

ARTICLES.	BUSHEL.	POUNDS AND OTHER MEASURES.	VALUE.
Oleaginous :			
Sesame seed.....	214,469		\$ 144,773 00
Peanuts.....	357,569		325,413 00
Coquito de Aceite.....	69,388		130,955 00
Cocoanuts.....		(310,953,000 cocoa-nuts)	3,522,789 00
Linseed.....	303,425		373,115 00
Palma Christi.....	59,460		83,434 00
Turnip seed.....	20,708		34,806 00
Lime-leaf sago.....	9,968		20,168 00
Alcohol and Fermented Drinks:			
Rum.....		12,768,716 gals.	5,056,474 82
Pulque whiskey.....		270,876 gals.	199,935 00
Mezcal.....		6,011,602 gals.	3,078,372 00
Pulque.....		54,624,835 gals.	3,562,435 05
Tlachique or unfermented pulque.....		24,013,901 gals.	1,294,575 00
Textiles:			
Henequen.....		93,427,740 04	4,104,096 00
Ixtle.....		9,608,026 79	325,250 95
Cotton.....		78,511,486 26	10,176,050 50
Grape Products:			
Grape.....		3,114,519 05	161,372 25
Wine.....		162,816 16 gals.	146,028 70
Brandy.....		91,656 69 gals.	83,724 80
Dyeing Plants:			
Indigo.....		299,761 56	285,530 00
Brazil.....		632,135 85	64,795 00
Campeachy.....		171,604,086 41	2,110,098 50
Moral.....		19,826,253 38	195,300 00
Tanning Plants:			
Cascalote.....		4,798,994 96	242,070 25
Tanning bark.....		33,036,812 04	457,167 26
Tropical Plants:			
Cocoa.....		5,346,718 17	1,123,180 00
Coffee.....		42,019,015 76	11,565,519 28
Tobacco.....		124,852,597 69	6,464,733 50
Pepper.....		119,273 60	14,055 00
Vanilla.....		(10,714,000 vanilla beans)	667,145 50
Gums:			
Chewing gum.....		3,996,630 32	549,865 50
India rubber.....		1,354,851 48	410,290 00
Mesquite gum.....		139,896 97	7,292 75
Copal gum.....		21,485 47	10,313 55
Medicinal Plants:			
Jalap.....		50,099 00	6,945 00
Sarsaparilla.....		1,514,331 90	100,730 00

CONCLUSION.

It has taken me a great deal of time and required a great deal of effort to obtain and prepare the data contained in this paper. I am sorry I have not been able to make it more complete than it is; but I hope my article, by giving a general and superficial idea of Mexico, may promote the desire to read other papers and books treating on that subject in a fuller and more complete manner.

ADDENDA.

Since this paper has been printed the Federal Treasury of Mexico finished the accounts of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, and I give below the general results, showing the total amount of the Federal revenues and expenses during that year. I also give a statement, taken from the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department of Mexico, published since this paper has gone to press, of the imports and exports in the same year, both by countries and custom houses, these two statements completing the data contained in this paper, and finally some data of the trade of both countries during the first nine months of the present calendar year.

FEDERAL REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF MEXICO IN THE FISCAL YEAR
1896-1897.

RECEIPTS.

Duties on imports and exports.....	\$23,639,580.91	
Internal revenue.....	24,323,798.46	
Public services.....	2,057,409.92	
Extraordinary and incidental.....	2,084,496.30	
		\$52,105,285.59
Extraordinary revenues proceeding from contracts and other sources.....		2,819.17
		\$52,108,104.76

EXPENSES.

1. Legislative power.....	\$ 989,758.38	
2. Executive power.....	62,100.26	
3. Judicial power.....	428,687.46	
4. Department of Foreign Affairs.....	470,122.37	
5. Department of Interior.....	3,354,888.95	
6. Department of Justice and Public Education.....	2,184,556.52	
7. Department of Fomento, Colonization, and Industry.....	611,863.83	
8. Department of Communications and Public Works.....	5,494,593.34	
9. Department of the Treasury and Public Credit.....	24,218,207.75	
10. Department of War and the Navy.....	10,550,955.18	
Total.....		\$48,365,734.04
Surplus.....		\$3,742,370.72

