....	Concepción	729

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TITULOS.	POBLACIONES.
..	Los Angeles ..	367
..	Santa Eulalia ..	371

CANTON SEXTO.

NARANJO.

Villa.....	Naranjo	1607
Barrio.....	Los Cerros	
..	Candelaria	564
..	Concepción	505
..	La Barranca	499
..	San Miguel	805
..	San Juanillo	990
..	Zarcero	708
..	Laguna	310
..	Buena Vista, Ta- pezco	558
..	Sarchí Norte	
..	Corrales	
..	Palmitos	
..	Zapote	
Aldea.....	San Carlos	318

CANTON SEPTIMO.

PALMARES.

Cabecera.....	Palmares	741
Barrio.....	Buenos Aires	565
..	La Granja	356
..	Esquipulas	546
..	Zaragoza.....	562

PROVINCIA DE GUANACASTE.

Población 20049

CANTON PRIMERO.

LIBERIA.

Tiene dos Distri- tos.	}	Ciudad	Liberia	2226
		Barrio	Cañas Dulces	798
		. . . . .	Santa Inés	
		. . . . .	Montañita	
		. . . . .	Buenos Aires	421
		. . . . .	La Cruz	
		. . . . .	La Arena	
		. . . . .	Los Ahogados	

CANTON SEGUNDO.

NICOYA.

<u>Nº</u>	<u>DISTRITOS.</u>	<u>TITULOS.</u>	<u>POBLACIONES.</u>	
Tiene dos Distri- tos.	}	Villa	Nicoya	804
		Barrio	Sabana Grande	348
		. . . . .	San Rafael	
		. . . . .	Zapote	264
		. . . . .	Humo	239
		. . . . .	Corralillo	408
		. . . . .	San Antonio	328
		. . . . .	Pueblo Viejo	242
		. . . . .	Santana	189
		. . . . .	Copal	
		. . . . .	Santa Rita	297
		. . . . .	Matina	356
		. . . . .	Matambú	311
.	Dulce Nombre	261		

N ^a	DISTRITOS.	TITULOS.	POBLACIONES.
	tos.	.. .. .	Curinse
		.. .. .	Garita
		.. .. .	Ojo de Agua ..
		.. .. .	Matambuito ..
		.. .. .	Rosario
		.. .. .	Chira
		.. .. .	La Bolsa
		.. .. .	Talolinga.....
		.. .. .	Caja
		.. .. .	San Vicente.....
		.. .. .	Jesus
		.. .. .	Coyolar
		.. .. .	Carrillos
		.. .. .	Barra Honda ..
			141

CANTON TERCERO.

SANTA CRUZ.

	Villa.....	Santa Cruz	732
	Barrio	Santa Bárbara ..	507
	.. .. .	Arado	281
	.. .. .	Rio Seco	
	.. .. .	Veintisiete de A-	
		bril	734
Tiene dos Distri-	.. .. .	Lagunilla ..	334
	.. .. .	San Juan	289
tos.	.. .. .	Limón	443
	.. .. .	Arenal	591
	.. .. .	Porte Golpe ..	313
	.. .. .	Bolsón	361
	.. .. .	San Francisco ..	
	.. .. .	Santa Rosa	596
	.. .. .	La Costa	
	.. .. .	Cacao	



CANTON CUARTO.

BAGACES.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TITULOS.	POBLACIONES.
Tiene dos Distri- tos.	}	Villa.....	Bagaces..... 419
		Barrio.....	Montano..... 127
		.....	Rio Blanco..... 111
		.....	Bebedero..... 189
		.....	Pigije..... 122
		.....	Tamarindo..... 122
		.....	Monte Negro..... 107
		.....	Monte Verde.....
		.....	Miravalles.....
		.....	Agua Caliente..... 100
.....	San Jerónimo.....		
.....	Cofradías..... 78		

CANTON DE CANAS.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TITULOS.	POBLACIONES.
Tiene dos Distri- tos.	}	Villa.....	Cañas..... 401
		Barrio.....	Hotel..... 256
		.....	Lajas.....
		.....	Colorado..... 641
		.....	Bebedero..... 163
		.....	Buenaventura..... 174
		.....	La Palma.....
		.....	Sandías..... 57
		.....	Salitral.....

CANTON DE CARRILLO.

Nº	DISTRITOS.	TITULOS.	POBLACIONES.
	Cabecera.....	Filadelfia.....	787
	Villa.....	Palmira.....	553
	.. .. .	Sardinal.....	1107
	.. .. .	Belén.....	767

COMARCA DE PUNTARENAS.

Población 12167

CANTON UNICO DE PUNTARENAS.

	Ciudad	Puntarenas	2538
	Barrio	Las Agujas	143
	.. .. .	Chacarita	132
	.. .. .	Barranca	236
	.. .. .	Quemados	1271
	.. .. .	Pitahaya	248
	.. .. .	Ciruelitas	203
	.. .. .	Chomes	322
	.. .. .	Lagartos	152
	.. .. .	Morales	102
	.. .. .	Tablón	
	.. .. .	Avangares	138
	.. .. .	Jicaral	113
	.. .. .	Lepanto	138
Tiene seis Distri-	.. .. .	Cabo blanco	211
tos.	.. .. .	Gigante	105
	.. .. .	Río Grande	142
	.. .. .	Paquera	276
	.. .. .	Tambor	89
	.. .. .	Curú	65
	.. .. .	Corozal	234

N ^o	DISTRITOS.	TÍTULOS.	POBLACIONES.
		Chira (isla)	96
		La Barca	
		San Lucas	153
		Chahüite	
		Bajos Negros	
		Puerto Alto	158
		Organos	
		Tempate	

ESPARTA.

Ciudad	Esparta	1245
Barrio	San Jerónimo	299
.. . . .	San Rafael	507
.. . . .	San Juan	275
.. . . .	Nances	205
.. . . .	Wacacona	244
.. . . .	Paires	177
.. . . .	Estrella	
.. . . .	Warañonal	135
.. . . .	Cerros	
.. . . .	Baron	92
.. . . .	Mojón	
.. . . .	Los Angeles	
.. . . .	Santa Clara	
.. . . .	Jocote	
.. . . .	Juanilama	

GOLFO DULCE.

Centro	Golfo Dulce	523
Barrio	Térraba	231
.. . . .	Boruca	389
.. . . .	Cabagra	83

<u>Nº</u>	<u>DISTRITOS.</u>	<u>TITULOS.</u>	<u>POBLACIONES.</u>
..	Buenos Aires ..	279
..	Tigre	
..	Ricon	
..	La Palma	
..	San José	
..	Ojo de Agua ..	
..	Maraja	
..	Sándalo	
..	Golfito	
..	Taurales	
..	Pavón	
..	Esperanza	
..	Naranjo	
..	San Francisco ..	
..	Concepción ..	

CHAPTER IX.

DISTANCES.

In the foregoing Chapters is accounted for the elevations above the ocean, the productions of the soil under the different zones and the names of the cities, villages and settlements over the whole Republic.

Next to this the immigrant undoubtedly will inquire into the distances from place to place and the nature of the roads and communications in order to calculate, what agricultural products will bear transport and freight expenses.

For this reason the following list of distances is attached. It is hardly necessary to remark, that among the roads quoted as saddleroads several by and by are worked into cartroads, and that the nature of the landscapes, at present provided only with saddleroads generally spoken also permits them to be changed into cartroads. Every year this partial change takes place more or less and new roads are of course also added to already existing roads.

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES

from San José to 115 points in

COSTA RICA.

<u>SAN JOSÉ.</u>	<u>MILES.</u>	<u>ROADS.</u>
á Escazú.....	4½	Cartroad.
.. Santa Ana	7½	..
.. Pacaca.....	14	..
.. Piedras Negras v		

SAN JOSÉ.	MILES.	ROADS.
Chile.....	18	..
.. San Pablo.....	30	Saddleroad.
.. Santiago del Pu- riscal.....	24	Cartroad.
.. Candelarita.....	30	Saddleroad.
.. La Víbora.....	27	..
.. Sapotal.....	27	..
.. Curridabat.....	3	Rail road and cartroad.
.. Guadalupe.....	3	Cartroad.
.. San Vicente.....	3	..
.. San Isidro.....	6	..
.. San Jerónimo.....	7½	..
.. La Palma.....	12	..
.. La Laguna.....	15	..
.. La Boca del In- fierno.....	18	..
.. Carrillo.....	25½	..
.. Limón.....	98	Rail road.
.. Boca del Toro.....	160	Navigation from Limon.
.. Alajuelita.....	3	Cartroad.
.. Desamparados.....	3	..
.. Tres Rios.....	7	Railroad and cartroad.
.. Cartago.....	12	..
.. San Miguel.....	4¼	Cartroad.
.. San Cristobal.....	12	..
.. Los Frailes.....	18	Saddleroad.
.. Las Cruces.....	18	..
.. Bustamante.....	21	..
.. San Pablo de Do- ta.....	27	Cartroad.
.. San Marcos.....	30	..
.. Santa María.....	36	..
.. Nueva Santa Ma- ría.....	60	Saddleroad.



<u>SAN JOSÉ.</u>	<u>MILES.</u>	<u>ROADS.</u>
.. Paqueta	75	..
.. Carrala.....	123	..
.. Boruca.....	120	..
.. Buenos Aires ..	120	..
.. Aserrí.....	6	Cartroad.
.. Tabarcia	9	..
.. San Ignacio	12	Saddleroad.
.. Guaitil.....	18	..
.. Sabanilla de A- serrí.....	24	..
.. Pirris de Aserrí	30	..
.. La Laguna de A- serrí.....	10½	..
.. Rosario	12	..
.. Cangrejal.....	24	Cartroad.
.. Cartago	12	Railroad and cartroad.
.. Paraiso.....	16½	.. ..
.. Juan Viñas	27	.. ..
.. Orosi.....	18	Cartroad.
.. Agua Caliente..	15	Tramvay and cartroad.
.. Guatuzo	25½	Cartroad.
.. Tucurrique	36	..
.. Chirripó	42	Saddleroad.
.. San Miguel	27	..
.. Turrialba	33	Cartroad.
.. Cot	18	..
.. San Cristóbal ..	24	..
.. Santo Domingo	3½	Railroad and cartroad.
.. Heredia	6	.. ..
.. San Joaquín ..	9	.. ..
.. Villa Barba ..	9	Cartroad.
.. Carrizal	12	..
.. Tambor	15	..
.. Vara Blanca ..	30	..

<u>SAN JOSÉ.</u>	<u>MILES.</u>	<u>ROADS.</u>
.. San Miguel ..	42	Saddleroad.
.. San Ramón	51	..
.. La Virgen	54	..
.. Chilamate	60	..
.. Muelle de Sara- piquí.....	66	..
.. Hacienda Vieja	72	Navigation.
.. Trinidad	111	..
.. Villa Santa Bár- bara.....	12	Cartroad,
.. Alajuela.....	12	Railroad and cartroad.
.. San Pedro de la Calabaza	18	Cartroad.
.. Sabanilla	18	..
.. San Rafael	19½	..
.. Los ojos de agua	18	..
.. Grecia.....	24	..
.. San Roque	27	..
.. Los Angeles.....	27	..
.. San Jerónimo ..	30	..
.. La Barranca	25½	..
.. Naranjo.....	33	..
.. Sarcero.....	40½	..
.. Tapezco.....	43½	..
.. Zapote.....	45	..
.. Buena Vista.....	48	..
.. La Cuesta Vieja	54	..
.. Peje.....	60	..
.. Muelle de San Carlos.....	69	Saddleroad
.. Estero Grande ..	78	Navigation.
.. Boca de San Car- los.....	123	Navigation



<u>SAN JOSÉ</u>	<u>MILES</u>	<u>ROADS.</u>
.. Boca del Rio Frio (de Peje).		Saddleroad
.. Sarchí	30	Cartroad.
.. Sahinos	42	..
.. Atenas	24	..
.. San Mateo	36	..
.. Santo Domingo.	39	..
.. Esparta	47	..
Puntarenas	60	Railroad and cartroad.
.. Bebedero	132	Navigation.
.. Las Cañas	139	Cartroad,
.. Bagaces	147	..
.. Liberia	165	..
.. La Cruz (Front. Nicaragua	201	Saddleroad.
.. Filadelfia	177	Cartroad.
.. Palmira	180	..
.. Belén	183	..
.. Santa Cruz	198	..
.. Veintisiete de Abril	209	..
.. Tempate	213	..
.. Santa Rosa	220	..
.. Nicoya	213	..

CHAPTER X.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Letters, telegrams, news-papers and packages are generally miscarried, if the sender neglects to give them an unmistakable and distinct address.

The immigrant may suffer heavily, if an expected check or news from his family or friends do not reach him in time or perhaps never. It is therefore not out of the way in a guide like this to enumerate the existing Post and Telegraph Offices.

Letters coming to him from abroad ought to have on their enveloper the direction: "Via Limon" or "Via Puntarenas", as the case may be; and his letters especially to the United States have to be directed: "Via New York, or "New Orleans," or "San Francisco," so the mailagents can forward them with the proper steamer. Letters to England, Norway Sweden and Denmark generally go "Via Southampton" to Germany "Via Hamburg" and to Holland, Belgium and France "Via Havre."

POST

OFFICES.

San José.....	Sardinal
Escazú.....	Rivas
Asserri.....	Sta Cruz
San Isidro.....	Nicoya
Puriscal.....	Humo
Alajuela.....	Ballena
Guaytil.....	Old Harbor
Juan Viñas.....	San Bernardo
Santo Domingo.....	Térraba

Santa Bárbara	Boruca
San Rafael	Esparta
San Antonio	La Unión
Cartago	Sta Ma. Dota
Heredia	Jiménez
Alajuela	Reventazón
Grecia	Siquirres
San Pedro	Matina
Puntarenas	Palmares
Atenas	San Mateo
San Ramón	Desmonte
Naranjo	La Cruz
San Carlos	San Joaquín
Quemados	Paraíso
Carrillo	
Limón	
Bebedero	
Liberia	
Las Cañas	

TELEGRAPH

OFFICES

San José	Liberia
Aserri	Bebedero
Desamparados	Bagaces
Escasú	Guasimal
Santa Ana	La Palma
Pacaca	Las Cañas
Puriscal	Santa Cruz
Cartago	Filadelfia
Juan Viñas	Nicoya
Paraíso	La Cruz
La Unión	San Rafael
Heredia	Santa Bárbara

TELEGRAPH

OFFICES.

Bárba.....
Santo Domingo.....
San Antonio de Belén.....
Alajuelita.....
Grecia.....
Naranjo.....
San Ramón.....
Palmares.....
Atenas.....
San Mateo.....
Puntarenas.....
Esparta.....



CHAPTER XI.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCE.

Says the intelligent farmer and laborer, who are reading this book:

“These general facts and remarks about land and waters are interesting, but they do not give us satisfaction. We want you to give us your own personal experience and observations fair and square about this country to which we are invited to come. We want, before we start from our old homes, to have an insight in the way and manner to farm; to know our expenses until the time, when the new settlement shall bear the expenses of farming and providing for our families; we want to investigate the character of the people, with whom we are going to live and in the future form a national unit.”

“I will say this; that you have claimed nothing but what is right, and you will therefore in the following find a short treatise based upon your demands and on my personal experience in Costa Rica.

Under my eight years stay in Costa Rica first as the United States Consul and later as farmer I have had ample opportunity to gather experience. During my frequent journeys and sojourn in regions up to the present time laying nearly uncultivated I have often felt sorry, that one of the most fertile countries in the world is ignored by the immigrants from the United States and from Northern and Middle Europe. Being aware of the Costa Rican Governments anxiety to procure immigration from the northern nations, and also that agencies to this end never have been properly organized

I found it perfectly proper to accept the offer proffered me to let my ideas about this country and its concerns appear in form of the present State Immigration Pamphlet.

TO WHOM MAY THIS TREATISE CONCERN.

The immigrating masses may properly be divided in two classes:

1. People who carry only their wearing apparels and an empty stomach, and
2. People who through diligence and work have saved a few hundred dollars-to little to make quick progress in the motherland, but sufficient to establish a future free from anxiety for subsistence in a fertile and well to do settlement.

Within the first class may be counted the majority of immigrants for the reason, that where natures table does not set for more than 2 persons there 3 can not eat. The third has to starve or to emigrate. Upon his arrival to Costa Rica or to any other country the destitute immigrant is compelled in order to live to work in the service of others, and he can not begin to work and plan for himself as farmer, before he has saved some \$ 600. [All money quotations are in Costa Rican paper currency. \$ 1-00 American gold is at present equal to \$ 1-50 Costa Rican currency.]

