

JUNTA DIRECTIVA DE LA BENEFICENCIA PÚBLICA
EN EL DISTRITO FEDERAL

PRESIDENTE

México, D. F.

10 de octubre de 1932.

Sr. Gral. Agustín Olachea,
Gobernador del Territorio,
Mexicali, B. Cfa

RECIBIDA
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Distinguido y fino amigo:-

Acuso recibo de su atento mensaje del 6 del actual,
que a la letra dice:

" SUPLICO LE PROPORCIONARME COPIA INFORME LLEVO USTED ESA
CAPITAL SIENDO GOBERNADOR ESTE TERRITORIO SOBRE CONSUMO HA-
CESE LADO AMERICANO CUANDO GESTIONABASE PRORROGA HORAS
TRAFICO INTERNACIONAL PUNTO RUEGOLE TAMBIEN DE DATOS CON-
CRETOS SOBRE PARTICULAR A CORONEL RODRIGUEZ FAMILIAR PUNTO
ANTICIPOLE AGRADECIMIENTOS. GOBERNADOR, Gral. A. OLACHEA"

El informe original respectivo fue entregado a la Se-
cretaria de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo para los efectos
que se buscaban, en relación al esfuerzo que desarrollaba mi
gobierno para conseguir la extensión de horas para el tráfi-
co internacional. Copia de la documentación respectiva quedó,
según entiendo, en los archivos de ese Gobierno de su mereci-
do y muy digno cargo. Sin embargo en una búsqueda que hice
en mi archivo particular encontré algunas copias extraordina-
rias de dicha documentación, las que tengo sumo gusto en en-
viarle, y que son en detalle como sigue:

- (1).- Informe general, suministrado por el Departamento de Comercio, Industria y Turismo del Gobierno del Territorio, entonces a mi cargo.
- (2).- Informe de la Comisión sobre la Industria Minera del Territorio.
- (3).- Memorandum de la " Comisión sobre Acción Cooperativa para el buen nombre de Tijuana". Hoteles y Restaurantes.
- (4).- Informe de la Comisión Núm. 11 sobre " El Aspecto de la población de Tijuana."
- (5).- Informe de la Comisión sobre " Sociedades y Asociaciones" en el Territorio.
- (6).- Informe de la Comisión Núm. 7 sobre " Agricultura é Irrigación" en el Territorio.

*Por aprobación de
su atenc.*

JUNTA DIRECTIVA DE LA BENEFICENCIA PÚBLICA

EN EL DISTRITO FEDERAL

PRESIDENTE

-2-

Gral. Agustín Olachea,
Gobernador del Territorio
Norte de la B. California

México, D. F.

- (7).- Informe de la Comisión Núm. 4 sobre "Policía Urbana de Tijuana".-
- (8).- Informe de la Comisión Núm. 2, sobre Escuelas y Educación Pública en la Región de Tijuana.-
- (9).- Artículo del Sr. Santiago Reachi, en inglés, identificando a la Ciudad de Tijuana como la población con el poder adquisitivo, per cápita, de mayor importancia en el universo.-
- (10).- Artículo del periódico "Los Angeles Times" de Los Angeles, California, en el que se reproducen datos estadísticos del Territorio Norte de la Baja California, recopilados los mismos por el Departamento de Comercio, Industrias y Turismo del Gobierno entonces a mi cargo.
- (11).- Copia de comunicación original del Departamento del Tesoro del Gobierno de Washington (Aduanas), dando a conocer las cifras oficiales del intercambio comercial entre el Puerto de San Isidro (Tijuana) y los Estados Unidos.- Año de 1929
- (12).- Copia de comunicación, original del Departamento del Tesoro de Washington (Aduanas), dando a conocer las cifras oficiales del intercambio comercial entre el Puerto de Calexico (Mexicali) y los Estados Unidos. Año de 1929.
- (13).- Artículo de "El Nacional", periódico diario de esta capital con referencia al comercio de la Baja California, Territorio Norte y los Estados Unidos del Norte.
- (14).- Suplemento del periódico, diario de San Diego, Calif. fechado 12 de Enero de 1930, donde vienen diversos artículos, en el idioma inglés, tratando diversos aspectos de la vida económica, y otros puntos, en el Territorio Norte de la Baja California.

