





HERRERA, CHILE.

Gen. 334

exceptional one from many points of view, you might expect to find the farm laborers treated with the same care as the cattle. But no. They receive the usual sixty-five paper cents a day, with food and lodging gratis. The lodging consists of rooms in an adobe building, with a beaten earth floor, or a cane hut plastered over with mud; while the food is composed of a daily ration of two pounds of bread in the morning, and at mid-day an unlimited quantity of beans cooked in grease. That is all; the laborer receives neither tea nor coffee, much less beer or wine. The laborers who work permanently on the farm all the year round, instead of being lodged in barracks, have a cottage and a bit of land, which they are allowed to cultivate for their own profit; but in return for this privilege they have to work at the rate of fifty-five cents a day, or furnish a substitute. The laborers of this class are called "inquilinos," and are considered to be the standby of every farm, because their services can always be counted on from year's end to year's end. Their cottages and plots are invariably situated on the outskirts of an estate, at intervals one from the other, so that, together with their families, they form the

natural guardians and watchmen of the hacienda.

After visiting several vineyards and farms in the central provinces, I started down southward by the express train running from Santiago to Talcahuano, halting en route as I thought fit, and continuing by the same train another day. This southern express, composed of locomotive and cars of the best American make, runs 363 kilometers in twelve hours, with eighteen stoppages and seventeen crossings, for the track is single. The time is reckoned at an average of sixty kilometers an hour, and on some stretches even seventy. This train arrives generally to the minute, and in every respect can be compared favorably with European expresses. The journey from Santiago toward the south affords an excellent opportunity of observing the culture of the great central valley and its geological formation, each section being a drained lake, the bed of which is being continually enriched by the alluvial deposit of the mountain torrents. Such torrents, which the railway crosses on important bridges, are the Maipo, Cachapoal, Tinguiririca, Yeno, Maule, and Ñuble, whose waters fertilize the land and turn

Irrigation

Obras de arte

CREADOR/A

Desconocido/a

DESCRIPCIÓN

Obra visual de formato rectangular y disposición vertical, es una composición monocroma que presenta un paisaje, sobre dos cuerpos de texto impreso. En la composición se observa un terreno de cultivo y en medio un canal de regadío, en el plano posterior se visualizan un grupo de jinetes. En el tercer plano emergen grandes elevaciones en el terreno.

FORMATO

Grabado

TÉCNICA

Tinta-Grabado, Papel-Grabado

DIMENSIONES

Ancho 16,5 cm - Alto 24 cm

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