Therefore when he is complaining about his little and slow progress during the first two or three year, then the fault lays with himself and not with his new country. Years lost for above mentioned reason will prove a double loss in a country, where the soil and climate allows the farmer to gather harvests twice a year. Of course Costa Rica receives also the poor immigrant with open arms, but he has to remember, that his change for work and wages depends upon the employers ready capital and the seasons: Average wages are generally \$ 1-00

for men and 50 cents for women pr day without board. All classes of mechanists draw of course higher wages, from \$ 2-00 to \$ 3-00 pr day. But as the country already has plenty of poor hands, then it is not reasonable to import them from other countries. The present treatise is therefore not calculated for class N^o 1, because the unexperienced day laborer during the first years lacks means to benefit himself of the natural richesses, Costa Rica does offer, and because he in case of bad health only will be a burden to the country.

Class N^o 2.—Totally different is the situation and future of the immigrant, who brings with him a small capital to defray the first years expenses for clearing, building, and purchase of the necessary domestic animals. Farther on it will be specified, how his small capital may be disposed of to most advantage. At present it is sufficient to state, that immigrants presenting themselves independently without begging free transport of the railroads, needful help of the Government or daywork at any price of the landed proprietors, are of the inhabitants looked upon as men of character, and they will easier be the recipients of public and private favors than those, who do not earry with them any proof of foregoing industry and intellect, namely a small savingsbank.

As in a contract it always takes two parties to form the same, so the immigrant may very easily understand, that in the same degree he feels himself interested in the enjoyment of the advantages offered him in Costa Rica, also the Government of this country in order to benefit it is interested in satisfying itself, that the character and resources of the immigrant corresponds with his aim. So far the same rule applies to all countries open to immigration. The actual and useful immigrant is only that one, who right of is pre-

pared to paddle his own canoe, and it is the duty and task of a Government first of all to favor this class of immigrants. The yearly average arrival of immigrants from Europe to the United States goes up to 300,000. Of this number one third part may be counted as carrying \$ 500 each individual. Consequently \$ 50 millions in gold goes in every year with this immigration. Costa Rica endowed with greater natural advantages than almost any other country is also entitled to receive its share of this class of immigrants.



CHAPTER XII.

HOW TO GET TO COSTA RICA, AND AT WHAT SEASON.

Over the high seas goes the way to this country. You may embark, as you well know, in Europe at the different seaports, that belong to your country, and go direct to Port Limon. But if you prefer first to go to North America, you can there like the immigrants from that country embark in some of the great seaports on the East coast: from New York and New Orleans to reach the Costa Rican railroad at Port Limon, or to San Juan del Norte at the entrance of the Interoceanic Canal. On the Pacific side: from San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Seattle and Victoria the steamers go to Puntarenas in Costa Rica. The railroad from Limon forms a continual line to the inland cities, and from Puntarenas freightwaggons start every day to the interior. Also from the last named place a railroad is projected to the capital, San José.

As the clearing of timber for subsequent cultivation ought to be done in November, December and January in order to dry the felled trees and the ground itself sufficiently for burning in April, then the immigrant will do well in coming not later than in October. He will then have time to scour over the country and to select his land for clearing and home. An enquiring public in the rural districts of Europe and the United States will quite naturally prefer reading reports from friends and acquaintances for any printed guide.

Recommendations from members of ones family or from friends have brought a greater number of immigrants to the United States than all the pamphlets of all the separate States and land companies combined.

Now therefore let me counsel and exhort the farmers, anywhere they may live, to make the necessary collection for sending one of their own midst. Let him come here, and after having investigated during a 6 months sojourn the real facts about agriculture, cattle raising, fruit and grain growing etc, he will return and give a life and reliable testimony about what he found good or bad. If reporters of this sort make their appearance as representatives for farming communities before the Government of Costa Rica, they will undoubtedly be accommodated with the necessary informations for completing their mission. If said representatives are farmers—what they ought to be—nothing is neglected at home by their starting out in October, because they after completed investigation can be back to the spring-season in April. Nothing is lost by once in their life to pick roses and oranges in January and bath in open air all the winter through, while their friends in the far North are picking the icicles out of their beard to open way for their meals, or move on snowshoes with ax in hand upon lake and river to open in the several feet tick ice a hole big enough to let down a pail for haling drinking water for man and beast.

I have heard it said for sure and so quote the newspapers also, that many farmers with their families intend to leave Norway, Sweden, Germany, Iowa Nebraska, Michigan, Minnesota, Dakota and Canada for the West. Why may they not just as well try Costa Rica?

CHAPTER XIII.

TO WHERE SHALL THE IMMIGRANT GO AND SETTLE IN COSTA RICA.

This is the main question for the immigrant, and it has to be treated in two separate divisions in order to answer:

1. The question of health and
2. The question of the qualities of the soil.

1. It would be of no use to work and toil for prosperity, if the farmer at the same time should risk his health, and it would only be a grief to see fields, meadows and fruittrees thrive, if those for whose benefit all was intended, wife and children, at a young age should have to rest forever under the same verdure. Health is the principal question, and therefore it is preferable to settle on a less fertile but healthy tract, if a tract of land with unquestionable health and richness of soil combined can not be found. A good many are by the extreme fertility of the soil in unhealthy tracts seduced to settle there in spite of the well meant warnings from parties of experience, and then they blame Costa Rica, when their choice brings them trouble, forgetting that they themselves are the cause of it. As a rule without exception it may be laid down, that as far as concerns Europeans and Northamericans the whole coast along the Atlantic and Pacific is unhealthy. Only the niggers and the population grown up on the coasts can live and thrive unmolested in the tropical lowlands. Farther up from the coasts-say 100 feet above the level of the sea-the condition of health is good all over, where the form of the landscape allows of change of current air, and the clouds surrounded by high mountainranges are not prevented from escaping. But where the moun-

tainranges act as a stopper for the clouds, these are bound to move in a circle like a malstrom in the air and to pore down all their rain over the same tract of land. But as nearly all Costa Rica forms a mountainous country with many and extensive highland plains, the immigrant easily may judge it unnecessary to select unhealthy localities, all the time innumerable and extensive tracts of land with rich soil and pure air lay waiting for his arrival. The question then may be raised, why parties have settled along the coasts. Because they liked to live near the traffic from the high seas. Turtles, coconuts, vanilla, cauchuck and fish are saleable articles, and the work for a living easy, what especially suits the niggers, samboes and deserted sailors. They do not work for a future but are contented with the daily bread, as their aim and idea of comfort is confined to stretch themselves in their hammocks.

Still even in sanitary districts one may contract sicknesses namely fevers—partly for lack of caution and partly by instantly settling down in ditriacts, where great tracts of virgin timber suddenly are converted into grassland and fields. Also I call it detrimental to health to wade the cold rivers time after time up to under the arms, and thereupon to let the clothes dry upon the body, what a great many do. Colds, calentura and fever are the natural consequences. The reader may converse with parties, who many years ago settled in the cold regions of the North, in Kosconong, Muskegon and in other parts in Wisconsin or in the Michigan timber, and they will tell him, that fever and ague invariably brook out at the moment the timber was cleared, burnt, and breaking of the ground began in the different settlements. But also they will testify to, that the normal state of healthiness returned after the rotting of the rubbish and the drying up of the damp ground. The same causes will produce the same effects in Costa Rica,

only that the putrification of the giantlike timber and the dampness of the ground never before exposed to sonbeams, is proportionally greater and more intense, and therefore stronger fevers are the result. The highlands though are not distant more than a few hours or a days ride, so the attacked settler can by hurrying up quickly be restaured after the first attack. But if he persists in dwelling in the miasmas, then he contracts a cronic weakness or he dies. While my clearing was done by contract I was cautious to live on a neighbouring older farm. The clearing was burned during April and I turned in upon it in July the same year. I never had a sick hour; neither had my son or the laboring men, who lived with me. It is generally unprincipled parties from the highlands, who delight themselves in telling stories about fevers and snakes in the warmer districts. They come as daylaborers (peons) but as soon as they have saved some ten or twenty dollars, then they are longing for their old homes, either to spend their earnings in whisky [guarro) or to help but rather sparingly their families. Upon being asked the reason for their short stay, they are ready to excuse themselves with fever stories. Also remember the fact, that all over the world the settler on new rich land more or less is liable to attacks of fevers. Finally I have found no other causes for sicknesses than intemperance, and as a sure proof of temperance in eating and drinking to be a talisman I may state, that the female sex as a rule goes free from fever.

Not seldom are women of the laboring class seen with a tumor generally on the front or side of the neck. Some believe this tumor to be a climatic infirmity, but they are mistaken. From early youth of the women in this country have for custom to carry heavy burdens on their heads. The waterpail is carried in this way and the young girls carry their merchandise often several

miles on their head from the country into town. The weight resting and pressing upon the neck produces the tumor. Very seldom a man is afflicted with this disease.

2. In the selection of a home everybody is more or less guided by his individual taste and inclination. So far no absolute rule can be drawn to guide the newcomer, except he has made it his point to prefer the soil, that will produce the best paying SALES ARTICLES, always conditioned of a healthy climate.

From both oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific, East and West, the landscape is raising rather steep up from the coasts. One days horseback journey brings the traveller from the Lowlands to the Highlands in the interior. Drawing a right line from East to West from ocean to ocean a little South of Cartago (see the map), all land South of this line is very little known and just opened for regular settlements, but it is known to a certainty, that immense tracts of land are in every respect suitable for colonisation. The pretent great drawback is lack of roads and a reasonable distance to markets. Farther on I shall report what I have ascertained from reliable explorers, who in several directions have travelled in this district, namely through Talamanca and Térraba. At present I shall relate only, what I know from personal observations.

North of above drawn line is situated in the highlands eight cities besides the harbour cities Limon and Puntarenas. The division line South between Costa Rica and Columbia is until the present time not satisfactorily drawn. The boundary line to the North is formed by the lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan originating in above named lake. The Interoceanic Canal now under construction is formed by the waters of said lake and river. (see the map.) The affluents to this river originates in the Andes mountain ranges

South, which form a semicircle with the river San Juan as its groundline. Inside of this segment lays extensive plains from 50 to 700 feet above the ocean with a soil as rich as the garden of Eden and well watered by greater and smaler watercourses running parallel from the high mountains in northerly direction to the main-river San Juan. These affluents, except one, do not form different vallies, but are rather to be considered as canals draining one continuous grand valley. The most important watercourses in this plain are named Sarapiquí, Tres Amigos, Peje, Platanar, San Rafael, Peña Blanca, Arenal, San Carlos and farthest to the West Rio Frio, all of them carrying cold healthy water only 12 hours old from their rainsources in the mountains to the lowlands in the valley. Sarapiquí alone forms a separate valley, the west borders of the river being hemmed in by mountain walls high enough to break the Atlantic shower clouds on their westerly course. West of the Sarapiquí mountain range the greatest among the affluents to San Juan is named San Carlos, and the whole landscape continuing to the Nicaraguan lake has adopted the same name. In this valley containing over one million acres uncultivated land I have settled, and it is my object in the following to draw the immigrants attention especially to the valley of San Carlos.

CHAPTER XIV.

SAN CARLOS VALLEY.

It is customary and a good custom too, that the immigrants as new settlers are grouping themselves by nationality. Not being conversant with foreign languages they need by settling together not long for company, and they are as related by blood more ready to help each other. For this reason it would be a lack of practical sense of the author, if he was drawing the immigrants attention to a number of smaller from each other distant laying districts, when in San Carlos there is room for thousands of families, and it therefore would be better first to fill this valley, before going farther to more distant and isolated districts.

Under the supposition that the reader wants an exact description of this timber valley I know of no better way to meet his demand, than by giving a statement of the reasons, that brought me to give it my preference and to hold on to my little farm now under cultivation.

1. The climate is delicious. The night air moderate cool but never so much, that woollen blankets are required. The mornings are so fresh, that work outside the house can be done without perspiring until 10 o'clock A. M. On cloudy days the outside work can be carried on all the day without any annoyance of the temperature. When the sun breaks through and the atmosphere is calm, then it is hot until 3 o'clock P. M.; but later on moderate. The hired men work of course all the day through except meal hours. I have not met with a sick man or woman during three years, and I stayed in San Carlos during two rainy seasons, elsewhere considered unhealthy. People with weak lungs ought to live here to restore their health.

2. Markets. Inside of 400,000 acres in the

valley, the mouth of the river San Carlos may be reached partly by land and partly by boat in from 1 to 2 days. Here all sorts of farmproducts can be sold to advantage to the weekly up and down going steamers between Graytown and Granada situated on the Nicaragua lake-shore. Also a small steamer is expected this year to make regular trips on the San Carlos river from Peña Blanca to the Interoceanic canal. A new railroad line is surveyed from near Limon crossing the valley San Carlos and terminating near the mouth of Rio Frio. The canal under construction will place some of its principal dams and sluices near the mouth of San Carlos. A new city will naturally spring up with manufactures and fabrics on account of an easy access to waterpower under control. So large a market with easy communications by land and water will give the farmer facilities not to be found in any other agricultural part of the country. Costa Rica is not the only new country, where the settler has the inconvenience of no roads or bad roads. Many a farmer will with me remember, how they in Wisconsin and Minnesota had to carry their flour on horseback and even on their shoulders for scores of miles; how carts and waggons got stuck in the mud at the crossings of the creeks, how horses and oxen gave out and perished before railroad communication finally reached them; but their stout hart and strong arm landed them on farms, where they now have plenty, and that without a particle help of either States, railroads, companies or municipalities. What wonders of work and what brilliant success would not follow, when the right class of men settled in San Carlos!

At present the communication with the interior is carried on with freight animals and oxcarts, but as the freightrates are high, only coffee, cacao, cautchuck, butter and cheese can be shipped. Fattened oxen and hogs transport of course themselves. All sorts of pro-

ducts grows here. From the range, where I live, my eye rests upon coffee, cacao, cautchuck trees (hule,) corn, rice, beans, breadfruit, platanos, bananas, sugarcane, tabacco, ginger, roseapples, butterfruit, (aguacates,) oranges, lemons, pineapples, yucca, ñame, sweetpotatos and garden vegetables. Here grows pepper and all other spices, in short all except the common potatos, that have to be brought from the mountainfarms.

Now what amount of work is spent to make all these products grow and ripen? Not a plough not a harrow has ever made its entry in San Carlos. All sorts of trees are planted without preparing the soil with a spade or a pickax. Corn and beens are put in without turning the soil; but to small gardestuff the spade is necessary. The subsequent cleaning and weeding brings the main labor. The growth of all plants and vegetable life is marvellous. I have seen young newplanted bananas and platanos grow 48 inches in 42 days, from which fact the necessity of early and late weeding may better be understood. The soil is as a rule alluvial and free from stones except along the foot of the monntains. The dept of the rich mould varies from 2 to 10 feet, and all land, having from the time of its creation been covered with timber, is consequently enriched by the rotten leaves and fallen trees from thousands of years back.

3. Stockraising of all domestic animals. This branch of husbandry deserves especially to be mentioned, because San Carlos offers peculiar advantages for raising stock. All stock in Costa Rica grazes out all the year round, and not a mouthfull of hay is gathered. In the Interior-the Highlands- this system has its difficulties on account of its dry season from December to May, whe-rein anyhow from February all vegetation temporary dryes up, leaving the rambling animals without sufficient nurishment. The milk disappears and the cattle gets lean. Consequently the income from the stock ceases,

and what is still worse it takes a long time to get the maltraited animals into their former thriving condition—a loss of time, what is the same as a loss of money. As far as possible this drawback is overcome by feeding the stock morning and evening with sugarcane, but safer it is to keep the stock during the dry season on evergreen pastures. These exist either in the slopes near the mountaintops, where daily fog and small showers even in the dry season moisten the grasses, or below the highlands in vallies like San Carlos. For this reason many cattlefarms are started in the mountains, and their husbandry is like that in the European alps: all milk has to be converted into butter and cheese, that are sent to the stockowners living on the dried up highland plains below.

In San Carlos from the foot of the Andes mountains to the river San Juan there is no absolute dry season. The heavy daily rain falls there in November, December and January. During the rest of the year the weekly rainfall is very like the summer showers in the Middle States in the United States.

When your wandering eye in descending from the dried up highlands catches the luxuriant dark green pastures in the lowlands of San Carlos, then you feel like the Ishraelites looking for the first time into the blessed land Canaan. The traveller eagerly spurs his horse to reach the point of his destination before nightfall. At present you will meet with some 20 farms (haciendas) in San Carlos, conducted principally as stockfarms. Some of them count from 100 to 600 head of cattle pastured for the sake of fattening and for diary products. Several of the owners began with a proportionally small capital but carefulness and industry combined with a productive soil has made them rich and highly respected.

The wild lands are entirely covered with timber

so high and crowns so dense, that the sunbeams can not penetrate, wherefore strictly spoken the valley is destitute of natural pastures except in openings and along the river margins. The timber has to be shipped down and burnt, whereupon in the ashes are sown generally grasseeds with or without corn. But more about this in the diary.