Si en la anterior información y documentación falta, específicamente algún dato que sea de interés para usted, le ruego, atentamente, se sirva indicármelo en detalle a efecto de tratar de obtenerlo y facilitárselo, dentro del deseo que tengo de colaborar desde aquí, aunque sea modestamente, a la atinada gestión administrativa de usted.

Sin otro particular y aprovechando la oportunidad para saludarlo con la estimación de siempre, quedo en espera de sus nuevas órdenes. Su amigo atento y seguro servidor

JMT.sbr


J. M. TAPIA



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

San Ysidro, California.

January 17, 1930.

A

Mr. S. B. Reachi,
Commercial Agent in the District,
Tijuana, B. C. Mexico.

Sir:

11

Complying with your request of the 15th instant,
listed below will be found the information we are
able to give you concerning the matter referred to
in your letter:

Number of automobiles entering the U. S.	----	1,051,828
Value Imports from Mexico	-----	\$ 307,823.
Value Exports to Mexico	-----	\$ 5,053,845.

for the calendar year 1929, at the Port of San Ysidro,
California.

#361,668

Respectfully,

FAM/mrs

F. A. Markley,
Deputy Collector in Charge.

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1924-1927 DN

WHERE IS THE HIGHEST, PER CAPITA,
PURCHASING POWER OF THE WORLD?

Issued by the "EL DIARIO", Lower
California's only daily newspaper.

Abstract

BRIEF HISTORIC SKETCH OF BAJA CALIFORNIA

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FROM out of a land of vanishing peoples, rich in yesterdays and tragic in tolls, emerged with an epochal chapter to be added to the history of the four-century custom the Territory of Lower California, Mexico--forgotten giver of civilization to California. Where Spanish conquistadores searched for fabulous cities pictured with streets of gold in fanciful romancing; where Jesuits, with an unswerving devotion to the cross, fought back the choking desert.

It was in 1527 that Cortez sent the first expedition into Lower California in search of treasure. Sailing up the inner side, the voyagers believed the peninsula to be an island and for more than a century Lower California was pictured on the crude maps as such, under the name of Las Islas Californias. For 150 years after that date all efforts of Spain to occupy the country ended

in disastrous failures.

In October 1697 Padre Juan Maria Salvatierra, leading a small band of Jesuit zealots and an escort of six soldiers, landed at the Bay of San Bruno and nearby soon erected the mission of Loreto, which, in reality, became the fountain head of all subsequent missions of the Pacific Coast. For 70 years the Jesuits extended their missions and gave Lower California the country's greatest activity and prosperity.

The French Jesuits were expelled by royal edict in 1768 when the Spanish Franciscans, under Padre Junipero Serra entered. The latter remained until 1773 when the country was surrendered to the Dominicans and Padre Junipero Serra moved northward to plant the first civilization in Nueva California at San Diego.

At the time that Padre Salvatierra was withdrawn from the almost superhuman tasks that he and his

followers had accomplished, the Indian population of the peninsula was estimated to be 25,000. Today those tribes have vanished. There are few of the remnants left, who even can speak the pure mother tongue, having, instead, a corrupted Spanish largely as their language. The Cocopahs in the northern part represent, probably, the purest Indian strain remaining. Today the entire population of the peninsula is less than that, for instance, of Glendale.

But after the formant and decaying centuries when most of the missions have become ruins, a renaissance is there, already. Turned from the eddies of stagnation, Lower California is directed into modern currents of advance. Forces are now working to this end.

From the standpoint of trade with the United States exclusively, this, as yet little known land, although right next to the United States, represents perhaps the highest per ca-

pita purchasing power in the world. This is described herein, later on.

AN ECONOMIC EXPLANATION.