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MEXICO BY COUNTRIES AND CUSTOM HOUSES IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1896-97.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	CUSTOM HOUSES.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Algiers.....	\$ 802		Acapulco....	\$ 206,275	\$ 123,481
Arabia.....	282		Altata.....	101,159	813,899
Argentine Republic..	1,897		Camargo....	6,897	8,735
Australia....	24,833		Campeche....	175,027	747,710
Austria.....	128,367		City of Juarez.	2,910,359	17,929,521
Belgium.....	479,850	\$ 1,134,325	City of Porfirio Diaz.....	4,710,415	2,888,535
Bolivia.....	214		Coatzacoalcos.	105,148	285,195
Brazil.....	240		Frontera....	246,918	418,352
Canada.....	3,356	17	Guaymas....	451,959	40,307
Chili.....	6,203	20	Guerrero....	6,863	15,754
China.....	51,357	5,396	Isle of Carmen	89,894	1,693,767
Colombia....	64,317	17,675	La Morita....	24,943	498,765
Costa Rica....		31,658	La Paz.....	62,937	430,144
Cuba.....	363	53,503	Laredo.....	4,693,818	3,701,086
Denmark....	3,614		Las Palomas..	18,794	420,011
Ecuador....	53,249		Manzanillo..	77,395	221,551
Egypt.....	10,271		Matamoros..	185,370	312,987
England....	6,881,701	14,280,527	Mazatlan....	1,572,568	5,808,037
France.....	4,989,082	1,873,522	Mier.....	8,157	78,609
Germany....	4,003,263	4,416,744	Nogales.....	944,312	5,776,575
Greece.....	1,660		Progreso....	1,463,515	8,443,130
Guatemala..	46,323	1,197,247	Puerto Angel.	15,150	525,075
Hawaii.....		1,200	Salina Cruz..	11,676	68,114
Holland....	132,728	57,906	San Blas....	152,643	638,398
Honduras... 3			Sta. Rosalia..	547,726	3,279,390
India.....	210,845		Soconusco....	231,078	1,608,446
Italy.....	184,186	10,765	Tampico....	8,773,275	29,952,441
Japan.....	23,673	1,660	Tijuana.....	14,297	116,238
Nicaragua... ..		2,110	Todos Santos.	140,268	199,367
Norway.....	41,670		Tonala.....	106,494	255,582
Persia.....	784		Tuxpam.....	76,926	1,154,313
Peru.....	108	19,690	Veracruz....	14,036,136	22,484,633
Portugal....	22,653		Zapaluta....	35,703	408,346
Russia.....	31,387	294,165			
Salvador....	452	12,185			
San Domingo	1,071				
Senegambia..	902				
Spain.....	1,983,794	1,192,328			
Sweden....	29,078	180			
Switzerland..	163,293	720			
Turkey.....	3,267				
United States	22,593,860	86,742,951			
Uruguay....	33				
Venezuela... ..	27,608				
Zanzibar....	1,456				
Total....	\$42,204,095	\$111,346,494	Total.....	\$42,204,095	\$111,346,494

A comparison between the foreign trade in the fiscal year 1896-97 with the year before, 1895-96, gives the following results: During the year 1896-97 Mexico's exports increased \$6,329,592, but the value of the exports sent to the United States increased \$7,091,256. The

total of Mexico's imports for the year 1896-97 shows a falling-off of \$49,843, but, notwithstanding this fact, Mexico's imports from the United States increased \$2,448,097. During the year England's exports to Mexico decreased \$1,023,315, and her imports from Mexico show a loss of \$2,186,622, a combined loss of over 12 per cent. in her commercial relations with the Republic. Imports to Mexico from France fell off \$1,110,101, a loss of one-sixth of all France's exports to Mexico. In 1895-96 the United States imported 75.8 per cent. of the total exports from Mexico; in 1896-97 American exporters furnished 53½ per cent. of all that Mexico bought abroad, and, more than this, the United States took 47.67 per cent. of all that was exported from Mexico. These figures sustain the prediction made, that any unsettlement or diminution of Mexico's importations either because of fluctuating silver or the increased production of home manufacturing would affect American exporters less than those of any other country. The statistics given above show that these causes have affected them less than those of all the other countries combined; in fact, their loss has been the gain of the United States.

TRADE BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1897.

The following data, taken from the publications of the Statistical Bureau of the United States Treasury Department, shows the results of the trade with Mexico in the nine months ended September 30, 1897, as compared with the similar period ended September 30, 1896.

Mexican Exports to the United States.—In the following items the first group of figures represents the amounts and values exported in the first nine months of this year, and the second those of the similar period in 1896:

Coffee, 30,016,967 pounds, worth \$4,574,252 gold, against 19,715,264 pounds, worth \$3,333,385. The much lower price of coffee this year accounts for the disproportionate valuation.

The people of the United States, besides being Mexico's chief customers for coffee, are buying more and more of our tobacco, which they now know and appreciate on its merits. The amount exported to the United States was 600,987 pounds, worth in gold \$294,536, against 191,303, worth \$78,769.

