

stone, are comfortable, as well as the buildings which have been dedicated to public purposes, such as custom-house and rope-walk. The colony possesses a small printing office, a fortnightly news-paper, school for boys and girls, a club and Lyceum in which lectures and concerts are given every Saturday.

There are 83 families in the colony and the total number of colonists of all nationalities amounts to 464.

STATE OF MÉXICO.

A sericultural colony has been established in Tenancingo, the inhabitants of which cultivate crops of tomatoes, beans, wheat and sugar-cane. It is formed of 20 families with a total of 80.

STATE OF CHIAPAS.

The colony of "Nejapa" in Soconusco, and Municipality of Tapachula, contains ten families with a total of 35.

STATE OF SONORA.

The Oaxaca colony in the district of Moctezuma contains 69 families, with a total of 314.

Total number of colonists, 13,977.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Those which have been adopted in this Republic are of the French decimal system

	Mexican measures.	Metrical measures.
Lineal.....	1 Vara Mexican.....	0.838 metres.
	1 League [5,000 varas]..	4190 "
Superficial.	1 Square vara.....	0.702244 square metres.
	1 Fanega.....	35.662 " "
	1 Caballería of ground...	427.953 " "
	1 Sitio de ganado mayor.	17.556100 " "
Capacity...	1 Cubic vara.....	0.588480472 cubic metres.
	1 Carga, dry measure....	181.629775 litres.
	1 Cuartillo, liquid.....	0.506162 " "
Weights....	1 Pound.....	0.46024634 kilograms.
	1 Arroba.....	11.506159 " "
	1 Quintal.....	46.024634 " "

XI

MINING.

Nature has richly endowed this country with metallic deposits of all kinds and throughout its whole extent, and innumerable mining undertakings have worked with more or less fortune in the extraction of these minerals, some of them, with enormous profits. If these works had always been carried out with the necessary intelligence and economy, the results of their exploitation would have been enormously increased, because the riches extracted from the principal mining districts are not to be compared with those which are known to be still held in the interior of the mountains.

It is well known that from the State of Sonora to that of Oaxaca, over an extent of country covering 2,000 kilometers N. W. to S. E. there exists a metalliferous zone which includes most of the mineral districts of the Republic, and in which the most important mining centers are found in Zacatecas, Guanajuato and Pachuca.

This zone includes the following, which may be considered the principal mining districts:

In Sonora.—Arizona, Zubiata, Jamaica, Cobre, San Antonio, Bronces, San Javier, Aigamé and Alamos.

In Chihuahua.—Batopilas, Cerro Colorado, Jesus María, Cosihuiriachic, Concepcion, Magurichic, Guazapares, Urique, Guadalupe y Calvo, San Francisco del Oro and Hidalgo del Parral.

In Sinaloa.—Guadalupe de los Reyes, San José de Gracia, Alisos, Joya, Cosalá, Pánuco, Copala and Rosario.

In Durango.—Sianori, Indé, El Oro, Guanaceví, Topia, Canelas, Gavilanes, San Dimas, Tominil, Guarisamey, Ventanas, Corpus, Comitá, Durango, Cuencamé, Noria, Avino, Coneto and San Juan de Guadalupe.

In Zacatecas.—Zacatecas, Veta Grande y Pánuco, Fresnillo, Plateros, Potrero, Mazapil, Pico de Teyra, Bonanza, Mezquital, Sombrerete, Pinos, Chalchihuites and Mezquital del Oro.

In Aguascalientes.—Asientos and Tepezalá.

In Jalisco.—Bolaños, Hostotipaquillo, Reyes, Bramador, Estancia, Cuale, San Sebastian, Comanja and Pihuamo.

In San Luis Potosí.—Catorce, Charcas, Guadalcázar, Cerro de San Pedro, Bernalejo and Ramos.

In Guanajuato.—La Luz, Rayas, Valenciana, Santa Rosa, Monte de San Nicolás, Sirena, Villalpando, Nayal, Santa Ana, San Bruno, Joya, Mejiámora, Vejera, Durazno, Atarjea, Gato, San Pedro de los Pozos, Xichu and San Luis de la Paz.

In Querétaro.—Las Aguas, El Doctor, Maconí and Escanela.