If the development in this District of its agriculture, industry, commerce, mining, cattle raising and fisheries is considered in comparison to its very few years of business life, that development certainly deserves to be classified as astounding, and it is no difficult matter to predict the extent and importance to be reached by the activities in these different branches, with the extensive agricultural lands that the territory contains, the rich minerals that its earth covers, its great natural ranges suitable for cattle raising, its most abundant sea products from its long coast lines, the geological indications of the existence of petroleum and of many other natural resources; in addition to all this, the proximity of the markets for its products and the magnificent facilities of communication made practicable by its

extensive sea coasts on the littoral of the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California, besides the railroad line that crosses the northern part of the territory and the new railway under actual construction from Mexicali to San Felipe, both of which lines connect with the lines of the United States and Mexico.

In reference to the importance of the development reached by this District, it should be noted that in the Valley of Mexicali alone, 85,000 bales of cotton and 42,500 tons of cotton seed, besides thousands of tons of alfalfa and other crops, are produced annually.

The major part of the commercial interchange is conducted with the State of California, to the extent that at least 95% of the articles imported into the District come from or through California and 98% of the products of the District are also exported through California.

As a consequence, this federal territory is strongly allied with the State of California in a business way and as a matter of fact it is the people of

California who to a large extent developed this District through their business interests, and naturally, they, as neighbors, have availed themselves of a great part of the opportunities offered to enter into legitimate exploitation of industry, commerce, agriculture, mining, cattle-raising, fisheries, and the oil possibilities. The business men of the State of California must be, for the same reason of neighborhood, the ones who will continue to supply the consumer's markets, shipping to them millions and millions of dollars in merchandise to provide for our growing demand that increases notably day by day owing to the enormous increase in population of the District and the establishment of new industries that will require articles that cannot be produced here.

The Northern District of Lower California, as well as all the other entities of the Mexican Republic, hold immense natural resources for which national capital does not suffice for its exploitation, foreign

capital being absolutely necessary.

With this fact in mind, we have thrown our doors wide open to foreign investors, knowing that with their help we shall obtain a more rapid advancement in the development of these natural resources.

In this District, as well as in the rest of the Republic, our doors will continue to be left wide open to the investment of foreign capital for legitimate business, and we only ask of the Americans, (very especially of our neighbors of California, who are the principal investors), and of all other foreigners in general, that in bringing their financial resources they bring also, their firm intention to respect our laws, not to come possessed of an egotistical spirit nor with a tone of despotism and arrogance of superiority; that when they venture into their legitimate activities in the development of our natural resources they endeavor to leave behind them a trail that will be beneficial and permanent in nature, and that, if they return to

~~With this fact in mind, we have~~

their respective countries, they shall take with them, if not a remembrance of gratitude for the place that granted them cordial hospitality and its resources, at least that they not use the riches that they extracted from that hospitable land to insult the Mexican people, from whom they received all manner of attentions, guarantees and considerations.

A G R I C U L T U R E: Cotton occupies the first place in agriculture. The major activities occur in the Valley of Mexicali. The average annual crop amounts to 80,000 bales, with 500 lbs. to the bale. There are, under cultivation, 600 acres of wheat with an average crop of 3,330,000 lbs. Barley cultivation in 400 acres yielded 2,550,000 lbs. Alfalfa is cultivated in an extention of 11,000 acres, the steady crop returns amounting to 13,320,000 lbs. An average of 2,000 tons of oats hay is produced.- The most extensive unit area of cotton production in the irrigated cotton-growing section of the Southwest is not on United States soil. Cotton is the principal crop of the District. One can ride for 35 miles or more north or south or east and west through continous fields of cotton all grown from seed of one variety. If this 210 square miles of cotton plantation were in a strip 210 miles long and a mile wide the vastness of this unit of cotton planting would be better appreciated by a 422 mile around the four sides of it. This industry started in the Valley of Mexicali in the year of 1913. The cotton industry in the Valley of Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico, shows these official figures:

- 1.- It has over 7,000 employees.
- 2.- Its payroll averages \$15,000. daily.
- 3.- Has under cultivation 250,000 acres with additional 100,000 acres more, now under preparation.
- 4.- It has an average production of 75,000 bales annually--and will increase.
- 5.- Average production of cotton in Mexico is 350 lbs. of lint to the acre.