Stock farming pays as the marketing brings no expense. Of late the butchers come and buy right in the valley, because it is more convenient to them to buy in places, where they can let their bought cattle run until needed in the butchershop, than to buy a lot in the interior with nothing to maintain them in good condition. A farmer with capital does not wait for fattening the stock, he is rearing on the farm, but he buys steers and heifers some two years old principally from Nicaragua and brings this lean cattle to San Carlos. They are instantly driven to guinea pastures (repastos) for quick fattening. After five months grazing they are ready for marketing and bring a net profit of about 10 dollar pr head. One manzana-about 2 acres-is calculated pr head during 5 months, and as 1 manzana will fatten 2 head pr year, then a farmer with 50 manzanas guinea pasture can fatten 100 head and make 1000 dollar net pr year with his cattle operation.

For the sake of economy the hogs are allowed to run loose and are besides fed with bananas and platanos until closed in for fattening. Every 25 pound (cajuela) of corn is estimated to yield 1 pound lard. Hogs are generally not sold or killed until they give 40 pound of lard, having then consumed 900 pound or $1\frac{1}{2}$ fanega corn. (one fanega shelled corn weighs 600 pound) The average price on lard has during the three last year been about 40 cents pr pound. Consequently a hog of this lard-weight yields \$ 16-00 besides the meat. Hogs

for killing are generally kept one year to carry 40 pound lard.

A considerable number of horses are used, because all, men women and children, travel horseback. Draught-horses and carriage teams are in use only in San José. The farmers generally use horses worth from \$ 20 to \$ 40. To date horseraising has not been a source to any great income in San Carlos, principally because no farmer has procured any fine breeding stock.

Sheep will thrive in San Carlos, but they give on account of their inclination to ramble great trouble, and the wool is next to unsaleable in Costa Rica for lack of woollen mills. Neither is mutton valued all the time the farmer by his rifle can furnish his kitchen with the necessary meat of deer and wild hogs, and with his fish hook relish his table with a variety fish among whom blackbass.

All sorts of poultry thrive excellently; they will breed all the year round, if provided with dry nests. Rice and ripe bananas give an excellent food for chickens, but corn is also necessary for them to lay eggs. A farm ought to have at least 50 grown fowls and 100 growing chickens to secure meat for the household, if fish and game is failing or unexpected visitors crave hospitality.

Without working hard on the land and with a small stock of domestic animals a family can live free from care in a climate not subject to sudden changes, and where the wind never blows stronger than a summer breeze.

These are the reasons, which based not on reading of land pamphlets but on personal experience, made me settle in San Carlos and enjoy life in an ordinary but snug rancho. If your taste, reader, is not fettered to townlife and high expectations, you will find reasonable work and rest as a farmer in San Carlos.

CHAPTER XV.

THE SETTLERS WORK ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

For the sake of comparison I have in this chapter added the farmwork simultaneously accomplished in a new timbersettlement in the Northern States of America, whereby also the English reading Spaniard will have an opportunity to know, how settlers in other countries have to fight their way, and he will be willing not alone to appreciate the natural advantages for farming in Costa Rica, but he will also feel stimulated to work with more energy than hitherto.

NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

As soon as the newcomer has secured his right to the land, he in legal form has selected, he ought to be present anyhow in November to superintend the felling of the timber. Wife and children may be stationed on the nearest farm not to expose them uselessly to privations, as the settler can have no house of his own on the start. The livinghouse-rancho-is first built, better 40 feet long and 18 feet wide with roof of wild broadleaf grasses, and divided in three rooms for kitchen, drawing and workroom combined, and sleepingroom. Two days haling with hired oxen will bring the necessary heavy materials, and three men will in about three weeks build and finish the house. Let all felling, shopping and clearing be jobwork, and contract instantly for 10 manzanas-20 acres-clearing in the timber round the rancho. Three men will clear 2 manzanas pr week, so that the whole work with reasonable interruptions can be finished during the latter part of January. The newcomer has meanwhile plenty to do with hewing splitted balzatrees even and smooth for tables and ben-

ches, form beds of bristle rails or of long canes, clear and clean the ground for brush 300 feet deep from the house to prevent wild animals and snakes from bothering the poultry and the hogs. In this clearing, about one manzana, the wild grasses will grow so quick as to procure pasture already in March for one cow and one horse. A gardenspot ought also to be made ready in December and January, so as to have radishes, turnips carrots, parsley, leek etc ready for the family in April. Never listen to the natives talk, that vegetables do not grow. The fact is, that they never tried it, and if you do not put in the seed, of course "nix kommt aus in Dutchmans haus." I bought English gardenseeds from James Stewart in San José; they grew without any difficulty and gave a reasonable crop, All sparetime else at the farmers disposal during these four months he ought to employ in cutting the branches from the felled timber. As the fire later shall prepare the soil and do all, what else is the work of the plough, then it is necessary to get all felled timber its branches and the brush sufficiently dried, so that an even fire later will cover the whole ground. A poorly and uneven burnt clearing produces a poor crop of corn and a dotted and imperfect pasture, because part of the grasseed could not sprout. All these works will fill the settlers time in the above quoted four months.

What can the new settler accomplish during the same time in the snowlands? The houses have on account of the intense cold to be built airtight of solid logs, and as logs are too heavy for transport on bare ground, no winterhouse can be built before frost and snow covers the ground, thereby enabling draught animals and sleighs to move the logs. It takes consequently several months to build a farmhouse, and during all this time the settler has to live in a earthcabin until May, when the spring air is mild enough for man to live without

fire in the stove. Domestic animals of any kind can not be kept during the first six months from November for lack of airtight houses and grass or hay to maintain them,

The settlers have to buy heavy overcoats and even skin and buffalocoats to repel the mortal fiend—the cold—that nearly always by day and night lies in wait for them.

The sun has lost its warming power, and during the bitter cold nights you can hear the big trees crack with a loud noise like a pistol shot. It takes all the first winter to gather the building materials to a living-house and stable. A thorough brushing and cleaning of the clearing can not take place before in May on account of compact snow covering the ground from 2 to 5 feet deep. Day and night a fire has to be kept up in the house to keep the water in the pail from freezing from surface to bottom, and the filled jars from cracking. Being cautious, of good constitution and provided with strong victuals the settler can stand these hardships, but very few are those, who being obliged to work or travel in the cold will avoid injuries on their feet or face. For lack of knowledge about the true character of the climate in more favored countries I have spent my life for over 40 years in a cold climate, and even now thousands of poorly informed newcomers like myself settle down with their wives and small children in the snowlands, while nobody goes to Costa Rica with the eternal spring and evergreen nature.

MARCH, APRIL, MAY.

As will be remembered the rainy season—daily showers from 1 to 4 P. M.—in the Interior sets in about August continuing to the end of November. The absolutely dry season for the Interior is reckoned to last

from December to the middle of April, and from April to August the soil is watered with showers at irregular times as during the summer season in the United States.

Not so in San Carlos. The passing over from the wet to the dry season is not so distinct and differs also in regard to time. From the end of October to the middle of February generally daily showers are falling. From the middle of February to the first of May a rainfree season is expected and April is reckoned upon as absolutely dry: if not then the burning of the clearing and the subsequent planting and seeding in the burnt ground would be a failure. From May to the latter part of October only refreshing but often heavy showers are falling not all over but at different days in different parts of the valley. Here is never any dried up fields or pastures. The trees, timber and fruittrees, are always covered with foliage, the grasses always growing, and the actual rainy season can not be distinguished as a season for daily heavy downfall of rain. During October, November and until the middle of December I worked daily in the cacao plantation without loosing a single full day. Also [the coffee was gathered during October and November without any delay worth mentioning. But sufficient is now said about the seasons.

During March the newcomer has to procure some stock as small pigs, hens and other sorts of poultry and a milk cow for the family. His family ought to move in by this time to keep house and to help along with easy work around the premises. April is the month for preparing the burning of the 10 manzanas clearing (desmonte). Go carefully over the ground and cover it as far as possible with the dry wooden stuff and rubbish, so as to make the fire go even over the whole. As soon as the superficial turf is dry, then put out the fire. Do not delay one day, because the next day may bring

clouds and even a small shower enough to hinder the burning. After the burning the cornplanting instantly takes place, as the planting ought to be finished in the beginning of May, at which time very fortunately for the new plantings rain commonly sets in.

This rain prevents the seed from being eaten by ants, before it sprouts; but the seed will also go free of the ants, if the seed holes, made with a sharpened staff go three inches deep. Instantly the sprouting corn appears over ground the cleaning must begin with routing all weeds sprouting near the cornplants.

Five manzanas-10 acres- ought to be planted in, and the cleaning of the same will give ample work during May and June in order to reach round in due time. At the same time 400 platanos and bananas plants have to be bought from the neighbours and put in at 12 feet distance in that part of the clearing selected for coffee. Rice seed-planting is done in the same manner as corn with a sharpened staff. Ricegrowing in San Carlos needs not like in the States overflowed lands but grows splendidly even on dry and high ground, and yields two crops pr year out of the same root; the first crop in August and the second in December. Rice is indispensable in the household. In many instances it substitutes flour and besides secures the quick growth of all sorts of fowls. Beans are uncertain, when planted in April. The best season for planting them is November and December. The other five manzanas intended for pasture have instantly after the fire to be seeded down with grasseed to prevent weeds and sprouts of wild trees from overrunning the prolific ground. The sod needs several months to root well, and the farmer ought to abstain from pasturing his animals as long, as there is danger of their trampling down and ruining the the young plants. By employing timely care corn and

rice—the principal cereals—will bloom in the latter part of May.

In the countries of the North snow and ice are masters of the situation until the middle of April. Haling materials from the timber, chopping fuel for the kitchen and housebuilding are the principal occupations. On rivers and lakes the ice begin to loosen and break up in the middle of April, the snow melts in the woods, but the thaw penetrates only 2 to 3 inches in the ground. As the felled timber had no opportunity to dry under the cover of the snow, the burning of the clearing can not take place before in June. Neither can any regular planting or seeding be done before this time. Anyhow the house is up, so the family can move in. While all sorts of gardenstuff in May breaks the uniformity of dishes in Costa Rica, the newcomer in the snowlands hardly had an opportunity to give his gardenspot a touch of the spade.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST.

Although the climate of San Carlos will allow to plant and seed the ground all the year round, still April and May are the principal months, because by early seeding the same ground will give two harvests in less than one year. During June and July principally preparatory works are carried on, as the building of a corncrib and other small ranchoes for hens and hogs; also fencing and not to be forgotten the seeding of coffee and cacao in nursery the first year, as no time has been left to prepare the ground for direct seeding or planting. Above preparatory works have absolutely to be finished in these months, as the crops and their harvesting, the one following the other, will come in during September, and therefore no time will be left in this month for plan-

ting or for improving houses. Already in July the household for daily use has sufficient green corn-clothes, and in order to have this healthy food at all seasons like the American canned sweetcorn, the farmer ought to plant a few extra corn every month. Fallen or broken green cornstalk will during June, July and August provide extra meals for the cow and the hogs. You are entirely relieved from making hay; but from the already high grown guineagrass you ought to cut some daily for making the cow yield creamy milk.

The poultry has already during several months produced eggs and chicken. These ought to be carefully treated, as they five months old will furnish meat to the household.

In the Snowlands the clearing is burnt and cleaned during June and thereafter partly broken for planting potatos and some corn, but the soil is generally neither loose, deep or rich enough for corn, although carefully ploughed or hoed. Wheat, barley or oats can not be put in the first year, as these cereals require an early start to ripen before frosty nights set in. During July and August all hay is cut and haled for the long wintermonths, when the stock will have nothing else to subsist upon. Haymaking the first year is a toilsome work, as the grass has to be cut along swamps and creeks entangled in fallen trees and branches. The result is, that the clearing does not yet produce the first necessities for the family and household. We have certainly many warm days during July and August in San Carlos, but the laboring men never come overheated back from their work, as they do every day during the hayharvest in the Snowlands. Before mow, reaper and binder were invented, men died every summer from overwork and heat all over the West and Northwest States in the Union. Their own fault, will you say, that they worked so hard. Not at all; they had to do it,

because during five months they must produce, what the whole year craves. Wife and children want daily bread twelve months and not five every year.

But when a farmer is cognisant of, that better land, better climate, larger crops and less work is offered him only eight days travel from the Snowlands and he still objects to reason and facts-then he is certainly to blame. He behaves like a cheat to himself and a traitor to his family.

SEPTEMBER. OCTOBER.

These are the principal months for the first harvesting namely of corn and rice in San Carlos. Rice is often ripe already in August and has to be harvested instantly not to be destroyed by birds. Neither ought any delay to take place with the corn harvest, as new corn has to be planted during the latter part of September in order to get a second crop in the following January. Rice will also on the original root give its second crop during the latter part of December. The first crop of corn may be calculated to 4 fanegas a 600 shelled corn pr manzana. From 5 manzanas 20 fanegas or 12000 pound. Rice will yield from half a manzana 1000 pound (1st crop) and 500 pound (2^o crop). Of these crops the household will consume for 3 grown persons in 1 year to make cornbread (tortilla) 3 fanegas coru 1800 pound. Fattening 3 hogs, each to 40 pound lard, 5 fanegas about 3000 pound. The poultry will crave about 7 fanegas, 4200 pound, making in all 9000 or 15 fanegas corn. Still remains a surplus of 5 fanegas or 3000 pound to dispose of: The consumption of corn is quoted high, so as to procure plenty to the newcomers family. Of rice may be calculated for the household 50 pound pr month or 600 pound pr year leaving the rest for sale. The produce of the cow and part of poultry and garden goes also to the household.

The immigrant is anxious to know: How long time will it take after the start of a timberclearing, before he can maintain his family on the land. Answer. You began operations in November and after 11 months farming you have secured your family for the whole year with milk, eggs, meat, lard, and rice and corn as bread stuffs. Also you have a surplus of products to exchange for coming work and for sugar, salt, candles and other small articles.

Do not forget to replant corn in September, that you may draw the full benefit of the soil and of your former work. Continue also to plant coffee and cacao. They will count 1000 trees at the end of the year by planting only 20 pr week.

The settler in the Snowlands has by the end of October by hard work reached to collect the necessary hay for the winter, that lasts from October to the end of May, and to store in potatos and turnips for household and pigs. For protection to potatos and turnips against the frost he has dug a cellar generally under the house. In the burnt clearing he has seeded winterrye for bread to be harvested next July. His corncrop is perhaps sufficient to fatten one hog and feed some hens. A breaking with plough of some 5 manzanas is probably done with the intention to seed down the same with wheat next May; but rice, coffee, cacao, bananas, platanos and tabacco are not planted for the very reason, that they do not grow in the northern climate. The cold winter is at hand, the waters, lakes and rivers, are transformed into ice, the soil into rock and the cultivated land lays covered for 6 months under a funerallike snowcloth. For the farmer is nothing left but to work in the timber, feed and water the stabled stock, shop firewood for the house, carry water, and as a reward for his days work thaw his frozen limbs up by the fireside. So the time goes day by day for him and family until spring.

NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, JANUARY.

We were through with the calendar year the 30 of October, but the land has not yet accounted in full for the second crop of the last planted corn or for its second crop of rice. In the highlands the coffee harvests begin in November and December, but in San Carlos the harvesting is finished in October and the coffee trees bloom anew in December and January.

The corn planted in September is ripe in January simultaneous with the first crop on the highest laying farms in the Interior, although only 15 miles distant. So great a difference makes the climate and the character of the soil. In case the immigrant for lack of time or capital has not the second time planted more than two and one half manzana out of the five and reckoning the second crop only to reach three fanegas pr manzana, then the whole crop will not reach over 5000 pound or a little more than eight fanegas. The rice will give half the amount of the first crop or 500 pound.

The ground the farmer failed to seed down for a second crop of corn, he may cut clean with a handspade (machet) and either in November or in December plant in beans (frijoles). These will be ready for harvesting in March. About the amount of crop we shall here only remark, that a middlecrop pr manzana is quoted to be 600 pound, and that the household generally sees fit to get away with almost the whole crop.

The season for clearing ten new manzanas timber for next years fire entered in November. The farmer can of course clear for burning as many manzanas as his capital will allow him, but as this treatise is not written for the rich but for the newcomer with very limited means, then the amount of manzanas can not be quoted higher than the surplus amount for sold products will allow him according to the yearly account. I believe, that

the first years income will not allow of more than a ten manzanas clearing the second year.

Hardly anything worth mentioning can be expected of crops in the northern countries during these months. The new settler with his family are living upon the little produce from October and their prosperity is limited to the ownership of a log castle against the attacks of Siberian cold snaps.

Every morning the ice formed during the night in the waterhole has to be cut open to procure water for household use and for animals, and every evening the waterpail in the house has to be well wrapped and covered for the sake of ready water for next mornings coffee.

Before going to rest in the bedroom a brisk fire is kept up in the cast iron stoves to break the cold in the bedding. How often have I raising from the bed in the winter mornings had to hurry up with my dressing, that the fingers should not stiffen before I got my cloths buttoned. Only the memory is enough to keep me from returning to yonder zone.



CHAPTER XVI.

