

type of aid by maintaining medical care for the poor, the widows, the orphans, and the Indians.⁹⁴

Finally it may be said that colonial Mexico City exhibited an interesting, complex, and significant pattern of economic life. An age of scarcity was made to support the population of a large city through a delicately balanced machinery of governmental control and individual enterprise. Wages and the cost of living stayed close together. Trade and industry strove through the guilds and associations to supply the demanding market with sufficient quantities of goods at prices which allowed a workable profit. Sharp practices were frowned upon, and the public was given as much protection by the officials as the circumstances permitted. Even the beggars had their place in the budgets of state and private individuals. Thus the rich and the poor, the mighty and the lowly pursued their enterprises in a restrictive, class economy, tempered with governmental intervention and public charity.

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⁹⁴ *Actas de cabildo*, XIX, 293.

NOTAS ACLARATORIAS

El Sr. Ing. don José López-Portillo y Weber se ha servido aclarar al señor Rubio Mañé que las conversaciones que cita éste en la pág. 146 del núm. 6 de esta Revista, no son fantasías del autor, pues fueron tomadas de varios diálogos que extrajo de diversas crónicas el referido Ing. López-Portillo.

Correction to the article "Spanish Colonial Trails in Panama," by Roland D. Hussey, published in *Revista de Historia de América*, N° 6 (agosto de 1939). On page 49, starting at the end of the ninth line from the bottom, read,

"The river rises forty feet in twelve hours," instead in the text as printed.