

August the Cantonal Boards and on the 1st of September the principal ones of the districts shall be installed; and on the 20th of October the auxiliary ones of the districts shall be installed.

Art. 3. On the 18th of September next the list of the voters must be made, as provided by Art. 24 of the Election Law in force, and be given to the public on September 19th, in accordance with Art. 25 of that law.

Art. 4. Up to the 3rd day of October of the present year, inclusive, petitions for inclusion may be made, and up to the 6th of October those for exclusion. Resolutions passed by the boards relating to such petitions, after the 10th of October, shall be absolutely void.

Art. 5. The final list of voters should be ready and posted, under Art. 31 of said Law, on October 17th; and on the 25th of that month the principal district boards shall have made the distribution of the voters in the form and manner provided in Art. 32 of the Election Law.

Art. 6. On the 27th of November next the Electoral Assembly of the Province of *Limón*, shall hold an election for a titular deputy in the place of Señor Carlos Saborío Iglesias; and for an alternate in the place of Señor Napoleón Quiros.

Art. 7. The Arts. 7, 20, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32 and 85 of the Election Law now in force are amended in these respects, as a temporary measure.

To the Executive Power:

Given in the Session Hall of Congress: National Palace. San José, July 20, 1910.

EZEQUIEL GUTIÉRREZ: Deputy President.

AD. ACOSTA: Deputy Secretary.

PEDRO ZUMBADO: Deputy Acting Secretary.

San José, July 20, 1910.

Let it be executed:

RICARDO JIMÉNEZ.

The Secretary of State in the Department of Government:

CARLOS M. JIMÉNEZ.

La Gaceta (The Gazette) : the Official Journal.

SAN JOSÉ DE COSTA RICA, November 5, 1910.

NO. 28. RICARDO JIMÉNEZ, Constitutional President of the Republic of *Costa Rica*,

In accordance with the provisions of Arts. 2 and 3, and paragraph 1 of Art. 5. of Law No. 131, of November 9, 1909, relating to municipal organization, and having in view the last Statistical Year Book, in that which relates to the population of the Republic.

DECREES.

Sole Article: The Electoral Assembly of each Canton, on the 8th day of December next, shall choose the respective *regidores* in the number of titulars and alternates heinafter given:

* * * * *

Province of *Limón*: Canton of *Limón*, with 16,221 inhabitants: 5 titulars and 3 alternates.

Given in the city of San José, on the fourth day of the month of November, 1910.

RICARDO JIMÉNEZ.

The Secretary of State in the Department of Government:

CARLOS M. JIMÉNEZ.

Republic of Costa Rica. Electors of the Republic, 1910-1914.

SAN JOSÉ, NATIONAL PRINTING OFFICE, 1910.

* * * * *

Province of *Limón*: Sole Canton.

District 1. *Limón, Tortuguero, Bananito.*

* * * * *

District 6. *Talamanca.*

Titulars: William Gabb; Francisco Moreira Valverde; Alejandro Valle Riertra; Alberto Monge Reyes; Ramón W. Mora; Serafín Arnáez Briceno; Eduardo Béche; José Luis Soto; Crisanto Fernández.

Alternates: Carlos Johanning; Justino Vallejo B.; Jenaro Solano.

La Gaceta: The Official Journal.

SAN JOSÉ DE COSTA RICA, January 19, 1911.

* * * * *

*Provincial Electoral Board:**Limón: Republic of Costa Rica.*

In the city of *Limón*, on the sixth day of January at 10.30 in the morning, 1911.

At a meeting of the Electoral Board of this province, the following persons were present:

Crisanto Fernández, Eusebio Arnáez and Ricardo Mora F., freeholder members; and Selim Castro B., and Eduardo Maroto, alternate members in the place of the titulars Roberto Smyth and Dr. Emilio Echeverría and of the alternate Licenciado J. Jorge Fonseca, who were not present.

Held, with the former in the chair and the latter acting secretary, to make declaration of the appointment of the electors of the Sixth District of this province (*Talamanca*), the Court of Justice having already decided the claim of invalidity as established; having in view Decree No. 1, dated the 3rd of the present month, published in the Gazette of the 4th, wherein the Executive Power convokes the Electoral Assembly of this province to proceed upon the 15th of the current month to hold the election for deputies, city councilmen and syndics by reason of the Court of Appeals having already decided the claim of nullity of the elections of the first grade of the district of *Talamanca*; and the Board declared that the appointment of titulars, electors and alternates of the above mentioned district, for the quadrennial period from 1910 to 1914, includes the persons who are hereinafter indicated:

Sole Canton: Sixth District.