THE INMIGRANTS EXPENSES AND INCOME DURING THE FIRST TWO YEAR.

In order to make the true immigrant acquainted with what capital he has to bring with him for successful settling, and also to make the poor one comprehend, that not want of feeling for him but the mere truth made us say, that the present guide is not written for him, we hereby give accounts of a novice timber farm during the two first year. It proves, that 600 dollar American gold is necessary to secure success. This sum does at present represent about 930 dollar Costa Rican paper money. For the sake of simplifying the account me have quoted all items in Costa Rican dollars.

FIRST YEAR:

CASH EXPENSES.

1	Horse.....	\$	30-00
1	Cow.....		40-00
1	Saddle.....		12-00
1	Set saddlebags.....		5-00
	Livinghouse (rancho).....		50-00
10	Manzanas clearing á \$ 12 ..		120-00
3	Fanegas corn á \$ 12.....		36-00
3	Esmall pigs.....		6-00
50	Grown hens		25-00
22	Cajuelas beans.....		24-00
6	Quintal rice (600 pound) ..		60-00
120	Pound lard a 35 cts.....		42-00
	Candles and kerosine.....		10-00

50	Pound cheese a 30 cts	15-00
	Salt.	5-00
100	Pound (200 lumps) dulce a 30 cts	30-00
	Kitchen utensiles.	20-00
1	Laborer (peon) a \$ 15 pr month.	180-00
	Gardenseed	4-00
	Impliments	50-00
3	Quintal wheatflour a \$ 14	42-00
100	Pound coffee á 20 cts	20-00
10	Cajuelas Guineaseed.	20-00
4	Months board for the family outside the clearing a \$ 20 pr month.	80-00
Total expenses.		\$ 926-00

FIRST YEAR.

PRODUCTS AND THEIR VALUE.

\$ 12	Corn (1st crop) 20 fanegas a	\$ 240-00
\$ 12	Corn (2 d crop) 7½ fanega a	90-00
	Milk 8 months of 1 cow	16-00
	1 calf.	10-00
\$ 10	Rice (1st crop), 10 quintal a	100-00
\$ 10	Rice (1st crop), 5 quintal a	50-00
	Gardenproducts	24-00
Suma.		530-00

Of above products the household demands for the same year as follows:

Corn to bread (tortillas) 3 fanegas a \$ 12	\$	36-00
Corn to fatten 3 hogs, 5 fanegas		60-00
Corn to poultry, 7 fanegas		84-00
Rice 6 quintals a \$ 10		60-00
Milk		16-00
Gardenproducts		12-00
Total		<u>\$ 268-00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Total production	\$	530-00
Less the household demands.....		268-00
Total left to sell		<u>\$ 262-00</u>

N. B.—Observe, that the household already has got corn and rice bought for cash; still the produce account gives it an equal amount the first year worth \$ 96 to avoid deficiency in the household, as considerable wasting of corn and rice can not be avoided during the first year.

But the household will not or strictly spoken ought not to be allowed the use of all the eggs and chickens produced out of 7 fanegas corn. Fifty hens will in one year produce 250 grown chickens a 40 cts.= \$ 100, and 2500 eggs a 2 cts.= \$ 50; in all \$ 150. Of this amount the household will consume 1500 eggs= \$ 30 and 100 chickens= \$ 40. Total \$ 70, leaving eggs and chickens to sell for \$ 80. These \$ 80 added to the

above \$ 262 makes \$ 342, being the cash money the immigrant has to his disposal during the second year.

If he has borrowed any part of the first years expenses-of the \$ 926-he surely can not reduce his debt out of the first years crop, because he thereby would weaken his activity and prospect of success for the future.

Above \$ 342 ought to be applied during the second year as follows:

Clearing of 10 manzanas timber. . . \$ 120-00

In order to have the full use of the five manzanas guinea pasture made the first year it is necessary every six months to buy 4 oxen for fattening at \$ 30 pr head. They can be bought on six months credit, because a farm with a good guinea pasture (repasto) enjoys credit like an individual, whose income is based upon interest bearing bonds. Consequently the purchase sum for the 8 oxen during the year is not included in the account but only the profits upon their sale quoted, namely at \$ 10 pr head.

The calf from first year is bought in at.	10-00
Another milk cow.	40-00
Wages for six months to a day laborer	90-00
Sugar.	30-00
Coffee.	20-00
Salt.	10-00
Gardenseed.	4-00
Rancho for cattle.	18-00

Suma. \$ 342-00

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Above \$ 342 ought to be applied during the second year as follows:

Clearing of 10 manzanas timber... \$ 120-00

In order to have the full use of the five manzanas guinea pasture made the first year it is necessary every six months to buy 4 oxen for fattening at \$ 30 pr head. They can be bought on six months credit, because a farm with a good guinea pasture (repasto) enjoys credit like an individual, whose income is based upon interest bearing bonds. Consequently the purchase sum for the 8 oxen during the year is not included in the account but only the profits upon their sale quoted, namely at \$ 10 pr head.

The calf from first year is bought in at.....	10-00
Another milk cow.....	40-00
Wages for six months to a day laborer ..	90-00
Sugar.....	30-00
Coffee.....	20-00
Salt.....	10-00
Gardenseed.....	4-00
Rancho for cattle.....	18-00

Suma..... \$ 342-00

The day laborers wages for the other six months of the second year have to be met with another \$ 90. This expense is covered with the profit of the eight oxen—\$ 80 and with the sale of 10 dollars worth of gardenstuff, in all 90-00

Total cash expense \$ 432-00

SECOND YEAR.

The second year is always the most difficult one, because the original capital generally is consumed and therefore the necessities of life and the work during the year have to be met with the income of the expected crop. For this very reason so many newcomers ruin themselves, beginning to farm without the necessary capital. They have to stop working on their claims, until by working out for others they have earned the missing means. But to stop work is the sure road to ruin, because in the tropics the quick growth of wild trees and grasses in a short time will ruin, what by work was gained, and the settlers have to begin anew. Soil and climate are of course claimed to be the cause of the damage, while the lack of reasonable means is not mentioned. To encourage an immigrant without any cash means to go farming in the wilderness would simply be a damnable fraud. Owners of large real estates may also by the foregoing account convince themselves of the impossibility for a common settler to get along, if he shall during the first years pay of any instalment on his land. All his capital, the nine hundred and odd dollars are absorbed in cultivating the soil and stocking the enclosure. Wild land in itself is of little or no value.

Only the value of the work executed represents the true value of the land, just as a piece of rock first acquires any value after having been handled and shaped by the skilled artisan. The present Government of Costa Rica are cognizant of, that the system of selling instead of giving away their wild lands to actual settlers has been a hinderance to useful immigration and the fair development of the Republics unbounded natural resources, and the steps so far taken in a liberal direction will be explained in a separate chapter.

CASH EXPENSES.

Cash received from 1st. years products including \$ 90 taken from 2d years products to cover 6 months wages to daylaborer..... \$ 432-00

Second years products and their value:

Corn (2 crops) 27½ fanegas....	\$ 320-00
Milk of 2 cows.....	32-00
Calf, 2 years old.....	20-00
Calf, yearling.....	10-00
Beans, 12 cajuelas a \$ 2.....	24-00
Rice, 15 quintals.....	150-00
Gardenstuff.....	50-00
Fattening of 8 oxen a \$ 10.....	80-00
Surplus of poultry and eggs.....	80-00
Platanos, 500 bunches (racimos) a 20 cts.....	100-00

Total..... \$ 876-00

Household received of above enumerated products during the second year.

Beans, 12 cajuelas	\$	24-00
Corn, 15 fanegas		180-00
Rice, 6 quintal		60-00
Milk		32-00
Gardenstuff		25-00
Platanos, 200 bunches (racimos)		40-00
Wages paid to day laborer from sale of products		90-00
Total	\$	451-00

RECAPITULATION.

Value of total farmproducts	\$	876-00
Household consumption and wages		451-00
Left to sell	\$	425-00

This amount—\$ 425—the immigrant may dispose of during the third year.

The immigrant comprehends, that his time of trial now is past, and that the future of his family now is secured. His 20 manzanas—40 acres—land under cultivation and partly planted with fruit trees represent valued at \$ 30 pr manzana \$ 600-00

His stock consists of 1 horse		30-00
2 cows		80-00
150 poultry		50-00
15 hogs		80-00

His house, stables, implements, kitchen. Utensiles etc. represent 140-00

Value of cultivated land, stock and houses..... \$ 980-00

A sum not very far from the original sum, he started with. Farther has he at his disposal to begin the third years operations saleable products to the value of.....



Total result of the two first years work..... \$ 1405-00

He needs not buy any more stock, and he has no more houses to build. With his increased guinea pasture his progress will be still faster than before, and the fourth year the young coffeetrees begin to yield. Supposing he succeeded in planting during the first year 1000 trees, then a middle crop the fourth year and onward will yield yearly 1000 pound, which valued at \$ 20 pr quintal represents \$ 200, As all the work in the coffee plantation can be carried on by himself and his family, then the whole crop is a clear gain. Beans may succeed exceedingly well and give a handsome profit, but they miscarry just as often. For this reason the account sheets do not exhibit any satisfactory result. The cane and sugar culture is intentionally left out in the account, not to split up the farmers time during the first years toil with to many different industries. Wheat-flour is not needed, when replaced with rice, cornbread and platanos. I have for two year carried on my little household with these breadstuffs and enjoyed strenght and good health.

In the Snowlands the new settler may in the course of two year have cleared and burnt 20 manzanas (40 acres) timberland, but the ground has to be broken

with plough, before it will yield wheat. Say that he on 10 manzanas gets a crop the second year of 40 bushels (1 bushel=60 pound) pr manzana or of some 400 bushels. This crop equal to 20 bushels pr acre is considered a very fair average crop. Valued and sold pr bushel at 80 cents american gold-equal to \$ 1-20 Costa Rican currency, these 400 bushels represent \$ 480 Costa Rica currency. The culture has cost him from sack to sack—from seeding to ready for market—90 cents pr bushel or \$ 360, leaving the farmer net gain \$ 120 Costa Rica currency. The culture requires several expensive machinery as reaper, trasher and fanningmil, all of which machinery has to be bought of greedy agents on credit. The remaining 10 manzanas have to be turned into pasture and hayland to carry the stock through during the long winter. Soon the growing stock requires an augmented quantity of hay and consequently a mover, a horserake and also a horseteam are necessary for the sake of using the different machineries. For less than \$ 1000 Costa Rica currency all these requisits can not be had, and the beginning farmer has, as above shown, the third year not more then \$ 120 ready to meet all these expenses. The consequences are, that the farmer goes so deep into debts, that he has to mortgage his land and most of his personal property. The time comes but to late when he sees, that he can not extricate himself from his liabilities. He is bound to sell out and emigrate, and to him we will say: "Better to come to Costa Rica than to hunt up a new home in the Snowlands."

Now my friends, this guidebook has in the foregoing given you an insight in the two first years income and expense on a new country home in Costa Rica. You may easely yourselves make out farther accounts for the third and more years. Try it anyhow, before you decide to emigrate to Costa Rica. A farmer ought

always beforehand to make up the probable result of his plannings, that his time, money and labor shall not be wasted on unprofitable work.

CHAPTER XVII.

SOME OF COSTA RICAS INJURIOUS ANIMALS AND WILD BEASTS.

It being customary broadcast to spread adventurous histories about encounters and fights of men, that live in the woods, with tigers and lions, I deemed it timely here to satisfy and quiet the immigrant through my personal experience in my meetings with these animals in San Carlos.

The ants are in my opinion the most injurious insects to the vegetable life, namely to corn and several fruittrees, whose leaves they carry off. For this reason the corn is planted until three inches deep or on the eve of rain. Every farmer knows about how to protect the trunk of a tree, but experience in Costa Rica has taught, that the best protection against ants is to destroy the anthills.

THE MOULDWARP- in San Carlos called *tortusa*-does most damage in the cacao plantations by destroying and eating the fine roots. They are killed of in different ways, but the simplest method to get rid of them seems to be to poison them with infected bananas or platanos inserted into their holes, where they pass out and in.

SHE HAWK-gavilan-is of course here as everywhere troublesome and has to be shot.

BATS-morciegalos-are as bloodsuckers a pest to all sorts of stock and poultry. They very often build their nests in the house roofs. They are too quick for the gun, but the housecats are too smart for them.

MOSQUITOS disappear with the opening of clearings, and they are neither so numerous nor so venomous as in Canada and in the Northwestern States and Territories.

THE GAD-FLY-tabano-is a terrible vampyre, where only one or two horses or cows are kept, but a herd does not suffer from them, because flocks of blackbirds prey on the gadfly, and in the pasture near the houses the poultry eagerly feeds upon them. A small parrot-Perico-is the worst enemy to the half ripe corn and to several fruittrees. They keep in the outskirts of the timber, and have to be scared away by constant gunning.

All countries, especially in new opened districts, are more or less infested with above named or similar animals, and they can therefore not be set down as belonging especially to San Carlos.

Stories about tigers and lions to scare even a newcomer with a level head are often told by parties, who never met with a wild tiger. I am entitled to say something about this matter, as the tiger and I have had a close meeting, and I want to appease the immigrant. During the first year these beasts did not trouble me at all. By nighttime I could occasionally hear them howling, and before going to rest I therefore used the precaution to yell like an Indian and fire a loose shot. The second year I had to live without firearms, my double shotgun having been carried off by a sneak-thief, and I was without cash means to procure another. As for months not a shot had been loosened round the house, the consequences, that followed, were caused rather by my defenceless condition than by the fierceness

of the wild beasts. During the first months all went right, but it appeared, as if the animals finally understood my situation. First came the great timbercat-tigrillo-making hawock among the poultry, and a few days later traces were found of tigers and lions.

I had a splendid flock of hogs, who like all hogs of large breed had the bad custom to seek the timber far from the rancho, nosing round for fallen wild fruits. One day by 3 oclock P. M, I heard the sharp yell of the hogs in the high timber. Hurrying on with a three feet long knife, I always wear, I met hogs running in all directions, one with one eye and another with a deep gash on its back. Guided by the continued yelling and concealed by the thick underbrush I succeeded in reaching within forty feet from the spot, where a large tiger stood leaning over a big hog, whose eyes and brain he was biting out. Simultaneously we detected each other. The tiger did not leave his prey, but raising the tail and turning partly his head against me he seemed to ask: "what are you going to do about it farmer". Without stopping I ran in upon the tiger, who first when I was some five feet distant from him let go his hold on his prey and quietly made a mighty leap not against me-in that case I would have been a dead man-but to the opposite side and disappeared in the timber. There I stood over the motionless hog. It was blind. Its eyes were bitten out, a small bloodless hole appeared also in the head, and the animal breathing hard lay paralyzed unable to move its legs. First I waited to see if the tiger would repent his retreat and suddenly attack me; but as not, I began cutting my way through the brush, dragging the living hog by its hindlegs step by step after me. It took nearly one hour, before I through the brush and high grasses had dragged the two hundred pound hog to my rancho, where I placed it outside the wall next to my bedstead inside. It being late I con-

cluded not to kill it before next morning after having called my neighbour Florentino Duran to help me. The hog breathed with more ease and as the wounds were in the brain and in the eyepits, there was no danger of its dying during the night. The night was rather rainy, the lamp went out by the draft, and tired I slumbered in to the dawn of morning. I peeped through the crevices in the wall for the hog. It was gone, and so the rest—the eleven hogs—who every night rested near the rancho. The tiger had followed me sneaking near to the house under cover of the night, and marched off with the hog after the light in the rancho had gone out. I tracked him easily enough, as he had dragged the hog through the grass in the same direction, that I had followed the evening before. But without a gun I dared not to follow him now, as he in possession of his prey and hungry certainly would have attacked me. At 7 o'clock A. M. a distant neighbour, Ramon Duran, by chance came to the rancho with a double barrel and two dogs. Instantly we followed up the track and passing the spot, where I had found the hog the foregoing day, the dogs lead us only 100 yards farther on to the tiger's den, where he had slept, and there was the hog still bloodwarm, as the tiger had found time only to tear open the breast and suck the blood. I asked Ramon to heat the dogs, as their noosing indicated, that the tiger was not far off, having just left the hog, when he heard us coming; but Ramon objected. "I am sure, he said, to have at least one of the dogs killed, and as nobody pays me for shooting the tiger, I shall be the loser for what the dog is worth. A good dog is worth twenty dollars. Better we cut the hog in two, leave the intestines to the tiger and march off, each of us with one part to the house to prepare the meat and melt the lard." So was done, and the household got meat and lard enough for three months. I happened to be present in Quebrada Azul, when the same tiger after having killed

a hog was brought down from a high tree with three shot by Joaquin Duran and his son. Their three strong dogs followed the tiger up and made him climb the tree.