Mexico exported, in the period under consideration, to the United States, hides and skins to the value of \$1,534,306 gold, against \$1,055,299. The quantities, respectively, were 11,764,000 pounds, and 7,102,465 pounds. No diminution of activity there.

It is worth noting that oranges were shipped out to the value of \$22,444 gold against \$19,359.

Mexico's great argentiferous lead business did not fall behind, the nine months' exportation being 108,776,560 pounds, worth in gold \$1,226,525, against 97,818,833 pounds, worth \$949,926. The bulk of the American purchase of lead is from Mexico.

Yucatan is Mexico's henequen-growing region, and the exportation has been heavy, standing at 48,410 tons, worth in gold \$2,889,003, against 35,746 tons, worth \$2,323,585, a noteworthy increase. The henequen or sisal-grass trade into the United States is overwhelmingly Mexican, "other countries" furnishing but 399 tons in the first nine months of this year!

Mexico both exports and imports coal, and shipped into the United States 85,890 tons, worth in gold \$182,416, against 52,674 tons, worth \$115,015.

Logwood exports were \$44,028, against \$15,250.

Mahogany fell off, being \$290,044 gold, against \$306,715, but this trade is always variable.

Mexican Imports from the United States.—It is worthy of note that, in spite of the extraordinarily heavy gold premium, Mexico should be increasing her buying abroad of electrical apparatus, the purchase from the United States alone, in the first nine months of this year, amounting to \$228,000 gold, as against \$200,000 in the same period last year. Sewing machines went in to the value of \$164,000 gold in the nine-month period, against \$154,000 last year. Builders' hardware fell off from \$556,600 gold value, in the first nine months of last year, to \$424,000 this year, but lumber for builders ran up to \$1,079,000 gold, against only \$544,000 last year, all coming from the United States. Furniture increased slightly, \$141,000 gold, against \$126,000.

Carriages, cars, and other vehicles, in the nine-months' period, came from the United States to the value of \$664,000 gold, as compared with \$463,000 last year. Bicycles amounted to \$56,000 gold, as against \$37,700.

Other importations were as follows:

	9 MOS., 1897.	9 MOS., 1896.
Cotton:		
Bales.....	9,936	23,127
Value.....	*\$411,973	*\$1,020,000
Crude petroleum imports:		
Gallons.....	6,260,164	5,486,667
Value.....	*\$277,300	*\$299,422
Refined petroleum:		
Gallons.....	734,466	588,242
Value.....	\$136,180	\$122,447
Cotton seed oil:		
Gallons.....	1,010,580	912,905
Value.....	*\$199,000	*\$195,000

* Gold.

APPENDIX.

In the preceding paper I stated that I would give as an appendix some data concerning several subjects treated in the same, and I now append the documents mentioned; the first one being a paper published in the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society of New York* for March 31, 1894, under the title of "Mexico a Central American State," the second, some itineraries of the principal roads in Mexico, which show the broken surface of that country, and the third and last, a paper on the "Drainage of the Valley of Mexico," published by the *Engineering Magazine* of New York, Vol. viii., No. 4, for January, 1895.

MEXICO A CENTRAL AMERICAN STATE.

In the chapter of this paper entitled "Location, Boundaries, and Area," I referred, (page 9) to an article under the above heading, which I published in the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society of New York* of March 31, 1894, and offered to give it in the appendix. That paper is the following:

MEXICO A CENTRAL AMERICAN STATE.¹

There is in this city a social gathering of ladies and gentlemen called "The Travellers' Club," meeting weekly during the winter of each year, for the purpose of studying a foreign country, on the supposition that its members are then travelling in that particular country, and with that view papers are read referring to the same, and they are illustrated with an exhibition of views and objects manufactured in the country under study, and of everything else that may contribute to impart more or less complete information regarding the place supposed to be visited.

During the winter of 1887-88 Mexico was chosen as the country under study by the club, and for that reason I received at the beginning of the year 1888 an invitation to attend some of its sessions, and to say something about the Republic. I accepted the invitation to attend some session, but stated to the invitation committee that, not having time to prepare a paper, I would only give some general notions on

¹ This article was published in the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society of New York* of March 31, 1894, and it is inserted here without any changes. Although the data contained in this article was published in the years 1887 and 1893, as it refers to the area which has not changed, I have not thought it necessary to revise the same. So far as the Mexican States are concerned, I have later and more accurate data; but the differences are insignificant, and it is not worth while to notice them. As regards the population, the increase has been proportionate; in respect to all the countries mentioned in this article there is no marked change in the general proportions.