Talamanca: Titulars: William Gabb, Francisco Moreira Valverde, Alejandro Valle Riestra, Alberto Monge Reyes, Ramon W. Mora, Serifin Arnáez Briceño, Eduardo Béche, José Luis Soto Crisanto Fernández. *Alternates:* Carlos Johanning, Justino Vallejo B., Jenaro Solano.

At 11 a. m. of this same day the meeting adjourned, with the understanding that within the next twenty-four hours the Presi-

dent communicate their appointment to the persons chosen.

Two copies of the present document will be made, which the members of the Board authorize under Art. 46 of the Law.

CRISANTO FERNÁNDEZ, President.

E. Arnáez, member. R. Mora F., member. S. Castro B., member. E. Maroto, Secretary.

Certificate of the Vacant Lands Denounced in Talamanca. Doc. 566

1887-1911.

ALEJANDRO JIMÉNEZ CARRILLO, *Secretary of the Juzgado Primero de lo Contencioso Administrativo* (Primary Tribunal for the hearing of administrative questions): CERTIFIES:

That during the existence of this tribunal the following denouncements of land have been made in *Talamanca*, and of the following mines:

- José María Albán and associates, 1891, Dec. 10, vacant.
- Juan C. Lyon and associates, 1891, Aug. 24, vacant.
- W. Hornell Reynold Ward, 1891, July 28, vacant.
- C. F. Willis P. P., Minor C. Keith, 1891, Sept. 18, vacant.
- J. Pizzano and L. Cash Arnold, 1891, Nov. 30, mine.
- J. J. Rodríguez and associates, 1892, Jan. 22, mine.
- Demetrio Iglesias and associates, 1892, Sept. 4, vacant.
- Buenaventura Corrales B., 1892, Sept. 20, vacant.
- Roberto Castro and associates, 1892, Oct. 11, vacant.
- Eloy Truque y García, 1892, Oct. 13, vacant.
- Antonio Giustiniani, wife, and others, 1892, Oct. 4, vacant.
- José Moreno Quesada, 1892, Oct. 21, vacant.
- José M. Cuervo and wife, 1892, Oct. 22, vacant.
- Agustín Gutiérrez I., for children, 1892, Oct. 11, vacant.
- Ernesto Foster Austen and wife, 1892, Oct. 24, vacant.
- Agustín Gutiérrez and wife, 1892, Oct. 27, vacant.
- José María Tames B., 1892, Oct. 13, vacant.
- Buenaventura Corrales B., 1892, Nov. 29, vacant.
- Agustín Gutiérrez I., 1892, Oct. 27, vacant.
- Francisco Peralta A., and associates, 1892, Dec. 3, vacant.
- Juan Yong Ureña, 1892, Dec. 27, vacant.
- José Joaquín Rodríguez Z., 1893, Jan. 10, vacant.
- Eloy Truque García, 1893, Jan. 14, vacant.