The foregoing is related circumstantially, that the settler may know, that the life in the wilderness is not all chopping and farming, and also to prove, that a tiger so far from unprovoked to attack man on the contrary runs away even with his warm prey in his gape, when attacked. So far the newcomer may feel assured of his safety, and I received a lesson, by which I profited later on. Last year it was absolutely necessary to have cleaned an old cacao plantation, I had found some 18 miles North of Platanar near the river San Carlos. The cacao trees stood full of mosses and overgrown with heavy parasites-matapalo-and wild forest, preventing the trees from yielding fruit and even treating to kill the cacao trees. The man, who stayed with me, I hired to go with me; but he went back on his word as customary among the laboring class in this country.

Also other parties excused themselves from going, being afraid of the wild animals, so I had to go alone. Three horses loaded up with provisions and baggage started to el Muelle de San Carlos, from where I in company with Juan Caballero and his boys in a canoe went down the river and arrived to the plantation at 4 ocl. P. M. October 12. By nightfall a roof of platanillos was erected just large enough to protect my bed, provisions and fireplace against rain. Hardly one hour after we had turned in to rest the breaking and cracking of platanillos indicated, that a heavy animal was nearing. One of the boys took his rifle, the other lighted a candle to enable the rifleman to aim, and only 30 feet from the hut the animal went down hit in the head. It proved to be a very large danta (an animal half elephant half hog) of some 1000 pounds weight. Early next morning the woodmen sliced of some of the meat for future use

promised to visit me on their returntrip from Rio Tres Amigos, and finally pityed me for not having a gun to defend me against the tigers, who, they said, surely would put in their appearance to feed on the dead danta. They left. There was no reason to envy me the situation. The danta was too heavy to be dragged of me to the river, and on the other side the stench of the rotting carcass would fill the air if not eaten by tiger, lion or wild hogs. Having placed the square formed musquitobar over the bed I provided the same every night with candle, matches, my long knife and two tinplates to make noise, when the beasts came to near. After nightfall came the tiger. I knew him on the heavy jump, he then and always did on the danta. It would have been no sense to light the candle or to make any noise. Two hours later he retired satisfied with his meal through the plantation by the same trail, he had come. For a fortnight he repeated his nightly visits, making it impossible for me to sleep the first half part of the night. Finally he had to gnaw on the skeleton, and the last night, when there was nothing more to eat, he yelled frantically and I noised all I could with my tinplates. So ended his last visit. Every following night other wild beasts turned and cracked the big bones still left, but it being pitch dark I could not make out, what animals they were. During daytime I worked with a will on and round the tall cacao trees, but never I saw any other game than several herds of whitefaced wild hogs-cari blancos-and some monkeys. They took to their legs as quick as they detected me. Many a time I lighted my candle inside in the bed, when the noise told me the nearing of large animals. Probably they imagined the illuminated musquitobar be some unknown great monster, as they always stopped and turned. In this manner I lived alone for seven weeks without seeing a human being, harvesting some cacao,

planting a nursery of cacao and cleaning by the help of hatchet, knife and my fingers the old trees. Near the middle of December the woodmen returned, my eremical exile was ended, and in their company I went up the river to my actual home Platanar, having during all this time enjoyed good health and not been molested of the wild beasts. The above given experience will more than convince the immigrant, that the mere presence of wild animals in the tract, where he is going to select his homestead, is not a sufficient reason for him to abstain from settling in San Carlos or in other districts eminently fit for agriculture.

In regard to snakes and their poisonous bites accidents of this kind will happen in San Carlos as anywhere else even in the cold countries in the North, but I have never met with or heard of snakebitten parties, but they could thank themselves for their bad luck. Brush and high grass is never a safe ground for naked feet and legs, and as the population only exceptionally wears stockings, boots or shoes, it is rather remarkable, that accidents of this kind are not more frequent and numerous.



CHAPTER XVIII.

CACAOCULTURE.

The reader may reasonably ask, if really farming alone brought me to spend years of my life in San Carlos, an isolated part of the world up to date serving only as a military desert, a bulwark for the highlands and cities of Costa Rica against Nicaraguan roving marodeurs.

No. — Farming alone did not induce me, because experience gained in Europe and in the United States had taught me, that farming alone if not backed by great capital as a factor seldom would bring a family more than a sure and independent living, provided the family lives on the farm. Being the head of a family I am trying like you reader to work up a lasting support like a life insurance. Under the shifting politics in the United States my office as Consul to Costa Rica was given away to a member of the new ruling party, and unexpected I stood with my family nearly destitute in a far of and foreign country. Then farming as an immigrant was the only decent occupation I could go into; but as before stated the mere living would not satisfy me. In order to work up a future liferent for me and my family I have begun to make a regular cacao plantation, and I will recommend every settler to do the same. From the planting of the bean to the first crop elapses six year. After this time every tree will yield from one to four pound cacao pr year, and establishing a price of 50 cents. pr pound, every tree brings from 50 cents. to \$ 2. The number of trees planted pr manzana ought to be at least 400. With the help of his family the farmer can manage the cleaning and other work during the year without hired hands. All the heavy timber is for the sake of shade left standing and only the under-

brush cut down and burned. By this proceeding the plantation does not occupy any of the clearing prepared for cereals and pasture. Very few farmers seem to care for this additional work; but it has to be remembered, that a cacao plantation creates an almost unperishable capital, as the cacaotree well cared for will live and yield fruit during generations. The yearly expenses for cleaning and harvesting-if paid for-will hardly ever reach over one third part of the sales amount of the cacao, and good cacao sells easy in Costa Rica, because this country imports this bean. Therefore at present Europe and the United States receive very little cacao from Costa Rica, for the above named reason. A plantation covering ten manzanas with 4000 trees will, all expenses deducted, give an average yearly net income of \$ 4000.

Does not this yearly income surpass a common farmers most audacious dreams? An acquaintance of mine, Peter Nelson, made some sixteen years ago a plantation of 5000 cacao trees in San Carlos. He moved afterwards with his family from this farm to San José, but after twelve years work in the city he had not accomplished more than maintaining his family. Nothing was left him but his land in San Carlos. The young plantation had fared very ill under this continuous twelve years absence. Timberthiefs, wild animals, birds and monkeys had yearly robbed and destroyed the young trees. The wild timber had grown up high and thick in the cacao. Then Nelson alone returned to this desolated plantation in 1888. Destitute of means to procure hired help he began alone to clear out the wild growth, and the once more liberated cacaotrees began to bloom and yield fruit, that brought him the first year some \$ 400. A few months later I paid a visit to this plantation for the sake of informing myself, and I found that out of the original 5000 trees about 2500 had survived, many of them of course too debilitated to yield fruit during the

first year. This plantation will after a few years with good care give a regular yearly crop.

Under my ramblings in the extensive valley I found an old deserted plantation. Now it contains only 400 trees, all fruitbearing. They will serve to bring the plantation up to some 5000 trees and help to pay the yearly expenses. To my knowledge there is no easier way for the laboring man to raise himself and family to a well to do situation in life than cacao-farming combined with agriculture; and no man can reasonably expect compassion, if he regardless of better counsel digs down his six hundred gold dollars in a soil and under a climate, where a bare living is the result, and the hope to raise into future independency a fraud.

A well to do farmer contented with his circumstances and his country will of course not think of emigrating, but he may have grown boys anxious for an opportunity to paddle their own canoe. The home farm is large enough for one family but does not permit of division, wherefore the old farmer prefers to help them with resources to start a new farm and a new home. Do not forget young hopeful boys, that a farmers independence has every-where to be digged out of the ground, and that the virgin soil of Costa Rica is the richest in the world.

As the present treatise only shall serve as a guide giving true and useful advise in regard to settling, the reader will not expect any minute explanation of any branch of agriculture, treeculture and horticulture.

Nevertheless we are constantly urged by foreigners and by citizens of Costa Rica to throw what light there can be obtained upon the culture of cacao, as the exportation of this valuable bean is of vital interest to the country. The comparatively small island Trinidad—1755 english square miles—exports yearly about 10 mil-

lion pound of cacao, nearly equal to 5 million dollar Costa Rica currency, while Costa Rica—26040 square miles with an abundance of cacao lands exports nearly nothing but imports about one half of the cacao consumed in the country.

Yielding to the above cited demand we therefore reproduce the following extracts gathered from reliable authors.

The cacao bean—theobroma—contains according to the analysis prepared by Dr. Playfair the following constituents:

	Parts.
Cacao butter.....	50
Albuminoid substances.....	20
Starch, sugar, &.....	13
Salts.....	4
Theobromine.....	2
Other substances.....	11
	100

The fat or cacao butter forms about half of the substance of the nibs. It is a hard, fatty material, which when clarified is of a dead white colour. Its melting point is about 100° Fah, which being the heat of the body, renders it of great value for therapeutical purposes. This fat never becomes rancid, however long it may be kept, a quality peculiar to itself. It is hardly necessary to point out, how valuable this peculiar quality is, for it places cacao butter first in the list of the fatty class of heat-giving foods. The albuminoid constituents form about 20 per cent of the nib, and its presence renders cacao one of the richest flesh-formers, we have. The starch, gum and sugar present form about 13 per

cent of the whole. The alkaloid of cacao *theobromine*, is very similar in its effects to its analogues *theine* and *caffeine*, from which it differs but slightly in chemical composition. Also exists a small quantity of volatile oil in cacao, that seems to be developed by roasting, and upon this oil depends the flavour and aroma, which exist in cacao.

Varieties. Cacao is divided by cacao-planters into several varieties, the differences observed being mainly due to the long-continued influences of varied climates, soils and modes of culture. The best of these is the "Creole" or "Criollo." The pods are small; but the beans are thick short and almost globular, pale crimson in colour and of slightly bitter, but agreeable flavour, soft and oily. The beans require about 3 days for fermentation. This much prized sort is become very scarce, chiefly through the bad policy of replacing decayed trees by inferior specimens. The next variety is the "Forastero," the best kinds of which are the *Cundecamar* of two descriptions, one with yellow, the other with red pods; the former is the better, containing large seeds, which in colour and the ease, with which they are fermented resemble the criollo. The third variety is the *Amelonado*; and the fourth and lowest is the *Calabacillo*, whose seeds are small and very bitter and of very dark crimson colour. It has a very low market value, but many planters grow it on account of its heavy yield. It should be avoided on all new estates. All the varieties, except the *Criollo* are known collectively as *Trinitario* or "Trinidad." They are dryer and more bitter than the *Criollo*; but the best of the *Trinitario* sorts are but little inferior to *Criollo* in the matter of quality and are superior on the score of fruitfulness. Hence Trinidad forms the principal nursery, whence plants or seeds are procured for the establishment of

new plantations. The various descriptions of cacao may be placed in about the following order of merit:

Soconuzco (Mexico) and Esmeralda (Ecuador); Caracas and Puerto Cabello (Venezuela); Trinitario, Magdalena and Carthagená; Columbia; Para; Bahía.

Cultivation.—The climatic conditions of some countries necessitate certain modifications in the method of cultivation; but the main points in the culture of cacao remain the same, and may be described once for all.

Planting.—The first care is to form a nursery for the young plants. This should be a choice patch of moist land well cleared of weeds. The cacao-seeds are carefully extracted from fine fully ripe pods, and are sown 1 ft apart in furrows 2 inch deep, and are lightly covered with earth. Platanos leaves are then spread over the ground and left for a fortnight, by which time the cacaoplants should make their appearance. The ground is thoroughly weeded till the plants attain a height of 12-18 inches, when they are taken up very carefully and transplanted to the cacao estate. The soil chosen for this purpose must be rich and flat and convenient for irrigation. The trees thrive best on gentle slopes facing away from prevailing cold winds. When the land has been cleared and burned, it is planted at intervals of 25-40 feet with seeds or suckers of the "madera de cacao" also called "madera negra" for the sake of shade. These grow to a great height, and afford the permanent shade required by the cacao. This done the young cacaotrees are planted in regular lines at about 12-15 feet apart, the distance depending upon soil, climate and the character of the species under cultivation. As the madera-negra tree does not immediately afford the necessary shade, platanos and mamioc are planted among the cacaotrees for this purpose, until the madera negra trees are sufficiently advanced, when the platanos and mamioc are dispensed with. When flowers appear

the second or third year, they have to be removed to promote the growth of the tree. At the third year the cacaotrees require air, and no other crop must remain with them.

The cacaotree is a very deep rooter and does not thrive, when it strikes a stonebed in the underground.

Pruning and Weeding.—One of the most important details in the cultivation is the proper pruning of the trees so as to secure a straight single stem crowned by a well formed head. The estate needs at least weeding twice a year, the weeds being chopped off with a cutlass—machete—as hoeing is not required. Some varieties have an erect and some a spreading habit, and therefore the distance may vary as already quoted from 12-15 feet. The first pruning should consist of removing all weaker branches, which happen to cross each other closely, and the branchlets—small branches—to such an extent as to leave the principal branches free of each other, and as much as possible radiating regularly from the centre of the tree. The smaller of the principal branches should also be removed, where they are crowded, and in larger trees all branches, which have a downward tendency, so that a regular canopy of branch and foliage may be formed overhead, supported on fruitful columnlike stems.

The growth of every tree 4 or 5 years old will be at least 2 feet in the spread all round in one year, until the full dimensions are reached. The best months for pruning in the hot zone are March and April, but pruning of large branches may be done in August and September should the branches have no young fruit to sacrifice.

Cost of production including the drying process. The amount of labor required for the cultivation and preparation of any specific quantity of cacao may be

estimated from the basis, that on the average 15-20 laborers suffice for each 30,000-40,000 trees.

The fermenting processes used to convert the fresh bean to a desired salesarticle lay outside the culture of the cacao tree, and are therefore not an object for this short pamphlet. Besides the curing of the bean requires much experience and delicate skill, that only can be obtained by praxis and not by literary study alone. The general rules for the culture are given in the foregoing, and it will now be of interest to Costa Rica to know, what especially is reported from the best cacao-district in America.

Venezuela.—The cacao of Venezuela, known as Caracas and Maracaibo, is considered the best of all produced in the western hemisphere, and though the bean was first imported to Spain from Mexico, it has later been largely imported from Venezuela. In this country the tree is said to thrive best in damp level soil, and bears at the fifth or sixth year about 1 pound of fruit. Near the seacoast it is in full bearing at the sixth year, but higher up in the district on the Lake of Valencia and in the province of Carabobo it is not matured till a year later. Experienced planters state however, that it should cover all expenses from its sixth year. The quality of the Venezuelan cacao has been greatly spoiled by the introduction of the much more prolific but very inferior Trinidad bean. The latter is now the staple product, but the Criollo plant is still cultivated upon some few estates. Also from the valleys of the Tuy good Criollo seed can be procured. The choicest of all cacao comes from the estate of Chuao near Ghoroni. On some of the Caracas estates, where Trinidad cacao has been introduced, the produce has fallen into great disrepute, and some of the planters import the red soil of Ghoroni with which to colour the beans. The finest Venezuelan cacao sent to Europe

are the Puerto Cabello and the Caracas varieties; the latter which is the dearest and best, is of four kinds, Chuao, Ghoroni, O'umar and Rio Chico.

The best brands now exported are grown almost solely in the coast districts, and hence are called *cacao de la costa*. The beans are full-coloured and larger, richer and more oily than other sorts. The so-called "mixed cacao" is the produce of estates, where the native and Trinidad seeds have been sown indiscriminately. It is much inferior to the preceding, though the foreign trees have greatly improved in the more favourable soil. A third quality is the fruit of the Trinidad tree alone. The flavour of cacao depends principally upon the soil. The finest Venezuelan cacao all comes from one estate, and though the seed has been tried within a mile of the spot, no such quality can be produced. It is never exported, as it fetches twice as high a price in the country as it does in Europe. There is no doubt, that the soil and climate of Venezuela are eminently fitted for this branch of agriculture. The land lies low, being subject to inundation and retaining its moisture in the height of summer. The climate is hot but at the some time very humid. The trouble and expense of irrigation are thus avoided without any detriment to the crop. Costa Rica has hundred of thousands of acres of land as rich and favourable for cacao as the above described; but this natural richness is up to this time hardly noticed or appreciated.

In Venezuela the ground is prepared in the months of January–March, before the commencement of the winter rains in May, when the bananas and the shade plants are planted. When laying out good virgin soil with "creole" plants, it is usual to place one at each angle of a space $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. In poorer land this distance is reduced—a proceeding based entirely on false economical grounds. An important operation in this

climate is the provision of trenches between the rows in order to carry off the excess of water during heavy rains, as nothing is so injurious to the health of the tree as stagnant water. Between the appearance and the ripening of the fruit there is an interval of nine months. The average yield is 1-1 ¼ pound from each tree. The life of the tree is reckoned at 35-40 years on good soil, 20-25 only on poorer land.

The pods—mazarocas—vary in size and shape. The so-called “cows-tongues, 9 inch or more long, are preferred, because the husk is thinner and the pod contains more beans. More commonly the pods are shorter and rounder but larger and are called “angolitas.” In dry weather a single night will suffice for fermentation; but in wet weather the beans may be left for 2 or 3 days without inconvenience. They are then dried in open air exposed to the sun in a courtyard or on drying frames; 8-10 hours of sun is generally enough. They are housed at noon, when the sun is at the hottest and are left in the store for a day or two to complete the drying. Some growers dry the beans on large sheets, which can be readily housed in case of rain.