Mexico, in a conversational form, and would be glad to answer any question that might be put to me by those attending the meeting who felt the desire to have further information and more details.

Accordingly, the evening of the 16th of January, 1888, I attended the meeting of the club and spoke for about an hour on the geographical position of Mexico, its physical conditions, its natural resources, and other matters connected with the situation of the country, but carefully avoiding to touch any political question, especially of an international character.

With a view to leave a record of what I intended to say, I had with me a stenographer to take down what I would say, and although his notes were not complete, by using them, and those taken by reporters, some extracts of my conversation were prepared and published the next morning.

Speaking of the geographical position of Mexico, I naturally stated, what is a fact, although not generally realized, that while the main portion of the territory of Mexico is located in North America it occupies a considerable portion of Central America, although politically it is considered as wholly situated in North America. On this subject I made the following remarks, taken from the newspapers, but which were correct:

"The isthmus of Panama divides the New World into two continents, one situated on the northern and the other on the southern hemisphere, but as the position of that isthmus does not correspond with the line of the equator, and lies considerably north of that line, a large portion of South America proper lies in the boreal hemisphere. North America proper is divided by the isthmus of Tehauntepec in two subdivisions—Central America from Panama to Tehauntepec, and North America from Tehauntepec to the North Pole.

"Central America in its present political organization includes the following States: Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, but from a geographical standpoint it has a much larger area, since it begins at the isthmus of Panama and ends at the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Taking this view, Mexico exercises sovereignty over a large portion of Central America, larger still than any single State of the five which are generally considered as the only components of the same, and representing a third of the total territorial area of Central America.

"The Mexican State of Chiapas and a part of Oaxaca, on the Pacific; of Yucatan, Campeche, and Tabasco, and a portion of the State of Vera Cruz on the Gulf of Mexico, are situated in geographical Central America.

"The following *résumé* of the territorial area and population of the several sections of Central America, taken from the *Statesman's Year Book*, London, 1887, shows that Mexico is a Central American as well as a North American power:

FIVE STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.		
	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
Guatemala	46,800	1,224,602
Salvador	7,225	634,120
Honduras	46,400	458,000
Nicaragua	49,500	275,815
Costa Rica	23,200	213,785
Total	173,125	2,806,322

MEXICO.

State.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
Chiapas	16,048	242,029
Oaxaca (one-fifth)	6,718	152,255
Yucatan	29,567	302,319
Campeche	25,832	90,413
Tabasco	11,815	140,747
Vera Cruz (one-fourth)	6,558	145,610
Total	96,538	1,073,373

This shows that 36 per cent. of the total area of Central America belongs to Mexico.

In the foregoing list I omitted to take into account that, besides the States referred to, there are in Central America proper the British Colony of Belize or British Honduras, and that part of the State of Panama, in Colombia, which lies north of the isthmus of Panama.

Taking the area and population of those places from the statistical and geographical data published by the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1893, and from some official information in possession of Señor Doctor Don Manuel M. de Peralta, Costa Rican Minister to Washington, a gentleman very well versed in Central American affairs, the following results are obtained:

	Area in square miles.	Area in square kilometers.	Population.
Chiapas	16,048	41,565	270,000
Oaxaca (one-fifth)	6,718	17,400	158,800
Yucatan	29,567	76,579	330,000
Campeche	25,832	66,905	94,000
Tabasco	11,815	30,600	140,747
Veracruz (one-fourth)	6,558	16,986	181,000
	96,538	250,035	1,174,547
Guatemala	48,300	125,100	1,520,000
Honduras	46,262	119,820	400,000
Salvador	8,135	21,070	800,000
Nicaragua	47,857	123,950	320,000
Costa Rica	24,000	62,000	270,000
Panama (two-thirds)	19,278	50,000	200,000
British Honduras	8,300	21,475	31,500
	202,132	523,415	3,541,500

GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENSION OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

	Square miles.	Square kilometers.
Mexican Central America	96,538	250,035
Five Republics of Central America	174,554	451,940
British Honduras	8,300	21,475
Panama (two-thirds)	19,278	50,000
	298,670	773,450

The foregoing table shows that a little more than 32 per cent. of the whole of Central America, geographically speaking, belongs to Mexico.

When those statements were translated into Spanish and published by *Las Novedades*, of New York, in its issue of the 18th of January, 1888, they were read by Señor Don Manuel Montufar, Secretary of the Guatemalan Legation in Washington, who, in the absence of the Minister, Señor Don Francisco Lainfiesta, was acting as Chargé d'Affaires, and he considered my statements in this connection as a geographical heresy, and as an evidence of the design of Mexico against the several States of Central America. His alarm was so great that he called the attention of the other representatives of the Central American States in Washington to this incident, in order to point out to them the serious dangers which he foresaw for their respective countries on account of my views, which he considered as more than extraordinary.