In Hidalgo.—Pachuca, Real del Monte, Atotonilco el Chico, Zimapan, Jacala, Cardonal, La Bonanza, La Pechuga, Santa Rosa, Capula, and Tepenené.

In México.—Mineral del Oro, Temascaltepec, Sultepec, El Cristo and Zacualpan.

In Michoacán.—Tlalpujahua, Angangueo, Curucupaseo, Inguaran, Churumuco and Coalcoman.

In Guerrero.—Tasco, Tehuilotepic, Julianita, Huítzuc, Limón, Ajuchitlan, Tepantitlan and Coronilla.

In Morelos.—Huautla.

In Puebla.—Tetela del Oro, La Preciosa, Chiautla, Epatlan, Tecomatlan and Chietla.

In Veracruz.—Tatatila and Zomelahuacan.

In Oaxaca.—Ixtilan, Villa Alta, Teoxomulco and Peras.

To the names of the preceding mineral districts we must add those which are situated in the states of Coahuila, Nuevo

Leon, Tamaulipas and Lower California, and which are situated outside of the zone already spoken of. Amongst these may be mentioned the Sierra de Jimulco, Sierra de Homes, Sierra Mojada and others in Coahuila; Iguana, Montanas and Minas in Nuevo Leon, those of the Sierra de San Carlos and Sierra de San Nicolás in Tamaulipas; El Triunfo, San Antonio Caca-chilas and El Boleo in Lower California.

These data show that out of the two principal branches in to which the Gran Cordillera is divided, the western is very much superior to the eastern in metalliferous deposits, so much so, that many authors have declared that the day which sees these magnificent deposits worked with the necessary amount of capital and intelligence, the results will be really wonderful, especially in the opulent region included in the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango and Sinaloa, not to speak of the virgin ranges of Michoacán and Guerrero.

Before treating of the interesting branch of mining with respect to each one of the states of the Mexican Confederation, it would be well to give the reader a sketch of the mining law which came into force on the 1st. of July 1892.

According to the provisions of that law the native or mineralized substances which come under its action are: gold, platinum, silver, mercury, iron, lead, copper, tin, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manganese, bismuth and arsenic, as well as precious stones, rock salt and sulphur.

Without any necessity of demanding special permission, but always in subjection to the general regulations as to the management and security of the mines, the owner of the soil is allowed to freely work the following substances: iron from the swamps and streams, ochres that are used for coloring, stream tin, combustible materials, oils and mineral waters, building and ornamental stones, earths, sands and clays of all classes, and generally all substances which are not specified in the preceding paragraph.

The same law guarantees the ownership of the mine in per-

petuity, when legally acquired by the payment of Federal taxes and with a title issued by the Department of Fomento, the miner's rights being understood only to extend under ground and not to any surface land, which will continue to be the property of its original owner. At the same time, the law provides for the expropriation of the land required for the mining works, and for arbitration between the owner and the miner in case of difference with respect to the area that is required, or the price of the same.

The working of the mines is circumscribed to fixed limits which can be extended if the land is not already appropriated, under a fresh license, and also provides for the working of veins not belonging to the miner, under agreement with the proprietor. The waters extracted from the mines belong to their owner, but are always subject to the provisions of common law as regards the rights of the proprietor of the land through which they may flow.

As the working of mines and placers is considered a business of public utility, the ground required for them can be acquired, in case of non-agreement, by forcible expropriation.

This law concedes to every inhabitant of the Republic, the right to explore in National lands for mineral deposits, only requiring the explorer to notify the nearest agent of the Department of Fomento; but to undertake explorations in private ground, the consent of the proprietor is first required. In case this is denied, authority can be solicited from the agent above mentioned, giving at the same time the name of some responsible person who will answer for the damages that may be caused by the exploration, to the surface proprietor.

The explorations cannot be carried on within the limits of towns, public works, fortifications and public edifices, neither can they be carried on in private buildings or their dependencies without the previous permission of the owners.

Every mining sett will consist of all the earth to an indefinite depth, and limited on the surface to a horizontal square of a

hundred metres on each side, the interior limit consisting of the corresponding vertical planes as far as the miner chooses to go. On free ground, that is to say, ground not already taken up, the miner can take one or more setts to suit his convenience.