The above remarks refer especially to the “creole” plant, whose produce is so highly esteemed. This is now largely replaced by the Trinidad variety whose violet-tinted, sharp and bitter-flavored beans are made to assume the colour, odour and flavour of the “creole” cacao by prolonging the fermentation to four days or more and by the application of red earth, brickdust and vermilion.

In Trinidad, where by high cultivation during the latter years the cacao has been greatly improved, the average yield of the best estates is about 2 pound a tree per annum, which at 12 feet apart gives 600 pound an acre; but the average of the whole island is 500 pound per acre.

The consumption of cacao is constantly increasing, especially in Latin Europe, and there is no reason to fear overproduction for many years to come.

In Costa Rica the cacao from Matina and San Carlos are considered the best. The tree seems to belong to the variety Forastero, but until date very little has been done to secure success in cacao cultivation. Namely have the following points been more or less neglected:

1. Judicious selection of seeds.
2. Careful attention to pruning and draining.
3. Plucking the pods at right stage.
4. Nicely regulating the fermentation.
5. Subjecting the beans to complete desiccation.— This is perhaps the most important consideration of all. The beans should rattle distinctly on being disturbed.
6. Hand picking the dried beans, so as to eliminate leaves, stems and other rubbish, which greatly lower the value of the sample.
7. Packing when thoroughly dry in double sacks or sound barrels.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE TIMBERREGION OF SAN CARLOS VALLEY.

This chapter is so far of interest to the farmer, as the situation of his land will permit him to sell logs, thereby converting them into money instead of into ashes. The running of the logs, their manufacturing and sale as lumber belongs to companies with capital, wherefore at the end of this chapter we have added an account of the result of enterprises of this kind.

As the demand for Central and South American hardwood is yearly increasing, and these countries are steady in need of American and European goods of all sorts, it is timely to call attention to the magnificent hardwoods of Costa Rica especially in San Carlos and adjoining vallies.

Through the northern part of Costa Rica between the $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 degree a number of rivers run from the Andes mountains in a northerly direction toward lake Nicaragua and rio San Juan, whoes water through the deep channel of rio Colorado empties into the Atlantic ocean. The whole territory from the foot of the Andes to the rio San Juan forms a slooping level without intervening mountain ranges between the more or less parallel flowing rivers. The whole valley is covered with hardwood timber, counting more than thirty different sorts. Although unlawful cutting of logs has taken place along the riverbanks, there is still an almost incalculable amount of first class hardwood left, as the thieves have not like in the United States operated for companies with regular lumber camps, draught animals and machineries.

San Carlos valley with surrounding territory contains about 2000 English squaremiles equal to 1.280,000 acres. Estimating each acre to hold 250

cubic feet hardwood, the above number of acres will contain 320.000.000 cubic feet. If in the lumberyards at New Orleans or New York this hardwood will sell at 75 cents. pr cubicfoot, it would make the final gross amount value 240 million dollars American gold.

When the Intercean Canal is completed and the dams for that purpose erected in the river San Juan below the mouth of the river San Carlos, then one of the most important cities in Central America will be built near the dam. It will be a manufacturing city able to handle all the logs now rotting in the woods for lack of capital and enterprise.

But supposing the canal to turn out partly a failure or that the Canal works would rest after having reached the river San Juan, then the timber in San Carlos will still have outlets either to San Juan del Norte or through the river Colorado to the Atlantic. Nature has already formed the necessary canal for steamers and vessels. Through the rivers Colorado, San Juan and San Carlos flatbottomed steamers and lighters can reach into the very heart of the timberregion. The distances and depths of these canal rivers are as follows:

The channel in the bar leading from the Atlantic or Carabian sea (along the left bank) from 8 to 15 feet deep according to seasons.

The harbour formed by the river Colorado 60 feet deep.

The river Colorado 20 feet deep and 12 English miles long from the Atlantic to a point West, from where the same river is called San Juan.

San Juan river from Colorado to the river San Carlos has in the dryest season at some places 6 feet and in the rainy season 12 feet water. Distance from the upper end of Colorado to the mouth of San Carlos river 51 miles.

At the mouth of San Carlos depth of water according to seasons from 4 to 12 feet.

Distance from the mouth of San Carlos due South to the first rapids above El Muelle (Nelsons cacao plantation) 55 miles and the depth of water during the dry season from 2 to 6 feet. All sorts of transport flats, shortbuilt tugs and flatbottomed steamers may consequently move from the Atlantic ocean to upper San Carlos with passengers and goods. Logs and timber can be rafted down a distance of some 125 miles.

EXPENSES IN AM: GOLD, OPERATING WITH TWELVE MEN.

FREIGHT, SALE, ETC. ETC.

A party or a company with limited capital, invested in log and lumber operations, will very likely realize the following result.

One man chops and prepares pr day	30 cubic
feet-10 choppers a \$ 1.50.....	\$ 15-00
2 scalers and sawyers a \$ 2,50	
each.....	5-00
Repair of tools pr day.....	3-00
Books and stationary.....	0-30
Freight: haling and rafting to	
lower San Juan a 12 cts, pr cubicfoot	
300 cubicfeet.....	36-00
Freight pr steam to New Or-	
leans or New York-15 cts pr cubicfoot	
300 cubicfeet.....	45-00
Insurance on 300 cubicfeet. . . .	0-20
Handling in New Orleans or in	
New York.....	10-00
Defects or loss by transport or	
handling.....	10-00

Sale commission, 10 o/o of \$ 225 for 300 cubicfeet.....	22-50
<hr/>	
Total expenses on 300 cubic- feet hardwood.....	\$ 147-00
<hr/>	

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND
EXPENSES.

Sale of 300 cubicfeet at 75 cts. pr foot.....	\$ 225-00
Expenses on 300 cubicfeet.....	147-00
<hr/>	
Saldo in favour at 26 cts pr cu- bicfoot: on 300 feet.....	\$ 78-00
<hr/>	
One years Receipts on 50,000 cubic feet.....	\$ 37500-00
One years total Expenses on 50,000 cubicfeet.....	24500 00
<hr/>	
Gain upon the investment \$ 24500.....	\$ 13000-00
<hr/>	

If you think this account much to favorable,
then—even deducting the half—still the other half amounts
to 25 o/o pr year on the capital invested.

LIST

OF THE PRINCIPAL USEFUL TREES IN SAN CARLOS.

Farmers and all parties dealing in logs and
lumber of all descriptions are of course anxious to ascer-

tain what kind and what quality of timbers Costa Rica can offer them. This list contains a classification of the trees, we are personally cognizant of will be found in San Carlos. In chapter VII the reader has found another list of the principal useful timbers, that grow all over Costa Rica.

We want it expressly understood, that the present list is not a mere extract of some scientific work upon the intertropical natural forests but the result of continual exploring and inquiries among the inhabitants and woodmen, who live and work in San Carlos. Besides Theodor Koslinsky and Ramon Quesada, both hacienda owners, we can thank the so-called "huleros"—india rubber hunters—and among them José Mayorga for the obtained information.

For the sake of rafting we have made the remark for each kind, whether it floats or not.

- 1.—CEDRO.—There are two classes; "Cedro amargo" and "Cedro dulce". The first class is a favoured material for furniture and all sorts of fine carpenterwork. The second class the same but also it is used as lumber and coarser building material; also for segarboxes. Cedro amargo grows rather sparingly in San Carlos. Cedro dulce can be found in groves and separate. *Floats.*
- 2.—CORTÉS.—Very hard horny structure and of pale green colour; planed and polished it presents the most handsome and capricious varieties like jasper. To be found in groves in many places, and in the same quantity as cedro. It will not rot even if for many years covered with water or earth. *Floats not.*

- 3.—CAOBA.—(Mahogany). Excellent for furniture and building materials. Very much in demand in Europe and in the United States; generally found on hillsides. Very scarce in San Carlos. In Guanacaste and along the Pacific coast caoba is a common export article. *Floats.*
- 4.—JENISERO.—A tree of great circumference, and tall; of a precious dark colour, nearly black striped mixed with cinnamon brown, Generally to be found on swampy ground close to rivers and in small quantities. *Floats.*
- 5.—NÍSPERO.—Of pale red colour; heavy, of fine structure, grows very high and straight, is lasting and measures until 36 inches in diameter. To be found all over and in regular quantities. *Floats not.*
- 6.—TAMARINDO.—Great diameter, Plaining alone is sufficient to make its lumber reflect as if the cabinet maker had polished it. When polished, fine oblong spots appear of more or less dark cinnamon colour. Is very hard and everlasting as material for building and furniture making. Tamarindo grows all over and in immense quantities. Its fruit is commonly used in medicin. *Floats not.*
- 8.—GUAYAVO or ZURRÁ.—Grows very tall and high, of curled structure, colour dark yellow, precious for furniture, very strong and easy to elaborate. It gives a very fine polish. Grows all over and in great quantities. *Floats when dry.*
- 8.—CRISTÓBAL.—Very high and tall; its bark like cedros; its wood is fine and hard; the colour

- dark red like caoba, striped red and black and fit for furniture. *Floats when dry.*
- 9.—RONRON.—Of dark red colour. Suits well for finees on furniture. The wood is very strong and durable. Grows scattered. *Unknown if it floats or not.*
- 10.—BALSA.—Grows in immense quantities, floats very easy and is generally used for raft building and as helplogs to bring other heavy logs to float in the rafting season.
- 11.—GAVILÁN.—In colour, form and growth like cedro, but finer; it gives a precious polish. Nearly one third part of all timber in San Carlos is formed of Gavilan. *Floats when dry.*
- 12.—ESTORAQUE.—Of pale red colour; its gum is used to burn as perfume in the churches; grows scattered and on high ground. *Floats when dry.*
- 13.—PORO CERRADO OR PLOMILLO.—Very high, straight and the wood of a lead gray colour. It rots not under earth and gives a splendid charcoal. Grows scattered and on high ground. *Floats not.*
- 14.—ALMENDRO.—Very like caoba but harder and heavier. Grows spread all over San Carlos, but generally best on high and loamy ground. *Floats not.*
- 15.—NARANJILLO.—Of yellow colour like Norway pine; fine structure and without pores. Grows scattered all over. *Floats not.*
- 16.—LAGARTILLO.—Of grayish yellow colour, light as pine and without pores. Grows all over in San Carlos. *Floats.*
- 17.—COCO BOLA.—A wonderful tree on account of its many qualities. Its size is gigantic, its wood is fine and hard as iron. It is met

- with in great quantities. *Floats not.*
- 18.—ESPABEL. — Somewhat hard for carpenterwork; curled structure; colour dark gray; to be found generally on low ground. *Floats.*
- 19.—GUANACASTE. — A great bulky tree; its wood porous like Black walnut; it grows near by rivers and creeks but always scattered and never in any quantity. *Floats very easy.*
- 20.—QUIZARRÁ. — Very hard and durable for building materials. Grows only on high ground.
- 21.—LAUREL. — A large tree of grayish colour, Its lumber is in great demand for studdings, board, planks and other coarser building materials, but not fit for the finer furniture. Is found in groves and also scattered.—*Floats.*
- 22.—HULE. — Of this tree is the gum extracted for India rubber or cauchuk. The timber itself is of no use. Formerly the Hule in San Carlos was considered a fortune, but any number of the big grown trees are ruined by unreasonable tapping; still the young trees, when protected from the huleros, will in a few years yield paying quantities.
- 23.—CACAO. — In different localities several species of the Cacao family may be found scattered growing among the wild timber. Protected by the high forest they will measure from 20 to 30 feet.
- 24.—HOJOCHE. — A high and bulky tree. Its fruit is eagerly sought of cattle and hogs. Grows scattered all over.

Besides the above named trees there is a great variety of other wild trees, but those enumerated are the most prominent, some for the farmers own use. some as an object for export.

CHAPTER XX.

RIO GRANDE DE TERRABA VALLEY.

In the Comarca de Puntarenas you will on the map find Rio Grande de Térraba. On both sides of this river and its numerous affluents lays the immense tract of cultivable and fertile lands called Térraba Valley. This valley was explored by Professor H. Pittier in 1891. His official report to the Government contains in substance the following facts.

The upper valley of Rio Grande is formed inside the extensive Pacific slope from Cerro Buena Vista in Northeast to the Cordilleras de las Cruces in Southeast near the province Chiriqui in Colombia, and from Talamanca in East to the so-called coast mountains in West. This Valley or combination of several vallies has an extension three times larger than the tablelands of Cartago and San José combined. The cultivable tracts raise from 300 to 1700 and even up to near 5000 feet above the ocean. They are abundantly watered by innumerable creeks and smaller and larger watercourses. The richness of the soil is variable; in many places insuperable and sinks never so low as to sterility. Along the foot of the mountainrange the sandy soil is especially fertile along the rivers and has always recompensed the cultivators. Also in the vicinity of and round Terraba and Boruca an abundance of vegetable soil exists alongside the creeks. There the Indians carry on their patch culture, and the growth of all sorts of products is simply astonishing. The climate is very like that of the San José table lands. The two seasons are also distinct.

The rainy season sets in the first part of April; in September and October the showers fall heavy and cease nearly completely in the latter part of November. The dry season reigns during the rest of the year, but



is interrupted more frequently than in the central table lands by heavy showers. In the lower districts, especially in the savannas, the strong irradiation by night creates a very heavy dew and even the formation of an extensive mist, that acts favorably to the vegetable life.

In regard to temperature a comparison of the datas, obtained under the expedition, with the simultaneous observations at the observatory at San José, gave an annual middle temperature of 71, 6 Fahrenheit with an oscillation during night and day of 14 degrees in the lower district sc: (660-1660 feet). This degree of heat is generally not oppressive, because in the neighbourhood of the mountain ranges the atmospherical currents continually produce an agreeable freshness. At the same time the breeze from the Pacific ocean condenses the vapours around the mountain range along and inside the coast and creates the showers, which now and then interrupt the dry season in the lower district.

The greater part of this large territory is as a rule covered with fine timber and also with cauchuktrees, medicinal plants, textiles, etc. On the prairies round Buenos Aires ten times more life stock could be sustained than at present, and the numerous smaller pastures in the immense woods in and around Cañas Gordas are only waiting for enterprise and capital to produce and fatten life stock. The capital lost by purchasing every year thousands of cattle and hogs from Nicaragua could be turned to that much gain by utilizing above named and other prairies at present destitute of life stock.

The same may be said in regard to the cultivation of cereals and other agricultural products for daily use in the interior central districts. The whole lower district-zone—from the ocean shore to about 1700 feet above the sea is fit for rice. Beans will grow from 650 to 5000 feet. Corn of course will yield paying

crops all over. Cacao was during the Indian regime grown quite extensively and is still found growing wild in the lower woods. Tobacco yields splendidly in the sandy soil round Rio General and Buenos Aires, and sugar cane together with all sorts of fruits appreciated by the Costarricans are cultivated with great success.

The zone from 1700-5000 feet includes the main part of the valley and includes, as well known, the regular coffeebelt. Experimental coffeeplanting has consequently given good results.

In spite of so many advantages the Terraba Valley is not even known to the inhabitants in the central part of Costa Rica. There is certainly no need of demonstrating the immense benefits to the country, if this district could be covered with settlements. This valley was in former times densely populated by Indians, the proof of this being the numerous cementaries, that are found all over, the relic buildings in different places and the string of prairies and clearings from Buenos Aires to General. The few hundred Indians now living along the main mountain range are relics of the Indian tribes, who were slaughtered by the Spanish conquerors, who not content with killing of the living, afterwards have ransaked the cemitaries in search of gold and jewelry.

TALAMANCA.

The Talamanca Colony has through its President Mr. W. H. Reynolds favored the present manual with the following report:

“ The Talamanca Colony established by W. H. Reynolds, an American, under a concession granted him by the Costarrican Government shows flattering evidences of prosperity. The company conducting operations is known as the “ Compania Colonizadora de Talamanca of San José.” It is in possession of about 70,000 acres of very fertile land upon the eastern coast of the district known as Talamanca. This section possesses peculiar advantages for colonization in having one of the best harbours in Central America.

The harbour, Vargas, is about 25 miles to the southward of Limon and in the natural gateway to the immense tract of banana and chocolate lands bordering the sea at that point. The chief obstacles, which have heretofore baffled the efforts of the promoters of this enterprise have now been successfully surmounted. A sawmill has been erected at Vargas and the construction of strong dry habitations will add materially to the comfort, health and contentment of the colonists. The company has just completed a contract with a party of Cartago gentlemen of undoubted financial reliability and business acuteness to plant 1800 acres of bananas near Vargas. For cleaning and planting the land the company is to receive \$ 20 per acre. The work will begin at once.