- José Vargas Montero, 1893, Jan. 14, vacant.
 Domingo Falmischi, 1893, Feb. 2, vacant.
 Juan María Esquivel and associates, 1892, Dec. 3, vacant.
 B. Vargas for the District of *Limón*, 1893, Feb. 23, vacant.
 Pánfilo J. Valverde and wife, 1892, Nov. 28, vacant.
 Pánfilo J. Valverde and children, 1893, Jan. 28, vacant.
 Milciades Cifuentes, 1892, Oct. 14, vacant.
 Juan Lyon and associates, 1891, Oct. 6, mine.
 Demetrio Inglesias and associates, 1893, Nov. 11, vacant.
 Jacinto Xirinach Pérez, 1893, Oct. 7, vacant.
 Alejandro Frasco Pirie, 1893, Nov. 30, vacant.
 Carlos Francisco Salazar and associates, 1893, Nov. 8, vacant.
 Jhosna Heath Sobeg and wife, 1893, Nov. 16, vacant.
 Raimundo Pardo and associate, 1893, Nov. 27, vacant.
 Francisco de P. Boza and associates, 1893, Dec. 1, mine.
 G. B. Julio Mossa Merri and associates, 1894, May 2, vacant.
 Carlos J. de Silva and associates, 1894, July 19, vacant.
 Maximino Esquivel and associates, 1894, Sept. 14, vacant.
 Jesús Alfaro Fernández and associates, 1894, Sept. 7, vacant.
 Demetrio Iglesias Llorente and associates, 1894, Sept. 5, vacant.
 Octavia Quesada Vargas and associates, 1894, Aug. 28, vacant.
 Cleto González Víquez and associates, 1895, April 3, vacant.
 Jenaro Morales and associates, 1895, March 25, vacant.
 Juan J. Ulloa and associate, vacant.
 Juan J. Ulloa and associate, vacant.
 José María Castro and associate, mine.
 Charles H. Windham, 1893, Sept. 16, vacant.
 Gerardo Ramírez Carazo, 1898, Feb. 2, mine.
 Gerardo Ramírez Carazo, 1898, Jan. 25, mine.
 Juan J. Ulloa and associates, 1895, June 6, vacant.
 Carolína Lizano de Astúa and associates, 1900, March 1, vacant.
 Nicolás Oreamuno O. and associates, 1900, March 2, vacant.
 Agustín Gutiérrez Y. and children, 1900, March 2, vacant.
 Francisco de P. Gutiérrez Ross, 1900, March 2, vacant.
 Ramón Loría Yglesias and children, 1900, March 2, vacant.
 Eulogio Samuel Quintana and associates, 1900, March 2, vacant.
 Francisco Echeverría García and associates, 1900, March 1,
 vacant.
 Jules Second Brusson and associates, 1900, March 1, vacant.

- Leoncio Bonilla de Vars, 1900, March 19, mine.
 Santiago Fernández and associates, 1900, March 19, mine.
 Francisco María Yglesias Llorente and associates, 1900, March 19, mine.
 Carlos Yglesias Castro and associates, 1900, March 19, mine.
 Miguel Velázquez Rigoni and associates, 1900, March 19, mine.
 Elizardo Maceo Rizo and wife, 1900, April 5, mine.
 Demetrio Yglesias Llorente and associates, 1900, April 5, mine.
 Moisés Castro Fernández and associates, 1900, April 17, mine.
 Ramón Castro Fernández, 1900, April 19, mine.
 Eloy Truque y García, 1900, April 20, mine.
 Carlos Yglesias, 1900, April 20, mine.
 José María Castro Fernández and associate, 1900, April 23, mine.
 José María Figueroa Oreamuno, 1900, April 23, mine.
 Máximo Soto Hall and wife, 1900, April 23, mine.
 Eloy Truque García, 1900, May 19, mine.
 Roberto Augusto Nanne, 1900, July 3, mine.
 Elois Tournon Fasileau and associates, 1900, July 16, mine.
 Francisco de P. Boza and children, 1900, July 24, mine.
 Francisco de P. Boza and children, 1900, July 24, mine.
 Jules Second Brusson and associate, 1900, Sept. 13, mine.
 Jules Second Brusson and associate, 1901, Aug. 22, mine.
 Jules Second Brusson and associate, 1901, April 14, mine.
 Jules Second Brusson associates, 1901, Nov. 18, mine.
 Victor J. Golcher Quirós, 1901, Sept. 26, mine.
 Francisco Ortiz F. and associates, 1901, Nov. 20, mine.
 Manuel Aragón Quesada and associates, 1901, Dec. 9, mine.
 Francisco Vargas Ocampo, 1901, Dec. 15, mine.
 Elizardo Maceo Rizo and associates, 1902, March 6, mine.
 Antonio Saldaña and associates, 1902, June 12, mine.
 William Alejandro Snaby and associates, 1902, June 16, mine.
 José María Castro Fernández, 1904, Nov. 16, mine.
 Ismael Alvarado Echandi and associate, 1905, Jan. 5, mine.
 John Meiggs Keith F. and associate, 1905, Feb. 11, mine.
 John Meiggs Keith F. and associate, 1905, Feb. 11, mine.
 Manuel Sandoval Granados and associate, 1905, Feb. 20, mine.
 Felipe J. Alvarado and associate, 1905, March 3, mine.
 Francisco M. Fuestes and associate, 1905, March 3, mine.