Fortunately, one of them, the representative of Costa Rica, Señor Doctor Don Manuel M. de Peralta, had attended the meeting of the Travellers' Club at which I spoke, and, I think, Doctor Don Horacio Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, was also present, although I am not sure of this, and both failed to see anything in what I stated in this connection that was not a geographical fact, and that, consequently, it could not be disputed; and therefore this incident, that threatened to assume certain proportions, died in its very cradle.

Señor Montufar showed himself over-sensitive at my remarks when there was not the slightest ground for such feeling. If I had made a geographical mistake in averring that a portion of the territory of Mexico was in Central America, geographically speaking, I would be the only sufferer by my mistake, because I would have been the laughing-stock of everybody, including the school-boy studying geography; and, on the contrary, if I had stated a fact, nobody had reason to complain, and much less to be alarmed.

My object in now mentioning this incident is to show the extreme sensitiveness of some Guatemalan gentlemen in regard to Mexico, which goes so far that they cannot listen sometimes to indisputable facts without umbrage, and without ascribing it to purposes and designs against their country. Fortunately this incident happened when the long-pending boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala had already been settled for several years, as, had it taken place before, when that question was opened, the situation would have been still more embarrassing and unpleasant.

M. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, December 29, 1893.

MEXICAN PROFILES.

In the chapter on Orography of this paper (page 31) I stated that I would give some profiles of the Mexican surface, which would show in an exact manner the different altitudes from the sea-level to the high plateaus of the country. I have selected for that purpose the principal measurements by railroads built in Mexico, as they naturally followed the easiest ascent and descent, both from the coast to the interior and back to the coast. I will also supplement those measurements with others made for wagon roads to and from important places.

FROM VERACRUZ TO MEXICO BY ORIZABA,
BY THE MEXICAN RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	Distance between each station.		Distances.		Altitudes.	
	Kilom's.	Miles.	Kilom's.	Miles.	Metres.	Feet.
Veracruz.....	15.500	9.63	0.000	0.00	1.89	6.20
Tejeria.....	15.250	9.48	15.500	9.63	32.34	106.10
Purga.....	11.250	6.99	30.750	19.11	44.77	146.89
Soledad.....	21.250	13.21	42.000	26.10	93.08	305.39
Camaron.....	12.750	7.92	63.250	39.31	340.76	1116.47
Paso del Macho.....	10.000	6.22	76.000	47.23	475.55	1560.25
Atoyac.....	19.750	12.27	86.000	53.45	400.77	1314.91
Cordova.....	26.250	16.52	105.750	65.72	827.88	2713.61
Orizaba.....	20.250	12.58	132.000	82.04	1227.63	4027.80
Maltrata.....	20.250	12.59	152.250	94.62	1601.79	5255.40
Boca del Monte.....	6.500	4.04	172.500	107.21	2415.36	7924.66
Esperanza.....	24.250	15.07	179.000	111.25	2451.79	8044.20
San Andres.....	20.500	12.74	203.250	126.32	2430.42	7974.08
Rinconada.....	18.000	11.19	223.750	139.06	2357.32	7734.24
San Marcos.....	17.250	10.72	241.750	150.25	2373.21	7786.37
Huamantla.....	25.500	15.84	259.000	160.97	2488.06	8164.97
Apizaco.....	27.000	16.79	284.500	176.81	2411.51	7912.03
Sohtepec.....	19.500	12.12	311.500	193.60	2507.62	8227.37
Apam.....	15.500	9.63	331.000	205.72	2486.92	8159.45
Irolo.....	22.000	13.67	346.500	215.35	2452.58	8046.78
Otumba.....	11.500	7.15	368.500	229.02	2349.41	7708.28
Teotihuacan.....	11.250	6.99	380.000	236.17	2281.57	7485.71
Tepexpam.....	32.500	20.20	380.000	236.17	2244.99	7365.69
Mexico.....	.....	.....	423.750	263.36	2239.83	7348.76

FROM APIZACO TO PUEBLA, A BRANCH OF
THE SAME ROAD.

Mexico.....	139.250	86.54	0.000	0.00	2239.83	7348.76
Apizaco.....	16.750	10.41	139.250	86.54	2411.51	7912.03
Santa Ana.....	18.250	11.29	156.000	96.95	2288.31	7507.82
Panzacola.....	12.000	7.52	174.250	108.24	2192.01	7191.86
Puebla.....	.....	.....	186.250	115.76	2154.63	7069.22