Several steamship companies have made propositions to furnish transportation for the fruit, and a contract will soon be entered into, by which regular and direct communication will be established between

Vargas and New Orleans. This will secure to the banana planter the advantages of selling his fruit at the highest market price in New Orleans and save the usual commissions and profits to middlemen. The opening of Vargas and the establishment of a great banana business at that point will give an impetus to the settlement of the beautiful and rich vallies and plains of Talamanca.

The Compania Colonizadora de Talamanca was organized under the laws of Costa Rica, and all its officers are residents of Costa Rica and with one exception citizens of the United States of America. They are as follows; W. H. Reynolds, President.—J. W. Smith, Vicepresident.—John M. Tibaut, Secretary.—Robert Shorts, Treasurer.—José Peralta, San José, Attorney. Mr. Reynolds is from New York State, and all the other officers excepting Mr. Peralta are from Texas. All communications may be addressed to John M. Tibaut, Vargas, Talamanca, Costa Rica."

CHAPTER XXI.

THE PRESENT POPULATION.

The character, customs and habits of the present civilized population (the Indians in Costa Rica count only a few hundred individuals) differ in reality so little from those of other nations, that only a special reason has moved us to treat on this subject.

You have met or you will meet with people, who tell you, that it is simply disgusting to live in a Latin country and to have any dealing with the lazy, proud, stuckup and unruly inhabitants of Spanish origin, who call themselves Central Americans. May be that these councillors know as much about the present population as my advisers in Washington knew about Costa Rica, when I was sent out as Consul. Upon my question, what kind of a country they sent me to, the answer was:

It is a country where pepper grows; thats all we know about it.

But let us quote, what hard judges have to say and afterwards add to their in many respects intelligent but hard remarks our own opinion.

It is true that the present whites, halfbreds and farther mixtures (L dinos) are sprung from the Spanish conquerors, who brought with them besides their virtues all the faults, that convert even great States from prosperity into feebleness and wretchedness. They were proud of their native country, that in its time had produced the best statesmen and soldiers. This sovereign nation was unrivalled in warfare. The impetuous chivalry of France, the serried phalanx of Switzerland were alike found wanting, when brought face to face with the Spanish infantry. During the sixteenth century no

country produced so great a number of eminent men both in literature and in the pursuits of active life. It was the adventurers of this proud nation, that during three centuries filled the emigrant vessels, not as the nations of the North in our time to seek manual work, but with the resolution to get rich in a short time without working. Long after Spain through constant miserable government had lost its European dependencies, its colonies and its respect among the ruling nations, the old proudness has survived until this very day. It is the proudness of the dead ashes, that they once produced sparkling fire. So the Spaniards did not work land and mines themselves, but they looked diligently out for, that the Indians and Niggers did not lack work, and left to the holy Inquisition to handle their bodies for spiritual happiness. In this snug way the Spaniards had it all to themselves, as the Spanish statepolitic during three hundred years forbad and prohibited any stranger (not Spaniard) from landing or living in their colonies, so that all immigration during three centuries came exclusively from Spain. The memory of this former prohibition is one of the main reasons, why in our time the present free republics find it difficult to turn the tide of immigration to Central America. A halfbreed—Spanish—Indian—race grew up, that now forms the head bulk of the population. If faults it has, then these are to be attributed to their Spanish parentage, because—as a French author expresses himself—the Castilian character is hard, proud and hollow, punctuality and diligence unknown virtues. It is the only people in the world, that has dared to publicly declare work a shame. The sterility of their hearts has communicated itself to the physical nature and destroyed it without pity and without considering the consequences just the same in America as in Spain. It is not from the blood of their forefathers, that the Spanish—Ame-

rican population has received the good qualities, that now adorn them, but from the sudden light in 1789.

From this sterility of heart has sprung their neglect of educating the female sex and their love for money only for moneys sake and not for the sake of the material and intellectual enjoyment, that richneses may bring. The following generations of mixed blood, Ladinos, the father Spanish, the mother Indian, were educated and instructed by their fathers, and it was a hard task for the young men to break loose from the Spanish teachings practiced before their eyes, that gold was the greatest of all blessings and proudness the greatest of all virtues. They were inoculated with a taste for bragging titles, with hate to strangers and their different religious creeds, with a passion for gambling, with a hipocritic gentleman conduct in their social life and with the worst of all vices-envey. Educated within their fathers circle the Ladinos naturally got a marked tendency to adopt the same ideas as the ruling white population, to imitate them and finally to be considered fullblood Spaniards. Therefore even in our days the Ladinos with honorable exceptions, namely the mercantile class, manifest a horror for corporal work and a preference for offices and all sorts of easy employ. This thirst after offices, that could not then and can not now be satisfied, has among the Ladinos created an unruly turbulent crowd of citizens, whom Central America after its independence can thank for most of its civil wars, the consequences of which were personal insecurity and the loss of intended immigration. The same French author alludes to the Ladinos, when he farther says: "There is in Central America a considerable number of pretending colonels, pretending jurisconsults, pretending doctors, pretending cavaliers, who know little or nothing, are doing nothing and enjoy life without any farming, industrial or commercial occupa-

tion. They take therefore no interest in the blessings of peace but are at any time ready to sacrifice themselves and their fellowcitizens for ambitious hopes and revolutionary plannings."

Here is in a few lines concentrated the outspoken objections raised against the Central American population, and we have purposely laid them before you in order to give us an opportunity to curtail them and to represent to you as expected immigrants, what we have found to be the truth.

You will find, that this broadcast throw of stones does not hit the population living in our time, because it was not born centuries back, not even half a century back. Besides we have here only to do with Costa Rica, including about one tenth part of Central America. Let the other four republics sweep before their own threshold.

The practical and also the surest way to judge of, what a nation at present morally and materially is worth, is to find out, what it has accomplished during the present generation.

It is assumed as a rule, that generally one fifth part of a countrys population forms its labouring and producing stock. Costa Rica has in round numbers 200,000 inhabitants. Consequently 40000 labourers, who produce all agricultural rawstuffs consumed within the country and also all the salesproducts, that are exported. The yearly export exceeds five million dollars, which sum divided among the producing class gives each producer a yearly credit for 125 dollars. The value of this export would be more than double, if it consisted of manufactured goods; but the export articles consist chiefly of coffee, cacao beans, dried hides, hule and bananas, all of them raw materials, the result of agricultural labor carried on without machinery. Compare

these 125 dollars pr head with the results in other agricultural countries, and you will find, that only a few of them can reach so high an export of rawstuffs with 40000 hands. In order to farther convince you, that this people has industrious habits, we produce the following statistics so late as 1890 enumerating its occupations also outside of agriculture.

OCCUPATIONS.

Apothecaries	44
Architects.....	5
Bachelors of Arts.....	193
Bakers.....	66
Barbers.....	67
Beltmakers.....	18
Bookbinders.....	10
Brewers.....	5
Butchers.....	268
Carpenters and.....	
Cabinetmakers.....	871
Cartdrivers.....	1924
Cigarmakers (males 38, females 488)	526
Clergymen.....	119
Clerks, etc.....	703
Coachmen.....	29
Confectioners and pastry cooks	151
Cooks (males 30, females 3917)	3947
Day laborers.....	18278
Dentists.....	7
Divers.....	20
Doctors.....	25
Dyers.....	7
Engeneers.....	13
Farmers and.....	

Landholders.....	7479
Governesses.....	360
Gunsmiths.....	10
Hatmakers (males 219, females 292).....	511
Horticulturists.....	8
Hotel-keepers.....	42
Jewellers.....	12
Lawyers.....	78
Leather-dressers.....	51
Linen ironers.....	890
Marble-cutters.....	6
Mason and.....	
Stonecutters.....	427
Matmakers.....	77
Mattress-makers.....	12
Mechanics.....	12
Merchants, commission men and bankers.....	660
Milliners.....	19
Mine-owners, employing about 300 workmen.....	5
Muleteers.....	123
Musicians.....	211
Nurses.....	55
Painters.....	29
Photographers.....	6
Printers.....	46
Public employes.....	820
Sailors.....	70
Sculptors.....	4
Seamstresses.....	5334
Servants (males 258; females 2561).....	2819
Shoemakers.....	358
Silversmiths.....	22
Smiths.....	5
Soapmakers (males 30; females 112).....	142

Soldiers in service.....	505
Students.....	17174
Surveyors.....	28
Tailors.....	415
Teachers.....	366
Tinners.....	22
Washer-women.....	5300
Woodcutters.....	214

This enumeration of the different occupations gives an idea of, what this people without machinery does besides tilling their soil and attending to the culture of coffee and other fruittrees. You will also find that although the grown women all over the country have to do their own housework and especially to grind between stones all the bread and bake it (tortilla) for daily use, still about 20000 of them find time to earn their living by industrial occupations. Surely no farther defence against above broadcast charges is necessary. On the contrary it must be acknowledged, that a persevering and hard moral struggle for the last generations must have been carried on to reform a whole nation laboring under the crushing influence of Spanish blood in their veins, Spanish laws and Spanish absurdities,

The populated part of the country is provided with the necessary schools and the teachers are salaried out of public funds. The Commonschool system is introduced, the common sense of the people has accepted this system, and the schools are therefore well frequented.

A hilly and mountaneous country can hardly ever be provided with sufficient good roads, especially when the produce of the farms is greater than the oxcarts capacity for transport. Before the railroad from Limon

to San José was built, five million dollars worth of bulky products had every year to be carted from farms from 3000 to 4000 feet above the two oceans to the seaports, and four million dollars worth of imported merchandise had to return to the interior with the same conveyance. It took nearly 2000 carts and 4000 oxen every day in motion to carry on this uphill and downhill transport. What an amount of hard work did not the Costa Rican population yearly have to perform before this railroad was finished!

Nearly all great undertakings of common interest owe their existence not to private companies or individuals but to the Government. The Government makes good, what is lacking in private foresight, enterprise and push. Among the many public improvements of durable benefit to the people we name in this connection the great railroadwork now finished from Port Limon to nearly all inland cities, a railroad system that has to be followed up with another connecting railroad now under contemplation to Puntarenas. The whole line will give an uninterrupted connection by rail from ocean to ocean. The whole transport army of men, oxen and carts can be turned into agricultural service, and transit passengers can in 24 hours cross Central America from steamer to steamer without exposing themselves more to the unhealthy Colon-Panama climate. These great undertakings were of course carried out by spending millions of borrowed money, and the Government obtained the necessary means and credit. Now every one of you has certainly in your private dealings had the experience, that loans can not be obtained without corresponding trust and responsibility, and as the people of Costa Rica through their taxes has to repay the loans, then it proves, that this same people has gained the confidence of foreign capi-

you too in Costa Rica. In our opinion it is certainly a miserable life, but compared with your poor life in the large cities, it is still a pleasant one free from care.

It is a miserable life but with your own little house, wherein the air is not infected, shut up or made uncomfortable with frosts and cold winds; wherein your wife will sing out and your little ones noise round without the interference of delicate neighbours or an overvigilant policeman. It is a miserable life but with chickens, pigs and now and then with a horse or cow. It is a miserable life but with fresh meat from your hunting trips and with fresh fish from the next river. Finally it is a miserable life but with oranges, alligator pears and an endless number of other treefruits and the never failing platanos always ready for the pot. Remember these advantages, poor man, and let it console you, that lifes happiness is not always depending on ambition and richness.

But on other side, if you have the necessary moral and bodily strenght to conquer your old habits and to begin a new and active life, then the result of your labor will be a surprise to you. It seems almost like the rubbing of Aladdins lamp, for see before the earth has made its yearly course—your new farm is born, and you are born a new man and a respected member of your community.

CHAPTER XXII.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

for settling on and possession of public land.

The American Republics have more or less an abundance of uncultivated wild land—Terrenos Baldios. Of these all the tracts, that have no proprietors, who can show legal title, form part of the public domain, and are disposed of according to established landlaws. These laws may differ more or less in regard to the manner of acquiring, holding and obtaining final official title under government guarantee, but their contents all bear testimony to, that the legislators have aimed at the establishment of rules, whereby the uncultivated domain at a cheap rate could go over into the hands of parties, poor and rich, that felt themselves able to do agricultural work and thereby convert the public wilderness into productive farms. It lays outside of the object of the present Guide to criticise the measures adopted to accomplish this end, but the reader may easily form his own opinion by comparing, what he knows from other countries in similar matters, with the present notes. Only so much may be suggested, that the present landlaws have to be amended in a near future, because the extravagant liberality under the present laws for acquiring public land works disastrously to the development of the country.

General landlaws and rules at present in force.

1. In Costa Rica citizens of the country as well as citizens of other countries have an equal right to file upon public land and to possess and sell the same with

out any declaration of citizenship to his adopted country.

2. The head of a family, man or woman has the right to file on said land, he and she as a widow to the extent of one lot for the head of the family, one for his wife and farther one lot for every child right down to the baby in the cradle. Every single male or female of age has the same right.

3. Each lot is allowed to contain up to 500 hectares, equal to 1235 acres, nearly 2 English square miles. This grand privilege is daily abused, as natives as well as foreigners stimulated by human greediness file upon tracts of land so extensive, that they never can bring under cultivation even one tenth part of the same. A family consisting of man, wife and for instance three children can hold jointly 2500 hectares or 10 English square miles. As no real estate taxes exist and no obligation to cultivate or to live upon the land, then the result follows: that immense tracts lay uncultivated.

4. Thousands of squaremiles of wild land, are as concessions to railroads, municipalities etc., exempt from filing, and can as a rule not be taken up by actual settlers, before the concessionists are ready to sell and have fixed their prices and terms.

5. The price on public land still under Government control varies according to the character of the soil and the situation from \$ 2 to \$ 5 Costarrican currency pr hectare. The purchase capital is allowed to stand unpaid in 10 years with 6 per cent annual interest. If cash payment is made at the time of the sale, a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

6. Filing and subsequent title without any payment is allowed upon public land to an amount of 50 hectares on condition of cultivating the same. The applicant must make settlement inside of the 3 first years, and afterwards yearly keep up his improvements.

7. Exempt from sale and title but not from settling is the land one mile back on both sides of all navigable rivers and along the both oceans. Until the present time squatters have settled under the protection of the landlaws with the understanding, that all improvements made on the land belonged to the settler and his heirs, and that he could sell them and his squatter-right but not the land itself. An old law reserved said land—the water mile, *milla marítima*—for navigators, fishermen and actual farmers, but it is actually accessible to anyone, who makes rural improvements on it.

No law exists regulating the quantity of land allowed to be appropriated, but it has been and is customary to adopt the rule for filing and cultivation mentioned for N^o 6, namely up to 50 hectares.

Proceedings for obtaining public land.

Filing—*denuncio*—is the first step. Application is made in writing to the landoffice in San José, stating as near as possible the natural and airline limits of the land. Thereupon the landoffice issues an advertisement in the official Gaceta, giving possible opponents 30 days to file their claims. If no opposition has appeared, another petition is filed asking for a permit to have the land surveyed by a public surveyor. The survey has to be made within 6 months from the first filing. Thereupon the map and the surveyors report, giving the value of the land, goes on record in the landoffice, and the land is actually considered as the applicants real estate. But, generally from one to two months later, a sham auction is always advertised from the landoffice, at which the owner has to bid in his own land.

Expenses to landoffice and surveyor.

The applicant has to pay all expenses. The

landoffice is not entitled to any fees. The surveyors salary may be regulated according to private agreement. A tract of 500 hectares or 1235 acres takes all told generally an expense of from \$ 300 to \$ 400.

Amendments and modifications in above laws and regulations are at present under contemplation. As soon as they shall have been made they will be reproduced in English and distributed without charge to the readers abroad.

COMPARISON BETWEEN MANZANAS AND HECTAREAS.

1 meter equal to 1 vara and 7 inches.
 1 centiaria „ 1 meter each side.
 1 area „ 10 meters each side.
 1 hectar „ 100 „ „ „
 1 manzana „ 10000 square varas.

Manzanas.	Hectareas.	Areas.	Centiareas.
1 equal to	and	69 +	88,96
2	1 ..	39 ..	77,92
3	2 ..	9 ..	66,88
4	2 ..	79 ..	55,84
5	3 ..	49 ..	44,80
6	4 ..	19 ..	33,76
7	4 ..	89 ..	22,72
8	5 ..	59 ..	11,68
9	6 ..	29 ..	0,64
10	6 ..	98 ..	89,60
11	7 ..	68 ..	78,56
12	8 ..	38 ..	67,52
13	9 ..	8 ..	56,48
14	9 ..	78 ..	45,44
15	10 ..	48 ..	34,40
16	11 ..	18 ..	23,36
17	11 ..	88 ..	12,32
18	12 ..	58 ..	1,28
19	13 ..	27 ..	90,24
20	13 ..	97 ..	79,20
30	20 ..	96 ..	68,80
40	27 ..	95 ..	58,40
50	34 ..	94 ..	48,00
60	41 ..	93 ..	37,60
64,75	45 ..	25 ..	35,16
1 caballería	45 ..	25 ..	35,16
10	452 ..	53 ..	51,60
20	905 ..	7 ..	3,20

COMPARISON

BETWEEN HECTARE, MANZANA AND ACRE.