The Agents of the Department of Fomento, in the States, Territories and Federal District, are authorized to receive fees, receive and publish the petitions for mining concessions, order the measurement of the setts and forward to the Department of Fomento copies of all the papers on the subject, for the approval of the Department and issue of the title, and once this is issued the miner enters into possession of his setts without any other formality.

This mining law prescribes the proceedings which are to be observed by these agents in cases of opposition.

The concessionaires will enjoy full liberty in the works that they undertake, whatever may be the number of their laborers, the system of payment, extraction, drainage and ventilation; but with respect to the order and security of the work they are subject to the regulations, and to penalties imposed for their infraction.

For the payment of fees to the Agents of the Department of Fomento, in all mining matters, the following tariff has been established:

I. For the notes on the notification or on the permit to make explorations, referred to in Articles 10 and 11 of the "Regulations for the Administrative Proceedings in Mining Business," and for the filing of the same, one dollar.

II. For entering and for the certificate of permission to explore as referred to in Article 12th of the same regulations, two dollars.

III. For the registry of each petition for a mining concession or the amplification or rectification of mining setts, and for filing the same, one dollar.

IV. For the notifications, and copies of documents, at the rate

of twenty cents for each ten lines or fraction of the same, with ten cents additional for the revision of each one of the leaves contained in the documents which are to be copied.

V. For the writing, comparison and authorization of the copies, certificates and other documents, at the rate of one dollar per each hundred lines or fraction of the same.

VI. For the searching of all classes of documents in the archives, one dollar.

When the interested party cannot give sufficient data and it is necessary to examine documents corresponding to more than one year, one dollar for each year so examined.

VII. For each kilometer going and coming, in the practise of any service, twenty five cents.

VIII. For an ocular or outside inspection, with the corresponding report, five dollars.

IX. For ocular inspections or visits below the surface, five dollars for each hundred metres of depth or fraction of the same in which the workings may be, and five dollars for the corresponding report.

X. For attendance at meetings which do not exceed one hour, three dollars, and for each additional hour or fraction of the same, one dollar.

The Federal taxes which have been above mentioned consist of two parts; one which is paid on one sole occasion, in the form of stamps which will be affixed to the title to property in the mine, and the other which has to be paid annually for each sett in the concession.

The stamps which have to be affixed to each title, amount to ten dollars for each sett or fraction of not less than a half a sett.

The second part of the Federal tax consist in a payment of ten dollars per annum for each sett, and must be paid in the stamp offices every financial year, in third parts before hand, that is to say before the 31st of July, the 30th of November and the 31st of March.

If the proprietor allows the time to pass, as specified by law for each payment, and pays in the second month, he will be liable to a penalty of 50 per cent on the original tax, and if he pays in the third month the penalty will be equal to the value of the entire tax. Once he has allowed the last period to elapse without making the payment with the penalties added, the miner loses all property in the mine without any further appeal.

The causes of forfeiture and loss of property in a mine, according to the former Mining Code were three, whilst the present Code only specifies one. These cause were: The bad condition of a mine which rendered it dangerous to the workmen employed, threatened the ruin of the workings or prevented the investigation and working of the deposit; the want of ventilation in the workings, and lastly for not extracting the waters which prevented the continuation of the work, within a specified time.

These are the principal points of the Mining Law and of the taxes which are levied, but every person who desires to enter into that business in this country ought to provide himself with copies of these laws and of their respective regulations, so as to acquire full information on the subject.

NORTHERN REGION.

Lower California.

The Peninsula of Lower California is traversed from north to south by a range of mountains more than 1,500 kilometers long, and which closely approaches the eastern coast, presenting a specially arid appearance which is in strong contrast with the few valleys which it contains, remarkable for their fertility. The central part of the range generally consists of a granite formation, and volcanic rocks predominate all through the range, giving the whole Peninsula an igneous appearance. The volcano of Las Virgenes, situated in 27° 30' N. latitude appears to have been the center of the former volcanic acti-

vity. These rocks are trachyte, trapp, basalt and others, and these have taken a stratified form which can be observed along the coast of the Gulf from La Paz to Loreto, and wherever these are broken we find the breach filled with pumice stone.

The sulphates of lime, especially those which exist in great masses near Mulegé, are related to the volcanic formations, and the same happens with the numerous springs of selenite and magnesia which form abundant deposits in different parts of the country.