Salvador Pérez Roque, 1905, Dec. 29, vacant.
 Calixto Cortés (or order), 1906, Jan. 31, vacant.
 Carlos Iglesias and associates, 1906, June 13, mine.
 John Meiggs Keith, 1906, June 30, vacant.
 Alfonso Iglesias T. and associate, 1907, Aug. 5, mine.
 Jorge Fonseca Gutiérrez and associate, 1907, Sept. 24, mine.
 Francisco M. Fuentes, 1908, June 25, mine.
 Ricardo Jiménez and Agustín Gutiérrez, 1908, July 15, mine.
 Federico J. Alvarado and associate, 1908, Aug. 5, vacant.
 Jorge Orozco Casarla, 1908, Aug. 8, vacant.
 Manuel Sáenz Cordero, 1908, Oct. 7, vacant.
 Tobias Zúñiga Montúfar and associate, 1908, Nov. 3, vacant.
 Guillermo Coronado and associate, 1908, Nov. 12, vacant.
 Fabio Baudrit G., 1908, Nov. 14, vacant.
 Francisco López García, 1908, Nov. 14, vacant.
 Arturo Volio Jiménez, 1909, July 31, vacant.
 Francisco López García, 1909, Nov. 6, vacant.
 Máximo Fernández Alvarado, 1911, Feb. 6, vacant.
 Paulina Acuña de Salazar, 1911, May 25, vacant.

In like manner, CERTIFIES:

That Juan Enrique Lyon, of age, married, a native of Baltimore, a farmer and resident of *Talamanca*, in accordance with the Decree of July 22, 1887, denounced six lots of vacant land, jointly with his wife, Gregoria Lyon, and his minor children, Guillermo, Gab and Victoria Eugenia, an area of Two thousand five hundred (2,500) *hectares*, one thousand (1,000) for his part and Five hundred (500) for grant, Five hundred (500) by the common law and Five hundred (500) for each one of the others, the twenty-fourth of August, 1891.

There was adjudicated to Jaime J. Ross & Company, doing business in this place, as successors to the rights of Señor Lyon, Five hundred (500) *hectares* in *Sipurio*, bounded in every direction by vacant lands, the River *Sixola* running through it, in the northern part.

On January twenty-sixth, 1906, there was adjudicated in ownership to the Northern Railway Company of London, represented by its General Manager Don John Meiggs Keith Faulkner, an

area of Five thousand eight hundred and fifty (5,850) *hectares*, Five thousand nine hundred and fifteen (5,915) square metres, within the following boundaries: North, a nautical mile and vacant lands; South, the River *Sixola* and the part of the mile that cannot be denounced of the same; and West, vacant lands; on account of the rights acquired from the Municipality of *Cartago*, estimated for fiscal purposes at the sum of Seventeen thousand, five hundred and fifty-one *colones* and seventy-seven *centavos* and a half (17,551.77½).

On the twelfth of September, 1899, there was adjudicated by virtue of a public sale to Doctor Don Pánfilo Jesús Valverde, wife and child, a parcel of vacant land in "*Schirole*," of *Talamanca*, containing One thousand five hundred and sixty-eight (1,568) *hectares*, Nine thousand four hundred and eight (9,408) square metres, within the following boundaries: on the North, East and West, by vacant lands, now of the Doctor Don Pánfilo J. Valverde those of the last course, and upon the South in part by lands of the same Doctor Valverde and in part by the River *Teliri*, between lands filed upon by Jaime J. Ross & Company and vacant. It was sold for the sum of Three thousand one hundred and thirty-seven *Colones* and eighty-eight *céntimos* (3,137.88).

On the twelfth of September, 1899, by virtue of a public sale duly approved, there was adjudicated to Doctor Don Pánfilo Jesús Valverde and seven of his minor children a parcel of land situated in "*Schirole*," of *Talamanca*, in two lots:—one of Five hundred and fifty-five (555) *hectares* Seven hundred (700) square meters; bounded: North and East by vacant lands, and South by lands filed upon by the same Doctor Valverde, for the sum of One thousand six hundred and sixty-five (1,665) *colones* and twenty-one (21) *céntimos*; and the other of One thousand nine hundred and forty-one (1,941) *hectares* Eight thousand five hundred and four (8,504) square meters, bounded. North in part by vacant lands and in part by property of Doctor Valverde; South by vacant lands, the River *Teliri* in the middle; East, lands of Doctor Valverde, and West by vacant lands; sold at public sale for Three thousand eight hundred and eighty-three *colones*, seventy *centimos* (3,883.70).

