MEXICO ILLUSTRADO.

Instituto Nacional de Medicina. Sección III, legislación sobre minería, propiedad minera, inspectores de minas y agencias, conocimiento de la explotación de minas de minerales y fábricas, localizaciones, 1957. Comisión de permisos a extranjeros para adquirir propiedades de minas, Instituto Geológico. Sección IV, se ocupa del trabajo de formar mapas geográficos de los Estados de la República y del Distrito Federal y Territorios, y en esta sección se depositan todos los mapas geográficos y geológicos. Sección V, Fomento de la Agricultura, todo lo relativo a los agentes de este ramo en la República, publicaciones agrícolas, conservación de árboles de los distintos géneros, Registros de la propiedad, y la utilización de productos naturales y de los bosques nacionales para la agricultura.

El primer Grado de la propiedad de la República y la Estadística general. El primer Grado es la registración de bienes raíces, mientras la segunda Dirección trata todos los intereses que se refieren a la Estadística general y hace la publicación periódicamente de listas de bienes raíces y datos relativos a la estadística general. Se realiza una copia de la descripción de bienes raíces, la transferencia de la propiedad y la expulsión de su producto nacionales, en las mismas por la Secretaría de Fomento a algunos de los Comités generales de los Estados de México en Europa y América, de los productos nacionales y manufacturados de todos clanes. Entre otros se comienzan a recibir y entregar, lista de bienes raíces. Se registra en el primer Grado, y el segundo Grado es el Ministerio de Fomento, para varios de los más importantes. Mientras que el Ministerio de Fomento, a través de las mismos, entierras de la historia, se localizan en un lugar determinado en el que se han distinguido tanto en el pasado como en el futuro, proporcionando un dato de cuántos le conocen, por ser sus descendientes o representantes de la familia.
HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL ARMS FACTORY.

After the termination of the war of French Intervention, and the fall of the so-called Emperor, in 1867, Alejandro Pum, Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, was placed by President Benito Juarez in charge of the Arsenal and arms factory.

These two buildings were confined to one building, the North and West of a building known as the "Citadel," which in the colonial period, was used as a tobacco warehouse.

In the year 1874, by order of the Secretary of War, some machines were purchased in the United States for making cartouches and breech-loading rifles for the Robert and Remington systems.

In 1874, the machinery was received and placed with the workmen already on hand, and Mr. Gustave Reynaud was placed in charge.

In 1877, by order of the Secretary of War, the repair department for small arms was separated from the ammunition factory, and in May, 1879, it was fully demonstrated that it was impossible to furnish the necessary amount of cartridges required with the machinery that was on hand; a requisition was therefore made for machine sufficiently to do the work.

In 1890, some machines were received for making brass cartridges for rifles and rifling gun barrels of the Remington model, and in 1891, a new engine was put in at 160 H.P. During the same year a quantity of new machinery was received from the United States, ordered through the house known as the "Armoury Americans," for the manufacture of Remington rifles.

In the year 1892, Lieut. Col. Ignacio Salamanca visited the United States, for the purpose of inspecting the arms and ammunition factories, and, upon the recommendation of this gentleman, the small arms were finished with barrels of 13 m.m., in place of the old cut-off Remingtons of the same caliber. In the year 1897, Ignacio Salamanca again went to the United States, to procure machinery to make brass shells; two new boilers were installed, also the new machines for making the brass shells, and at the same time the base system for small arms was changed, as the torque was obtained in the United States, and immediately put into effect.

On the 1st of March, 1904, Ignacio Salamanca, then with the rank of General of Brigadery, deposed over the arms factory to Lieut.-Col. Alberto Yarza, who under his direction various gun carriages for light artillery were turned out: on the 30th of November, the brick chimney of the arsenal was badly cracked by an earthquake, so that it had to be almost wholly torn down and rebuilt.

Lieut.-Col. Gilberto Luna took charge of the factory on the 2nd of January, 1905, and, under his direction many changes were made, new shops were installed, and the ordinary type of cannon was changed into rapid fire guns. About this time a dispute occurred between our Government and that of Guatemala, consequently there was great activity in the ammunition department during the months of February and March.

On the 6th of July of the same year, Lieut.-Col. Manuel Mondragón took charge of the plant, and under his able management many improvements were inaugurated— notably a chemical laboratory, a machine for testing the tensile strength of steel, many changes in and about the buildings (such as being covered with wood in many places), and a small park had out, with iron fences in front.

On the 28th of October, 1911, Lieut.-Col. Mondragón left for France, to inspect some mountain batteries and his inventions that were manufactured. During his absence the annual was placed in charge of Jose L. Loperena, who remained until the return of Col. Mondragón, and on the 1st of July, 1913, Col. Loperena handed the arsenal over to Col. Adolfo Ybarra.

In the year 1910, the work of changing the old Remingtons from 11 m.m. to 7.65 m.m. was commenced.

In the month of October, 1911, 1,400,000 cartridges were loaded by two machines, being an average of 63,000 daily.