In Lower California the range which traverses its greatest length, presents on its western slopes, the schists which are associated with the gold placers, and in certain regions of the eastern slopes we find metalliferous porphyry with veins of argentiferous ores. In the districts of San Antonio and El Triunfo, to the south of La Paz, a group of mountains rises containing veins of silver and other substances which have been classified as follows:

Decomposed black ores.—Gray silver, plumbago, gray antimony, galena, prismatic and common arsenical pyrites, native sulphur.

Red colored ores.—Chloride of silver, oxide of antimony and lead, carbonate and phosphate of lead, hydroxide of iron, carbonates and hydrosilicates of copper.

In the districts of Las Virgenes and Cacachilas, to the eastward of La Paz, there is another group of mountains with metalliferous veins, which contain:

Near the surface; chlorides and bromides of silver, sulphurous and virgin silver.

At a greater depth; gray copper or black silver ores, silver bearing galena and carbonate of copper.

Besides these, are found spread over the surface loose waterworn rocks proceeding from veins in the neighborhood and containing an abundance of horn and sulphureous silver.

In the Municipality of Todos Santos are several mines of silver, copper and lime.

In that of Santiago, there are mines of gold, silver, copper, chalk, coal, sulphur and lime.

In that of San José del Cabo there is one silver mine.

In Mulegé, the mines are gold, silver, copper, lead, marble, chalk and sulphate of lime.

In Comondu, are found gold, silver, copper, chalk and lime.

In that of Santo Tomás, sulphur and gold.

In the Mineral District of Santa Agueda, Municipality of Mulegé, there are rich copper mines, the annual production of which has been calculated at 6,000 tons.

Copper is very abundant in many other places in the Sierra, as well as in the old Mission of San Fernando.

Besides the gold veins, there are many placers, especially in the Real de Santa Cruz, to the South of San Antonio, in Gallinas, San Rafael, and in some streams at the foot of the Sierra near Mulegé and in the Northern parts of the Peninsula.

The most important mining district in Lower California is that called El Boleo, situated in the Municipality of Mulegé, and divided in three groups which are called, La Providencia, Purgatorio, and Soledad.

During the years 1891 and 1892 the works in these mines were advanced 15,240 metres in the three groups, and the Company possesses a net of servicable galleries extending over 40,418 metres, in which there are 28,110 metres of railway laid. The area that is excavated amounts to 35,934 square metres, which produced 88,660 tons of ore containing 6 to 12 per cent of silver.

In order to push the works of these mines, the Company has made use of the Guillat drills, which do very good work and facilitate the excavation of the drifts and ventilating shafts.

The number, of days work paid for during the year, came to 231,494 with a value of \$ 331,742 30, giving an average day's wage of \$ 1 44, without taking into account the salaries of the chief employes, the accountants and captains of the mines.

The centre of the work is in the group of mines called the

Providencia, near which is an office communicating by telephone with all the others, the Santa Rosalía service and the General Management.

In the Purgatorio group and in the mine called La Ley, the operations are carried on by means of a tramway 300 metres long which runs out of the tunnel, and terminates outside on a dump with a slight inclination, and from there is connected by means of a double tramway with large warehouses having a capacity for 400 to 500 tons of ore.

The Humboldt mine is also in regular working order, and has a tramway from the entrance which allows the ore and rock to be carried out to the dump. Its capacity is equal to the above mentioned mines and it contains some very rich ores.

In the Soledad Group, the mine called San Luis is operated in a thorough workmanlike manner, being well provided with all the necessary shafts, ventilators, steam engines, and everything that is required for the efficient working of a mine.

The company sustains six schools in different parts of the Santa Rosalía District, two of which are for boys, two for girls and two mixed.

One of the important offices of the Santa Rosalía mines, is the smelting works, in which during the year mentioned they treated 84,400 tons of ore, assaying 7.5 per cent. These produced 5,770 tons of base bullion, 66 per cent pure and 1,427 tons of black copper 92 per cent pure.

In the same year the consumption of coke amounted to 14,350 tons, or 17 per cent of the ore treated.

The company loads and unloads on the wharf in the Port of Santa Rosalía, with 13 wooden lighters of 20 tons capacity, which are towed by 7 boats to the vessels in the harbor.