They are all at a distance of about eight *kilometres* from *Sipurio*.

IT CONFORMS:

Given in the city of San José, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the second of June, 1911.

ALEJANDRO JIMÉNEZ CARRILLO.

Doc. 567 An Extract From the Annual Report of the Departments of "Government and Police" of the Republic of Costa Rica, for the Year 1912 (page cxxxii).

TALAMANCA.

The supervision of the Government, even though in a lesser degree, is extended beneficially over that distant portion of our soil.

Under the care of a good official, he has devoted his energy and his intelligence to the work of the development of a race which has been overlooked for many years.

Refraining from harsh measures, unfortunately so often resorted to in the treatment of the aboriginal races, quiet has been successfully maintained, sometimes by a simple warning and at other times by means of mild repressive methods, it being worthy of note that in the course of the year only fourteen sentences have been pronounced, which arose not so much because of wickedness requiring the rigor of the law as from the state of ignorance in which the Indians live. Their weak and submissive disposition contributes very largely toward making the task of the authorities an easy one so far as regards the preservation of public order.

Notwithstanding the efforts already made, the work to be done in the sanitation of those localities is a very great one. The prevailing diseases, if may be said, come from the way in which the natives live. Malarial fevers are very general among all the whites, whilst nearly all the Indians suffer from skin diseases and severe anemia resulting from the unhygienic existence they lead in their miserable stockades quite in common with their domestic animals. Rheumatic affections of the joints consequently find among them many victims.

For the treatment of the more common and well-known disorders, in default of medical service, a drug-shop was installed in the office of the Political Chief, in order to afford free treatment to the Indians.

But perhaps even more important than physical aid is that of instruction and advice. Beginning in the school by teaching the principles of hygiene and personal cleanliness, it must be continued outside of it by bringing home to them those ideas that tend to do away with their old filthy and careless habits. Much is expected especially from the joint collaboration of the Political Chief and the Master of the school. The former has already undertaken the work and with laudable zeal he has sought to root out the superstitious practices of the "*suckias*" or medicine men, who are a source of real danger to the health and life of the inhabitants.

Although somewhat slowly, on account of the lack of sufficient help, and because the work has been done by hand, materials have been accumulated for the construction of a building designed for the use of the Political Chief, an edifice which, as regards its well-built and durable character, is to be superior to any of those that have been erected there heretofore for the account of the Government. The work is being done under the direction of the Political Chief and there has been spent upon it to date, for materials, labor, hardware, etc., for the workmen, the sum of 2,696 *colones* and 30 *céntimos*.

Very little is to be said as to the agriculture of the region, for, excepting two half abandoned farms of private individuals, one prosperous cacao plantation in *Cocoquichiaca* and the banana plantations of *Cuabre*, hardly anything is being done except some meagre cultivation of maize. A decided effort, therefore, is needed on the part of the Government; but as there is a scarcity of labor it is first of all needful to arouse the Indians from their present state of morbid dejection, inspiring and instructing them.

The receipts during the year were: C. 2,007.00, and the disbursements, C. 1,688.78; leaving therefore a balance of C. 318.22.

The general desire for the acquisition of land has made itself felt seriously in *Talamanca*. The entries have extended beyond the old holdings to those of the last and unhappy descendants of

the original owners of the territory, and notwithstanding the protective law of December 21, 1885, No. XXII, which grants an area of fifteen hundred *hectares* to each one of the settlements formed in *Nueva Santa María, Buenos Aires, Río Frío, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Colorado, Talamanca, Golfo Dulce, Térraba, Boruca* and *Dota*, and provides that within a radius of twenty miles shall not be subject to entry, both in *Talamanca* and in *Buenos Aires* entries have been made to the prejudice of the old settlers. There should be, then, at all events some new legislative disposition, more efficacious and practical than that of 1885, for the remedy of the present injustice.

Doc. 568

Report of the Governor of Limón.

LIMÓN February 12, 1912.

DISTRICT OF TALAMANCA.

I. *Government.*

Owing to the docility of the Indians who inhabit this locality and who make up the greater portion of the population, there have been no disturbances of the public peace.

During the year embraced within this report, the receipts were: C. 2,007.00, and the total disbursements C. 1,688.78, for salaries, medicines and other miscellaneous expenses of administration, leaving a balance in the treasury of C. 318.22.