The Tijuana region exported through Tijuana into the United States, according to United States Customs figures, during a period covering July 1st. 1929 to June 9th 1930, a total, in pounds, of 1,304,972.- The Tijuana region produces annually 400,000 pounds of oats; 100,000 pounds of barley; 30,000 pounds of wheat. They export annually an average of 6,000 heads of wool herd and 130,000 pounds of wool. The price, per head, of wool-bearing animals such as lambs, mutton, runs about five dollars. The price of wool is regulated by the open market and fluctuates between 24¢ and 33¢ per pound. The construction of Rodríguez dam, sixteen miles Southeast from Tijuana, is under way. It is half built. It has cost thus far two and a half million dollars. It will cost another similar amount before it is completed.

A U T O M O B I L E S: The total number of automobiles, originating in the United States, which entered the city of Tijuana, Baja California, through the State of California, amounted to over five millions, according to United States Border official figures.--

~~This indicates the field that there is for automobile supplies and accessories. More garages are needed. The merchandising department of "EL DIARIO" can outline, specific studies, covering~~

This indicates the field that there is for automobile supplies and accessories. More garages are needed. The merchandising department of "EL DIARIO" can outline, specific studies, covering each commodity in the automobile industry. One automobile dealer in San Diego, registered over \$250,000 worth of automobile sales to Mexicans living in the District. The sales comprised both, new and used cars, of a type whose cost runs in the \$2,000. class. Actual name of dealer supplied on request, address, The Merchandising

Department of "EL DIARIO". There are 2,000 motor cars, both pleasure vehicles and motor trucks registered in the District and valued at \$ 1,050,000. dollars. These registrations cover cars actually in Baja California but excludes the numerous motor cars of Lower Californians who live on the American side and which considerably outnumber those registered locally. One single dealer in San Diego, California, reports the sale of approximately 250,000. dollars for the year 1929, of cars in and about the 2,000. dollar class.

B A N K S: There is a corporation that maintains branches in the three important cities of the Northern District of Baja California, Mexico. The cities are Mexicali, Ensenada and Tijuana. Banks, in the Republic of Mexico, can operate only a duly legalized chart approved by the Federal Minister of Finance and are reliable in every respect. There are other private banks, principally in Mexicali, equally responsible, operating under Government supervision. To gain an idea as to the importance of these institutions, one bank, capitalized at \$ 100,000 carries over \$1,000,000. in deposits. Banks in San Diego, Chula Vista, San Ysidro, El Centro in the State of California, absorb a substantial number of Baja California depositors, both commercial and private. The Merchandising Department of "EL DIARIO" can point out how collections can be effected through Baja California banks to greater advantage of business transacted between the United States interests and Baja California clients. It can also point out the method whereby credit and installment sales, originating in the United States can be made thoroughly safe when extending sales to Baja California.

From the standpoint of government operation the Northern District of Baja California, is free from creditors. The combined expenditures and apportionment of finances of the local government covering the period 1926 to 1929 amount to 4,500,000. dollars. The total income of government for the same period amounted to 6,300,000. dollars.

B U I L D I N G: The three principal cities in Baja California, Mexicali, Ensenada and Tijuana, record a value of over \$ 56,000.000. in buildings. Permits for additional construction in the three named points, and along the Tijuana-Ensenada highway are pouring into the District Government's office, and it is expected that 1931 and 1932 will be record years. Building in Tijuana and Ensenada during 1929 and 1920 represents an investment in excess of \$ 7,000.000. Building for 1931-1932 will well exceed the figures for the two preceeding years. Construction materials for building hotels, according to recent Federal decree may be interned, along the border, into Baja California, free of duties. Inquire from the Merchandising Department of "EL DIARIO" if interested. The field for building materials is one of the most important in Baja California. "EL DIARIO" reaches every person interested in building in Baja California, almost without a single exception. The Mexicali to the Gulf railroad is being constructed in Baja California, The major part of it is already completed and trains are running. The most difficult part of this construction consisted of 20 miles in which the erection and placing of 30 bridges had to be accomplished. One of the bridges runs across the Colorado River in the Mexican side. The road will link the city of Mexicali with Port Otis in the Gulf of Cortez.