The population of the town of Santa Rosalía is divided as follows:

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	
Santa Rosalía.....	726	531	288	275	1,820
Providencia.....	365	222	152	177	916
Purgatorio.....	316	163	97	101	677
Soledad.....	469	224	107	97	897
	1,876	1,140	644	650	4,310

The wages paid in Santa Rosalía during the same period, were for 115,488 working days with a value of \$ 211,032, giving an average wage of \$ 1 82.

The mining agents established in the Territory of Lower California, have jurisdiction over the following districts:

La Paz. The entire district to the south of the port with the exception of the Sub Prefecture of the center. Residence of the agent, the port of La Paz.

Northern District, including the Island of Cedros. The residence of the agent is Ensenada de Todos Santos.

Mulegé. Central district including Los Angeles. Residence of the agent Mulegé.

SONORA.

The State of Sonora is one of the most important in the Republic, with respect to its mineral riches, and for the variety and high grade of its ores, which include gold, silver, quicksilver and iron. These are found in various forms, such as nuggets, dust and veins. Lead ores are very abundant in this State and form an excellent flux for smelting. Many other mineral substances are found, such as asbestos, caparosa, fine marbles, alabaster, jasper of various colors, flint, load-stone, muriate and carbonate of soda. Enormous masses of virgin iron and large veins of the same metal are found in different points of the Sierra Madre, in the Papagueria, and in the immediate neighborhood of the River Colorado.

The Sierra de Antanes, between the rivers Sonora and Horcasitas, and the mountains of Tonuco and Guadalupe are re-

markable for the abundance of copper ores found in them, all containing more or less gold.

Lead ores are found in great abundance in Aguacaliente, Alamo Muerto, Papagueria, Arizpe and Cieneguilla.

Sulphate of iron is found in large quantities in San Javier, San Antonio de la Huerta, Cieneguilla and Aguacaliente.

Gold and silver constitute the principal mineral products of this State, being principally mined in the districts of Altar, Magdalena, Sahuaripa and Alamos. The gold placers in San Francisco de Cieneguilla, Quitovao, San Antonio, Sonoita, El Zofí, La Basura, San Perfecto, Las Palomas, Alamo, Vado Seco and others are at times so rich as to produce real bonanzas.

The general productions of the mining districts in the State of Sonora are as follows:

In Hermosillo: silver, gold, lead, copper, salt, alum and marbles.

In Guaymas: gold, silver, copper, salt, lead, iron, alum, sulphur and marbles.

In Ures: gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, lime, chalk, rock salt and topazes.

In Arizpe: gold, silver, lead, tin, nitrate of potash, rock salt and marbles.

In Altar: gold, silver, copper, iron, salt, sulphur, carbonate of soda and marble.

In Alamos: gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, antimony, sulphur, rock salt and marble.

In Sahuaripa: gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, sulphur and antimony.

In Oposura: gold, silver, copper, lead, nitrate of potash, lime, chalk, amalgalite and marbles.

Monsieur Charles B. Dahlgren, in his treatise on historical mines, mentions 148 Mineral Districts, but the mining districts which take the first place in the State of Sonora are those of Magdalena and Alamos.

The new district of Alamos includes the important groups of

Alamos, Promontorio, Aduana and Minas Nuevas and embraces an area of 8 leagues containing innumerable mines, some of them being old workings and others new; but the large catalogue of registered mines is daily increased. Amongst the richest mines of this district we have the following:

La Quintera, in the district of Aduana, which, united to those of Zapopan and Santa Ana possesses an area of 121,422 square metres. The veins run from North to South, with a width that varies from 10 to 50 metres. The ores are argentiferous, in white quartz and blue slate, and the assays run from 5 to over 1,000 ounces of silver per carga of 300 pounds. The system of reduction which has been adopted in the works called "Dios Padre," is that of lixiviation and smelting.

La Valenciana in the district of Promontorio, has an area of 800 metres in length by 160 in width. Its vein, which has a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 metres, runs from North to South with an Easterly dip of 15° . It produces argentiferous ores in abundance, which assay from 4 to 9 ounces of silver per carga of 300 pounds. The formation of the vein is black quartz and calcareous spar. The system of reduction is by concentration and by amalgamation of the tailings.

The mine of *Tepustete*, is situated on the Cerro de la Cal in the Rancho de Las Lomas and in the Municipality of Minas Nuevas. The vein has a width of from 5 to 15 metres, and runs S. W. and N. E., producing iron and lime. The mine has four continuous setts, each of which is 200 metres square.