For the construction of a municipal building or house which is about to be erected, the office of the Political Chief has received aid from the Public Treasury in the amount of C. 500.00, which was expended, together with some small sums produced by a plantation the Government has at Sipurio, of which the respective accounts are submitted, in the cutting and preparations of all the timber that will be required and now entirely ready.

There were no extraordinary receipts for the sale of privileges relating to vacant lands, since there have not been any concessions granted of this character.

The work upon the building for the *Jefatura* (Office of the Political Chief), which was begun as before stated, could not be carried on, although the squared timbers were all ready, on account of the lack of carpenters to proceed with the framework. No bridge has been constructed in that locality, and the local roads and those of the Government are hardly as clean as they should be, because it is hard to struggle against the indolence of the natives and get them to lend the help due from them.

The agricultural and commercial development may be said to be in a rudimentary state in this isolated region, mainly due to the lack of suitable labor. The two farms owned by Don Federico Alvarado and Don Luciano Blanco in *Sipurio* were abandoned, leaving in good condition only one distant one that was laid out by Mr. Field in *Cocoquichiaca*, consisting of sixty *hectares* in cacao, and the banana plantations of the United Fruit Company in *Coabre*.

As yet there has been no cultivation whatever, not even on a small scale, of other products, such as rice, sugar cane, coffee, yuca, etc., though the maize grown by the Indians to make their *chicha* (a native beverage) gives a very small yield, because it is not only planted on a very small scale but it is also badly done, the seed-corn being scattered by handfuls.

There is, therefore, no hope of any intensive development of agriculture as long as the population consists of natives, addicted as they are by nature to idleness and sloth.

Commerce also is in a state of infancy in *Talamanca* for the lack of a civilized population.

There are many local needs, which can not be met for the lack of funds, but the most important for the moment, the timber being all prepared, is to proceed with the framing of the municipal building, for which carpenters should be secured that are so much needed, and these I will duly send or take along with me when I undertake the trip which I must make to *Talamanca* during the present year.

II. *Police.*

For police service and the maintenance of order and security reliance is had upon two persons, who, together with the deputies in the locality, exercise judicial police administration, without much trouble, since the Indians are of a docile nature and respect the orders given to them, without hesitation or opposition.

But still at times it has been necessary to punish offences committed by them, when they either drink too much *chicha* so as to get intoxicated, or when they *amarran* (make a barricade or dam with stakes) the rivers, so as to provide themselves with fish, contrary to the provisions of law in that respect, thereby producing inundations and washouts in the roads, which are made impassable, apart from the harm done for hygienic reasons by leaving great pools and lagoons of water that poison and infect the air after the river resumes its natural flow, constituting at the same time breeding places for mosquitos and insects that transmit malaria.

For such offences fourteen persons belonging to the family of the King of *Talamanca* have been punished by moderate fines, who thought they had a right to continue their wrong customs.

Of these fines twelve were paid in cash and two of them were worked out.

The Liquor Law has been executed according to its provisions; and as for the natives, as already said, they have been punished whenever they went beyond bounds in drinking their *chicha* with which they very often get intoxicated, and although there is some improvement in this pernicious habit to which they are addicted, yet it is almost impossible to combat it.

The sanitation and hygiene of the region leave much to be desired, billious fevers and malaria being prevalent, which disorders are treated with medicines bought for that purpose, called "*Febricida*" and "*Vino Winter Smith*," that the Indians have been accustomed to take. Cutaneous diseases are also common, resulting from the unhygienic way in which the natives live in their dirty stockades, in company with the pigs and domestic animals they raise and in the midst of their natural filth; and anaemia also prevails, consequent upon the poor food they procure, consisting of plaintains, meat from the mountains when

they can get it, cacao consumed in its bitter state for want of sugar or anything wherewith to sweeten it and their before-mentioned *chicha*.

As the "*sukias*" (medicine men) exercise a sort of priestly function among the Indians and by means of the superstitious notions which they profess give their attention to the prevailing diseases, they thus cause many deaths, and the Political Chief has prohibited them from engaging in such practices under severe penalties, both for those who perform such rites and also those patients who seek these "*sukias*."

There being no Doctor in that region, there is no one to whom I can refer for the various services in relation to this matter.

