

Brought forward	\$ 25,800,000
Hides and skins in general,	1,800,000
Henequen, Ixtle and cordage,	1,000,000
Timber and dyewoods,	1,000,000
Coffee,	600,000
Vanilla,	400,000
Cochineal,	300,000
Cattle,	200,000
Tobacco,	150,000
Orchilla,	130,000
Fine pearls,	110,000
Caoutchouc or Indian-rubber,	100,000
Sarsaparrilla,	90,000
Wool,	90,000
Sole and upper leather,	80,000
Indigo,	80,000
Jalap root,	80,000
"Coquito" (a small cocoanut),	50,000
"Frijol" (beans),	40,000
Cotton,	30,000
Mother-of-pearl,	25,000
Starch,	25,000
Wheat,	20,000
Other agricultural and industrial productions,	100,000
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	32,300,000

These exports are made to the following countries:

England, to the amount of	\$ 12,550,000
United States of America,	12,000,000
France,	5,000,000
Germany,	1,500,000
Spain and the Island of Cuba,	800,000
Central America,	100,000
Italy and Belgium,	50,000
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	\$ 32,000,000

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

As the grade of civilization of any country is principally to be inferred from its development in public instruction, I cannot close this chapter without explaining the progress made in this important matter. Señor Don José Díaz Covarrubias, the present Sub-secretary of the Department of Justice and Public Instruction, has just written and issued to the public a luminous book under the title of "Public Instruction in Mexico," in which abound the most conscientious remarks, demonstrating the increment acquired day by day in this element of such vital importance to universal progress.

The principle of obligatory education having been admitted, it is now in force in the greater part of the States of the Republic, penalties having been decreed for those who contravene the law and rewards for those who voluntarily observe the same, a stimulus which cannot fail to contribute towards the accomplishment of so praiseworthy a determination. Primary instruction in the schools of the Republic consists of the following branches: Reading, writing, Spanish grammar, arithmetic, tables of weights and measures, morality and good manners, and moreover in the girls' schools needle-work and other useful labors. In some of the States the study of geography, national history and drawing are also obligatory, whilst in the schools that are not supported by the Government, notions of algebra and geometry, elements of general and natural history, ornamental and lineal drawing and the French language, are taught.

The number of primary schools in the whole of the Republic reaches 8,103 instead of 5,000 that existed in the year 1870. Of the number referred to, according to the work of Señor Díaz Covarrubias, 603 are supported by the State go-

vernments, 5,240 by the municipal authorities, 378 by private corporations or individuals, 117 by the Catholic clergy, besides 1,581 private establishments that are not gratuitous and 184 not classified. These schools are attended by 350,000 scholars of both sexes.

Secondary instruction, as well as professional education, are under the charge of the State, with subjection to the programmes established by the law which prescribes as a mandate the liberty of education and professions.

In the Republic there are 105 establishments of secondary and professional instruction, in the following form:

BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.

Number of establishments.		Number of scholars.
I	Special preparatory school in the city of Mexico—Mathematics, geography in all its branches, physics, chemistry, natural history, logic, and moral literature, professorship, ornamental and lineal drawing and the French and English languages.	5,173
19	Civil colleges of jurisprudence.—Laws of nature, Roman, national, constitutional, administrative, international and marine laws and political economy.	771
20	Schools of medicine and pharmacy and all the branches concerning apothecaries, physicians and surgeons.	454
10	Schools for engineers.—Descriptive and analytic geometry, topography & hydraulics, algebra, infinitesimal computation, mechanics, practical geodesy and astronomy, applied chemistry, mineralogy, geology, construction of roads, rail-roads, bridges and canals; mechanical, architectural and topographical drawing	251
50	Carried forward.	6,649

Number of establishments.		Number of scholars.
50	Brought forward.	6,649
2	Naval schools.—All concerning this branch.	13
3	Commercial schools.—Arithmetic, mercantile correspondence, book-keeping, geography and statistics, political economy, mercantile and maritime law, knowledge of merchandize and languages.	500
3	Academies of arts and sciences.—Spanish language, laws of the country, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, drawing and modelling, lineal and mechanical draughting, physics and notions of chemistry and mechanics, choral singing and various arts.	500
2	Agricultural schools.—Public health, zoology, physics and applied chemistry, natural history, descriptive geometry, and topography, veterinaryship, anatomy, etc.	83
2	Academies of fine arts.—Drawing, painting, sculpture and engraving.	700
2	Conservatories of Music and Declamation.—All the matters annexed to the art, from the first scale to harmony and composition, arithmetic, Spanish grammar, French and Italian, geography and history, declamation, acoustics and phonography, physiology and treatment of the voice and hearing, study of the ancient and modern stage and dramatic literature, prosody and poetry, history of the middle and modern ages, mythology, esthetics and fencing.	637
1	Military College.—Besides all the preparatory studies, military science in all its branches.	200
65	Carried forward.	9,282