San José, *Santa Rosa* and *La Barra*, are mines belonging to the district of Promontorio. The vein on which they are situated has a width that varies from 20 centimetres to 1 metre, and produces a greenish black silver ore in white quartz and calcareous spar. The assays run from 4 to 500 ounces of silver per carga.

The mines of *Providencia*, *Balvanera*, *Dios Padre* and *La Virgen*, have an area of 510,647 square metres. The three veins, Guijas, Veta Grande and Veta Chica, run in almost parallel di-

reactions with a bearing of North 12° East and with an average dip of 12° . Their respective widths are 2, 3 and 10 metres and the formation consists of calcareous rocks, feldspar and porphyry, the hanging walls being of granite and porphyry. The matrix is quartz and the ores are a compound of lead, copper, iron and zinc which assay 3 to 5 ounces per carga of 300 pounds, whilst some few specimens will go as high as a 100 ounces with a fair color of gold. The system of reduction employed, is that of lixiviation and smelting.

The mineral zone of Cerro Blanco in the district of Magdalena, is of great importance on account of the large number of metalliferous veins which it contains, with abundant ores, of silver and gold. This zone, which is situated in the Municipality of Imures, forms a parallelogram with a length of 22 kilometres and a width of 20, including within that area a great number of mines and the gold placers of Cañada de Oro. The ores which are now worked, are copper, and they are found associated with silver and at times with native gold. These ores are concentrated for exportation.

The Department of Fomento has nine agents in the State of Sonora, each of whom has jurisdiction over a district and resides in the central town of the same.

STATE OF CHIHUAHUA.

The great Sierra Madre which forms the boundary between the States of Sonora and Chihuahua, constitutes one of the most remarkable regions in this country for the abundance and richness of its ores, and the mines in this State are continually increasing in importance. The numerous mining districts existing in the State, produce gold, silver, argentiferous galena, auriferous sulphurets of silver, malachite and argentiferous azurite. Quicksilver is found in the Municipalities of Rayon and Matamoros; copper in Jiménez, Iturbide, Galeana, Vic-

toria and Rayon. Coal is found in Meoqui, Aldama, Bravos and Galeana. Iron is found in Matamoros, Galeana and Jiménez. Lead is found in Iturbide, Galeana, Victoria and Rayon.

The minerals which are at present worked in the State of Chihuahua, are as follows:

DISTRICTS.	NAME OF MINES.	Number of mines.	ORE.
Iturbide.....	Santa Eulalia.....	21	Silver.
	Hacienda del Torreón....	6	Copper and silver.
	Ojinaga.....	2	Silver.
	Sierra de Minillas.....	1	"
	Guadalupe y Calvo.....	1	Silver and gold.
Mina.....	Refugio.....	1	Sulphuret and Chloride of silver.
	San José de Cruces.....	1	Argentiferous galena.
	Durazno.....	1	Sulphuret of silver.
	Sierra Mojada.....	1	Sulphuret of auriferous silver.
	Dura.....	1	Quartz, free gold.
	Tenoriba.....	3	Quartz, free gold, malachite, sulphuret of silver and galena.
	Potrero.....	1	Malachite, argentiferous azurite.
	Morelos.....	15	Native and sulphureous silver, rosicler.
	Charcas.....	4	Native and sulphureous silver, argentiferous grey copper, argentiferous galena.
	Abasolo.....	9	
Guerrero.....	Cusihiuiriachic.....	5	Not stated.
	Gavilana.....	1	
	Carichic.....	1	
	Nonoava.....	1	
	Jesus María.....	7	Gold and silver.
	Moris.....	4	" "
	Uruachic.....	3	Silver.
	Pinos Altos.....	1	Silver and gold.
	Yepachic.....	1	Silver.
	Candameña.....	1	"
Hidalgo.....	Yoquivo.....	2	Silver and gold.
	Cármén.....	1	Silver.
	Mahuarich.....	1	"
	Batuchiquire.....	1	"
	Parral.....	4	"
	Minas Nuevas.....	7	"
	Santa Bárbara.....	5	"
	Sierra del Carrizo.....	6	Silver lead.
	Sierra Naica.....	6	" "