It is very necessary to have a Doctor sent to *Talamanca*, who would attend upon the Indians in all their ailments, but as it has not yet been done on account of the difficulty of getting one for so poor and isolated a place, therefore I think it would be possible to secure an apothecary to establish a drug-shop where the people could get medicines and give him leave to treat diseases of easy diagnosis, like those prevailing in the region, and to collect fees for such services, according to a just tariff which should be fixed, so as to prevent abuses.

The Political Chief has not informed me of any accidents or unfortunate occurrences coming under his jurisdiction; and as regards the felling of trees and the maintenance of the streams, the same may be said as was stated as to this matter in the paragraph relating to the central canton of the province.

The cattle ranch owned by the Government at *Sipurio* and which is under the charge of the Political Chief has been cleaned out three times during the year and it is now being given a fourth cleaning, and there are in it 37 head of cattle and 6 of horses, beside a magnificent yoke of oxen, that were bought from Señor Federico Alvarado for the sum of C. 255.00, on account of a larger sum due by that individual to the Board of Education of *Talamanca*, which the Government must settle with the latter.

In the manner foregoing I have completed the report I had to render for the fiscal year ended on the 31st of December, 1911, to which I add the following documents: report of the municipal cashier of the City of *Limón*, in which are given tabular statements of the receipts and expenditures of the municipal funds of the province; a report of the Doctors of the towns of *Limón*, *Siquirres* and *Pococi*, and of the Doctor of Marine Sanitation (*Sanidad Marítima*); the report of the Inspector of Hygiene and Principal Police Agent of the line; and furthermore the reports of the Town Doctor (*Médico del Pueblo*) and Municipal Engineer (*Ingeniero Municipal*) of *Limón*, relative to the sanitation of the suburb of *Cieneguita*, which latter documents I consider of great value and that they should be known both by the Government and by the public.

I am, Mr. Minister, with the greatest consideration your faithful and obedient servant and subordinate,

GERARDO LARA,
Governor.

Doc. 569

Reports of the Political Chief of Talamanca.

TALAMANCA, SIPURIO, January 14, 1912.

Mr. Minister of Government and Police:

San José.

With the greatest respect and consideration and in the discharge of my duty, permit me to submit to you the report of the administration conducted in this locality during the past year of 1911; and before entering upon the report to say;—that upon taking charge of this office of Political Chief (*Jefatura Política*) on the 21st of April of the year covered by this report, it was my special care to see that the aborigines were well treated and shown proper consideration, tolerating as far as possible certain customs which, although they may not be progressive, are yet so firmly rooted that to take them away would not secure the gradual civilization of these people but would cause them to fly to the mountains and thus lose the little that has been accomplished.

Public Order. In all other things, the Indians being naturally docile, they have respected my orders without any hesitation or opposition and without any resort to force; still with some of

them I have been compelled to impose a moderate punishment for some offences committed by them, but which they did not consider such, making them understand when they were punished that they had been at fault and that those offences were punishable by law, so that they will not commit them again. For such offences or faults I have up to this time sentenced fourteen, imposing upon twelve of them a fine that they paid in cash, respectively, without any opposition, and the other two worked it out.

Salubrity. This leaves something to be desired. Malarial or bilious fevers, anaemia and cutaneous diseases of an endemic character in this region are the plague of the poor Indians, but still with the recent patent medicines, such as the "*Febricida*" sent by the Supreme Government and the "*Vino Winter Smith*" bought by me, and which the Indians are accustomed to take, malaria no longer exists. Such is not however the case as regards anaemia and the cutaneous diseases, but this is no doubt due to poor food and the lack of sanitary conditions under which these Indians exist, for they live and sleep among the pigs, the dogs and the other animals they raise, and as to food they eat only plantains, mountain meat when they can get it by hunting, cacao which is almost always taken bitter since they do not have or cannot get sugar, and *Chicha* (a native beverage) which they never fail to have for they deem it the supreme thing. However, they are beginning to understand that this habit is a bad one and some of them have given it up, keeping their homes in better sanitary condition.

The "*suckias*" who give medical treatment, killing Indians without mercy by their superstitious practices, I have forbidden under penalty of severe punishment to engage any more in their superstitious profession, and likewise punish those who seek them.

Development. The work on the *Jefatura* building (office of the Political Chief) under construction could not be continued for lack of labor and carpenters, since there are none here. The timbers for the entire framework of the building are ready but without carpenters to put them together nothing can be done. The cattle ranch of the National Government has been cleaned out three times and is now being cleaned out again.