Hectare.	Manzana.	Acre.
0	1.	1.73
1	1.43	2.47
2	2.86	4.94
3	4.29	7.41
4	5.72	9.88
5	7.15	12.35
6	8.58	14.82
7	10.01	17.29
8	11.44	19.76
9	12.87	22.23
10	14.30	24.70
11	15.73	27.17
12	17.16	29.64
13	18.59	32.11
14	20.02	34.58
15	21.45	37.05
16	22.88	39.52
17	24.31	41.99
18	25.74	44.46
19	27.17	46.93
20	28.60	49.40
30	42.90	74.10
40	57.20	98.80
50	71.50	123.50
60	85.80	148.20
70	100.10	172.90
80	114.40	197.60
90	128.70	222.30
100	143.00	247.00

CHAPTER XXIII.

CLOSING REMARKS.

A few hints in regard to conduct and doings in this country will not be lost on the immigrant arriving without knowing the country or its language and therefore the easier led to adopt wrong ideas. It is so natural especially for a North American to be frank and outspoken with his political opinions, as it is for the duck to seek water, but we shall counsel the newcomer not to mingle in politics.

More than eighteen hundred years ago the Roman author Tacitus made the following true remark: "To slander, grumble and censure those who govern, always finds attentive listeners, because it carries the false resemblance of liberty." Daily experience confirms this remark especially when applied to young republics formerly under monarchic control. There are always in every republic more or less discontented parties. When the public dissatisfaction is constant, when it is general, when it is rooted, it is certainly an evident condemnation either of the institutions of the country or of its public administration, or of both at the same time. The mass of the nation, who always feel the evil though they can not always determine its true cause, then also feel inclined to try as a remedy whatever shift, that presents itself before them. Here comes the danger in solving political questions by an appeal to the votes of the people. In solving these questions the majorities at all appearance give their support to candidates without actually knowing what it signifies, and their votes are in reality no proof of these candidates popularity but only of the unpopularity of the existing system; that is to say, the peoples action is not proportioned to its conviction of that the presumed remedy is the best, but an outburst

of desperation brought forth by real or feigned evils.

This is well understood of all except of the candidates themselves, who in every new triumph feel sure of being the providential saviours of their country.

Now then,—As a newcomer the immigrant can not decide, if the evils are true or fictitious and consequently not, if the public discontent is constant and reasonable or only superficial and the fruit of demagogical work.

He has therefore no business to mix himself up in this matter. Neither can the immigrant be intimate with the inevitable difficulties, that an administration without its fault has to fight against, and his opinion or judgment is therefore worth nothing. Further is the contending candidates true character, ability and talents for official administration unknown to the immigrant, and therefore his enlistment as a champion in any of the candidates ranks an absurdity.

His object in coming to Costa Rica is not to introduce reforms but to go farming, and his farm will produce the same crops, whether Paul is President and Peter minister or visa versa. Costa Rica is not large enough to allow within the republic of two or more reasonably opposite parties, and neither do they exist like in the United States. The public critics on the governmental actions are therefore in many instances not sprung from parties as representing distinct politics, but because the critics want to make themselves observed.

Pretending to fight for liberty, revolutionary heads may try to raise the people for the sake of curtailing the administrative power of its legal prerogative; but the immigrant does well to bear in mind, that every Government—no matter if it is called sovereign, monarchical, aristocratic or democratic—means the representation of concentrated power, or it is no Government; and that

liberal doctrines carried beyond the limits established for political and religious liberty, ever since the days of Socrates only lead to anarchy and national poverty.

Frequent changes in the Governments personage are consequently not reasonably accounted for and do not produce any new results. Nevertheless a certain new idea seems at present to strive for a foothold namely the Union project—that is to say, that the five Central American republics shall form a Union like the United States. Now it is a sound rule for the newcomer to adhere to the Government and to the political organization, he finds ruling on his arrival, even if some political customs may seem queer to him. Costa Rica and the rest of the republics have adopted and established the democratic principles: separate State-rights and separate sovereignty in each separate republic. To introduce the contrary principle, the true republican Union principle, would be equivalent to destroy the now ruling State-rights and the independently acting State sovereignties in order to place these symbols for independence and liberty in the hands of a General Government like in Washington. It takes always blood and capital to overthrow or maintain the status quo. The republicans paid with half a million soldiers life and three thousand million dollars war expenses besides nearly one hundred million dollars yearly pensions—also a result of the civil war—for the privilege of maintaining their Union. Now as the Separatists—the South—in the United States fought the stronger Unionists—the North—, so will here the Unionists have to combat against the stronger Separatists, that is against the existing system and certainly with bad success. A great loss of life and money would be the sure result. To open a political campaign for a Union would sooner or later bring on a civil war. Better therefore to keep aloof from all sorts of political clubs and meetings in favor of a Central American

terest and instalments, other parties have to pay, do not affect him more, than the storms on the high seas affect a man on dry land. The landspeculators, the inhabitants of the cities and not least the farmers themselves are all more or less the cause of the high rate of interest. The landspeculator does not cultivate his land, the farmer does not manure his old coffee plantations and neglects to plant cacao and sufficient of other fruittrees and articles belonging to rural husbandry, and parties by hundreds in the cities either carries on unprofitable work or do not work at all. The fatal system, that no landowner, farmer or house and lotowner has to pay any tax upon real estate property, is indirectly favoring above mentioned carelessness. The Government is deprived of a necessary and just income, and consequently the stateship has to manoeuvre without sufficient ballast.

At the same time it must be acknowledged, that this system is favorable to the *industrious* farmer, and furnishes a reason more for his settling in Costa Rica. The less taxes the better for him. Still it would pay the farmer in the long run to pay a real estate tax for the sake of starting a loanbank for farm property. If said tax was calculated to 20000 dollar pr year, then the Government would be enabled to raise upon this solid basis a loan thirty times larger or six million dollars redeemable during the space of thirty years. The farmers would with loans at lower interest and very long instalments be enabled to extend their clearings and cultivation of wild land. Mercantile bankloans are the ruin of all farming, because the loans have to be paid up, before the soil has had time to yield the augmented crops necessary to cover the loans. A real estate tax would also work lots of good in other respects. The landspeculators and idle landowners, seing that their dead properties bothered them, woud either begin to

work or sell on reasonable conditions their lands to actual farmers. who by tilling the soil makes it pay both taxes and interest.

As in other countries so also here complaints may be heard of governmental undertakings. Accept of such complaints with reservation, remembering that as a rule a countrys Government is the outcropping and the mirror of the peoples own character and culture. A nation in passing a hard sentence over its Government has passed the same sentence over itself.

In regard to religion the inhabitants of Costa Rica are with a few exceptions Roman Catholics but at the same time very tolerant. Every foreigner is free to follow the creed and cultus, into which he was educated—praised be the spirit of the times and the liberal Costa Rican Government demanding freedom of conscience. In this regard we go so far as to disapprove of critics upon religious sects, even when they move upon the border of superstition, if its members believe thereby to strenghten their christianity and better their morals.

The farmer belongs to the tranquil and silent subjects in all countries.

He need not be dragged into the malstrom of religious political or social discords. He has no reason for envying the neighbour his agricultural success and blessings, as the heavenly showers fall equally for them both.

Far from wishing to return to his native country we believe, that the industrious and cautious immigrant soon will find himself at home in this country with its many and new interests, and after a few years stay he and his family will have full reason to remember their new fatherland in their prayers with a

“God bless Costa Rica.”



DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Information about Costa Rica can always be obtained in foreign countries by addressing the inquiries to the following

COSTARRICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

ARGENTINE.	— Gabriel Storni	Buenos Aires.
AUSTRIA.	— Oskar Sitzler	Vienne.
	Daniel Morpurgo	Triest.
BELGIUM.	— Leon Somzée and Carlos	
	Leon de Terwagne	Antwerp.
	J. J. Bierman	Ghent.
	Leon de Pitteur	Liege.
	Francisco Van Dyck	Antwerp.
	Cubelier	Brussels.
BRASIL.	— Juan J. Carvalho Moraes.	Pernambuco.
COLUMBIA.	— Julio Racines	Bogotá.
	Carlos A Merlano	Cartagena.
	Samuel Boyd	Panamá.
	José A. Céspedes	Colon.
CHILE.	— Luis M. Cerveró	Valparaiso.
DENMARK.	— Pedro Holm	Copenhagen.
	Juan R. Long	St. Thomas.
FRANCE.	— Hipolito Tournon	Bordeaux.
	Henry de Gaalon	Havre.
	Jorge de Guerin du Coi-	
	la	Marseilles.
	Carlos Goguel	Paris.
	Mauricio Coriat	Niza.
GERMANY.	— Francisco Borchardt	Berlin.
	F. L. Michaelis	Bremen.
	José Kopp	Frankfurt am Main.

	John Riebow.....	Hamburg.
	Marcus Jaffe.....	Hanover.
	Roberto T. Schröder ..	Stettin.
GREAT BRITAIN.—	Juan A. Le Lacheur.	London.
	W. Peplow Forwod	Kingston (Jamaica.)
	Ricardo Liepmann.. ..	Glasgow (Scotland).
	Arturo J. Carara.....	Gibraltar.
	Ricardo Bulman.....	Liverpool.
	J. W. Jones.....	Manchester.
	Herbert Guillaume.....	Southampton.
	Juan Hochkiss.....	Birmingham.
	Juan Bovey.....	Cardif.
	George C. Cock	Swansea.
	Howard Fox.....	Falmouth.
	Artur J. Butler.....	Nottingham;
	W. Moran.....	Hull.
GUATEMALA:—	Manuel Montufar.....	Guatemala.
HONDURAS.—	Eduardo Morrice.....	Trujillo.
ITALY. ———	Adolfo Erba.....	Genoa.
	Saberio Bruno.....	Neapel.
	G. Guerrana.....	Venedig.
NICARAGUA.—	Pedro J. Alvarado	Leon.
	Mariano Montealegre..	Chinandega.
PORTUGAL.—	Juan A. Gomez.....	Lisbon.
	Alberto Andresen	Oporto.
SPAIN. ———	Manuel M. Peralta, Mi-	
	nister,	Madrid.
	Samuel Giberga.....	Havannah.
	Emiliano Arriaga.....	Bilboa.
	Francisco J. Hernandez.	Puertorico,
	Salvador Cuyas	Palmas (Canary Islands).
	Juan Viza & Marti....	Barcelona.

SALVADOR.—Santiago J. Barberena. San Salvador.

SWEDEN & NORWAY.—Roberto Ber-
sén.....Gottenburg

SWIZERLAND.—Benjamin Hass.....Geneva.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Joa-
quín B. Calvo, Minis-
ter.....Washington.

Carlos R. Flint.....New York.

Lamar C. Quintero..New Orleans.

Rafael Gallegos.....San Francisco.

Charles Sanborn.....Boston.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.—Manuel

A. Campero.....Mexico.

José Gonzalez Pagés..Veracruz.

José Horacio Hidalgo..La Paz (Lower
California.)

NOTES.

Two maps are attached to this pamphlet.

Geographical maps tell better than words the situation of a country, the established communications to reach it, and its distance from other parts of the world.

The map on the front page will help the emigrant to solve his questions in this respect. The lower division of the map will also inform him of the route of the Interocean Canal on the Northern frontier of Costa Rica.

The other map represents the Republic of Costa Rica.

The subdivision in provinces is drawn in colors, and the reader will easily find the principal districts, cities, rivers and lakes named in the pamphlet.

The author takes the liberty to counsel the reader not to separate these maps from the pamphlet.

CHAPTER VII. In giving the Zones for the different trees and plants the rule has been followed to name the most favorable zone first.

CHAPTER XIV: An experimental nursery for tropical trees and plants will be started in San Carlos in 1894; a small steamer will operate on the navigable part of the river for 45 miles, and Mr. Keith intends to cross the San Carlos Valley with his railroad from the old Limon line to the lake Nicaragua. A concession of land is given of the Government to a Scandinavian colony.

CHAPTER XVIII. The costs of making a new Cacao plantation are to a great degree regulated by the personal attendance of the planter. If the preparing of the soil, the planting of cacao and shade trees, and the subsequent cleaning and close attendance to the

plantation for a term of 2 years is let by contract, the author has seen contracts, that stipulated from 75 cents to one dollar Costarrican money pr tree as reasonable compensation for all the work.

ERRORS.

There are not a few spelling mistakes in the Pamphlet but noneso severe, as to make the meaning uncertain or doubtful. Therefore the author has deemed it unnecessary to make a special list of errors. The reader will be-so it is hoped—more lenient as a critic, when he is informed of the fact, that the composers in the Spanish printing-office did not understand an English word, and that for this reason the authors proof corrections sometimes were made in vain.



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Alvarado, J. S. & C ^o Grl Furnishing Store	San José.
Banco de Costa Rica	San José.
Beer Guillermo, Zapatería Alemana	San José.
Bella Vista C ^o Volcanic Hot-springs	Cartago.
Bornemann, F W. Gral Manager Costa Rica Railway	San José.
Calnek Tomás M. M. D. Hacienda de Atirro	San José.
Cardona Hermanos. Exporters & Importers. Musicstore	San José.
Carranza Francisco F. Livestable	San José,
Castro Méndez & C ^o Machine Agents	San José.
Castro, Francisco R. Grl Merchandice. Coffee, Sugar. ..	Alajuela San José.
Costa Rica Railway Stations from Limón to Alajuela	
Ellinger, Luis & Hermano. Wholesale House	San José.
Ellinger Brothers. Comisión Merchants	New York.
Esquivel F. Coffee planter ..	San José.
Esquivel & Cañas "La Mascota"	San José.

Felice, B & C ^o Cervecería Costarricense.	San José.
Fernández Mauro, Licencia- do.	San José.
Fishel M. Dentist	San José.
Fonseca F. E. M. Doctor. Botica del Comercio.	San José.
Fuentes F. M. Licenciado . .	San José.
Gil viuda de & Hijos. "Ja- bonería de San José"	San José.
González J. Salvador R, Ar- chitect	San José.
González A. Ramírez Lic. Geom	San José.
Gutiérrez M. A. Liverystable Hanckel & Stainforth. En- gineers & Surveyors	San José.
Herman & Zeledón. "Botica Francesa"	San José.
Herrero G. & C ^o Gral Mer- chandise Cartago, Puntarenas,	San José.
Invernizio Enrique. Civil En- gineer and Surveyor.	San José.
Keith, Minor C. Steamboat Lines, Agent.	San José & Limón
Knorr Juan. Wholesale House	San José.
Lamic E. Panadería Costa- rricense,	San José.
Marín Calderón Isidro, Lic. Mc. Lane. Agency Guen- thers Nursery	San José.
Medcalf F. Contractor, Fabri- cant of Bonedust	San José.
Montealegre & Carazo. Ba- zar Nuevo	San José.

Montealegre Ricardo. Ex- porter of coffee	San José.
Mossa G. B. Giulio. Com- mission Merchant.....	San José.
Müller Manuel. Machinist & Mecanic.....	San José.
Mason Marcus. Fabricant of Agricultural Machinery	San José.
Moller E. J. Engineer	San José.
Odio A. L. El Clavel. Pro- vision House	San José.
Ortiz Paulino. Coffee Plan- ter and Exporter	Heredia.
Ortuño & C ^o El Peral	San José.
Padilla & Cortes. Doctores. Drugstore.	Alajuela.
Paynter Brothers. Art Ga- llery. Photographers	San José.
Peña Vicente. E de la. Doc- tor & Botica del Aguila	Port Limón
Peralta Francisco. Coffee Planter and Exporter	San José.
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Troyo J. R. R. & C ^o Wholesale House, Coffee	San José & Cartago
Tournon H. & C ^o Exporters of coffee	San José.
Troyo J. R. R. & Co. Insurance Co. "Phoenix"	San José.
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22	Matina.	95	30
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49	Pascua	68	800
58	Torito	59	1355
63	Turrialba	54	2265
74	Juan Viñas	43	3420
79	Santiago	38	3826
86	Paraíso	31	4545
90	Cartago	27	4865
92½	Alto	24½	5240
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117	Alajuela	0	3200

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
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As a token of admiration for Italy the poet has said: "See Neapel and die:" and verely may hereto be added:

"But do not die, before You also have seen Bella Vista."

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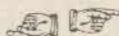
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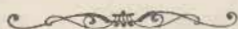
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Me es grato el poder comunicar á Ud. que las dos mil y pico de plantas, que he recibido de su casa sólo un dos ó tres por ciento han resultado perdidas, y las demás estan en el mejor estado de conservación y casi todas retoñando.

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Guillermo Nanne (Guatemala.)

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Rebosos, Chales, Abrigos, ó Bufandas

de todos tamaños, ya sean de seda, media seda ó algodón. De este último material tambien se hacen
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