Number of establishments		Number of scholars
65	Brought forward.	9,282
24	Conciliary Seminaries supported by the Catholic clergy.—Latin grammar, logic, metaphysics, ethics, mathematics, geometry and in some establishments chemistry and natural history, modern languages, notions of Greek, theology and jurisprudence, canonical and moral law.	3,800
1	Blind school.—Reading and writing by special methods, Spanish grammar, arithmetic (theoretical and practical), universal geography and geography and history of Mexico, notions of geometry and astronomy, French, morality, vocal and instrumental music, printing, book-binding, carpenter's work, shoemaking and turning.	40
1	Deaf and dumb school.—Spanish language, written especially by means of a manual alphabet, catechism and religious principles, elements of geography and general and national history, arithmetic, horticulture and gardening for the boys, needle-work and embroidery for the girls, book-keeping and drawing.	24
14	Secondary schools for girls.—Mathematics, cosmography, geography, domestic medicine, history and chronology, book-keeping, domestic economy and duties of woman in society, natural, figured and ornamental drawing, manual labors, horticulture and gardening, music, the French and Italian languages.	1,663
105		14,809

Adding these results to those obtained in respect to primary instruction, the following will be the data acquired: 8,208 educational establishments with 364,809 pupils.

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Altogether these establishments are attended with the following annual expenses:	
Primary gratuitous school, supported by the authorities.	\$ 1,632,436
Private schools, by individuals.	1,188,168
Secondary and professional schools, by the authorities.	1,100,000
Total.	\$ 3,920,604

The number of professors and employees in public instruction is 8,770.

Annexed to the establishments referred to there are 8 model schools.

285,509 males and 79,300 girls receive instruction, which proportion is not to be wondered at if we bear in mind that a great number of girls are educated in their own houses, for which reason there are no statistics in regard to them.

There are 20 public libraries containing in the whole 236,000 volumes, and private libraries containing from 1,000 to 8,000 works are innumerable; and there are some with as many as 20,000 and collections of manuscripts and books upon history and travels, literature, law, biography, eloquence, encyclopedias, classic authors, mathematics, physical sciences and antiquity relating to America, Asia, Egypt and Nubia.

The most remarkable museums of the Republic are those of antiquities in Mexico, Campeachy, Puebla and Merida:

Those of paintings in Mexico, Oaxaca and Puebla:

Those of natural history in Mexico and Guadalajara.

The National Museum of Mexico, to which is annexed that of natural history, contains a rich collection of Mexican antiquities, hieroglyphics, manuscripts, arms, utensils, idols, jewels and every species of ornaments. The Museum of Natural History at the Mining College, now the School of Engineers, is composed of two cabinets; in the first there is a well classified collection of geological specimens and another of zoology, which contains a large assortment, consisting principally of birds and insects; in the second are found two

collections of minerals from Europe and Mexico, arranged according to the chemical-minerological system of Berzelius, followed by the work that the learned professor Don Andres del Rio wrote for the use of the students of the school referred to.

The Academy of San Carlos is one of the most notable institutions of the city of Mexico. This edifice contains several galleries where numerous original and valuable paintings are to be admired. Among those that most excel for their merit are the following: The seven virtues from the Lombardian school, a painting attributed to Leonardo de Vinci; Saint John of God, by Murillo; the widow Queen by Carreño, three paintings from the school of Leonardo de Vinci; the Olympic games by Charles Vernet; an episode of the Deluge by Coglietti; the supper at Emmaus by Zurbaran; Saint Jerome by Alonso Cano; Saint Sebastian attributed to Van Dycke; a virgin by Pietro de Cortona; another virgin by Perugino; Saint John the Baptist from the Spanish school and another by Ingres; an odelisque woman and Armenian bishop by Decaen; four large pictures of the Sevillian school; one of the Venetian school attributed to Paul Verone's: two oval paintings representing Saint Barbara and Saint Catharine by Guido Reni; four large classical landscapes by Markó, other works of Podesti and Silvagni and several of the Flemish and Dutch schools.

In the other saloons are to be seen the paintings of some of the most proficient students of the Academy, amongst which attention is principally attracted to the Saint Charles Borromeo by Piña; a Christ and Abraham's sacrifice by Rebull; Jesus Christ journeying to the village of Emmaus, by Sagredo; the captivity of the Hebrews and Noah's ark by Ramirez; Cristopher Colon before the Catholic Sovereigns, by Cordero; the Angel at the Sepulchre, by Monroy; Dante and Virgil by Flores, etc.; the most of these artists being pupils of Mr. Clavé, who on his departure for Europe left us a grateful memento, in his magnificent painting "Crazy Queen Jane" which appears among the other works referred to.

To conclude, some of the saloons are embellished with very remarkable paintings by ancient Mexican artists, such

as Cabrera, Aguilera, the Juarez family, Ibarra, Arteaga, Vallejo, Echave and others.

In the Republic there exist 73 institutions dedicated to the cultivation of arts and sciences, of which 29 are scientific, 21 literary, 20 artistical and 3 of a mixed character.

In the year referred to in the work of Señor Diaz Covarrubias (1874) there were 168 publications, of which 18 were scientific, 9 literary, 2 artistical, 26 religious and 118 political; those for which a copyright had been taken out according to law, being 117. Of this number, 104 were original works on science and literature, 4 translations and 9 artistical, but it must be remarked that only a minority of authors apply for the privilege of copy-right.