The cattle and horses on hand here are as follows:

When I took charge of this *Jefatura* on the 21st of April of the past year I received 35 head of cattle and 10 horses. The former increased by 14 head of calves and heifers; and the second by 3 head, two males and one female. Total: 49 head of cattle and 13 head of horses.

Of these animals I sold, with the authorization of the Minister of the Government, the following:

One old yellowish bull for 90 *Colones*; one roan mare for 60 *Colones*; 3 old cows, one with milk, for 198 *Colones*, one white, another mottled and the other in milk, reddish speckled.

Animals killed by snake-bite and murrain, 7; i. e., 2 heifers killed by snake-bite and 2 killed by murrain; 2 male colts killed by snake-bite and one little female colt by murrain.

Animals butchered: one sorrel calf, barren, which I directed to be killed for meat, since I had no provisions and I could not go as far as *Cocoquichaca* to buy any on account of the bad weather; and one cow killed by the Indians, without being able to find out who did it. One barren cow I recently sent to the Commander of the Customs Guards of *Guavito*, Don Guillermo Zeledón Castro; and 3 horses which, upon coming to this office of Political Chief on the 21st of April of the past year I directed to be sent to the same Commander, Don Guillermo Zeledón Castro, by order of the Minister.

The number of the cattle now on hand, 37 head.

The number of horses now on hand, 6 head.

The total value of the animals I sold was used up in the work upon the building under construction for the office of the Political Chief, as will be seen in the book of accounts kept by me, with the vouchers.

Agriculture. This may be said not to exist here in *Talamanca*, except upon a very limited scale. The only agriculturists who are found here are Don Federico J. Alvarado, Lázaro Hernández and Luciano Blanco, and they have already followed the Indians in abandoning their farms, since they are now overrun with bushes and they take no pains to clear them, perhaps because they cannot get laborers. The only farm that has been begun and has been kept in good condition is the one belonging to Mr. Field, but this one is located away in *Cocoquichaca*. That

farm contains something over 60 *hectares*, planted with *Guayaquil* cacao, but it is still in its infancy. In Cuabre there are banana plantations of the Company and nothing more.

Here there is no planting of rice, beans, sugar cane, coffee or yuca, and it might be said of maize, since what is sown by some Indians is so very meagre and being scattered by handful it is wasted.

Roads. These are comparatively clear, both the local ones and those of the Supreme Government, requiring no little labor in order to have the Indians clean them.

Needs. These are, such as the lack of a Doctor and the installation of a drug-shop, where all kinds of medicines might be obtained; but as regards a Doctor one would not come except for an excessive salary, and in order to visit the sick he would have to travel leagues and leagues over the mountains and sleep out in the dirty shacks where the Indians sleep.

It would be a very good thing if some one who was a good apothecary would come and set up a drug-shop in this region for his own account, with a salary from the Supreme Government, allowing him the privilege of treating certain ailments of easy diagnosis, such as disorders that are prevalent here, since the medicines provided by the Government are ignorantly and blindly administered; and if any one goes to look for castor oil, almond oil, olive oil or that used for food, alcohol, an alkali, magnesia, fruit salts, ipecac, camphor, mustard, Carlsbad or San Carlos salts, they cannot be had. Indeed, what poor Indians!

Having thus submitted this my report, I subscribe myself, Mr. Minister, your faithful and obedient servant,

The Political Chief,

RAMÓN FIGUEROA.

Jefatura Política and Comandancia of *Talamanca*.

SIPURIO, January 14, 1912.

Señor Minister of Government and Police:

San José.

As a supplement to the report which I made for the year 1911, I send this sheet.

As to the cattle mentioned in my report, there are 2 head more; there being a yoke of oxen bought for the Supreme Gov-

ernment account from Señor Don Federico José Alvarado, for the sum of 225 *Colones*, with their yoke, which amount was credited to Señor Alvarado upon the larger sum due by him to the Board of Education of *Talamanca*, so that the Supreme Government owes the said board the sum of C. 255, the value of the oxen, which are certainly worth more and are very useful in this region.

This purchase was made on the 27th of June of the past year.

With the greatest consideration, I am, Mr. Minister, your faithful and obedient servant,

The Political Chief,

RAMÓN FIGUEROA.

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