C L I M A T E: In the memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, Edward W. Nelson, Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture says, regarding Baja California climate, the following:

"THROUGHOUT THE PENINSULA THE HEALTHFULNESS OF THE CLIMATE IS UNEXCELLED." Then he adds: "THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF THE NORTHERN PARTS (applying to the NORTHERN DISTRICT OF BAJA CALIFORNIA) ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH PREVAIL IN THE IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING SECTIONS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA."

Within a coastal belt, over three miles wide, from the border, south into the Northern District and as far as the Cedros Islands, the temperatures are much like those at San Diego, California, which range from 32° F. in winter to 101° F. in summer. Mexicali and its Valley shows one of the most remarkable temperature extremes, perhaps, unmatched anywhere in the world. Observations for several years show extremes ranging from 18° F. in winter to 180° in summer. The dry atmosphere however, makes the entire region positively healthy and the climate there is often prescribed by famous specialists for diverse ailments. Tijuana and Ensenada are the two cities on the pacific coast, Tijuana located at short distance from the shore and Ensenada lying on one of the most beautiful natural bays in the world.

E D U C A T I O N: In 1927ⁱⁿ the northern district of Lower California there were in operation 54 schools, each in a building, throughout the district, five thousand students are taken care of in these units. The number of students in attendance amounts to 97 per cent of the total child population of the district. The 54 schools are

divided as follows: Elemental school, 14; high schools, 4; rural schools, (scattered throughout the District), 33; adult night schools, 1; industrial school, 1; preparatory school, 1.

There are no private schools in the district. A most important reason for this is the outstanding fact that the government schools more than amply care for the need.

The yearly operating expenses of the district amount to 4,744,597.50 pesos. For educational purposes Governor Rodriguez has assigned 1,754,095. pesos or 47 per cent of the total costs of maintenance of the government.

There is in consequence a sum of 350.82 pesos annually spent for each child attending the schools, ~~assuming the~~ assuming the school population at 5000 children, or 97 per cent of the total available school age children. It is well to point out that the amount spent by the district governor on schooling a child, per day, amounts to several times the salary that a worker received prior to the 1910 revolution.

These figures affect the period covering **three** years, from 1924 to 1927. In the last two years, however, additional buildings have been built, prominently of recent ones, the high school now being built on one of the hills in Tijuana, at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars.

The appropriations for educational purposes in the district show beyond any doubt ~~that~~ the progress made. In 1896 there was appropriated 8,696,65 pesos. In 1907, 58,710. pesos. In 1920, 370,762. pesos. In 1923, 664,660. pesos. In 1925, 1,125,270. pesos. In 1926, 1,527,130. pesos. In 1927, 1,754,095. pesos and in 1929, the figure exceeds 2,000,000. pesos.

There are 2573 male children in the various schools and 2263 girls a total of 4836. The total population of the northern

girls, a total of 4836. The total population of the northern district of Baja California does not exceed 30,000. This includes approximately 6000 Chinese.

Nearly all schools carry as part of their equipment a modern radio, these receiving sets being placed particularly in rural schools where at night the townsfolk gather around the radio and hear the world news.

HOTELS: - With a traffic in excess of 7,000,000 tourists yearly reaching Tijuana, Ensenada, Mexicali, Tecate and by way points, the field for hotels is wide open. Hotels are being built, constantly, some of them like the Agua Caliente unit at Tijuana, valued at over \$7,000,000 and others like the Playa de Ensenada built at a cost of over \$ 1,000,000. There is a chain hotel system, consisting of one hotel at each point, Mexicali, Ensenada and Tijuana as are over 50 small hostelries, these latter totally inadequate for the needs. The tendency, for the future, is to construct numerous new hotels, of small capacity, at reach of tourists principally in Tijuana, along the highway as far as Ensenada. Old hostelries and hotels are being remodeled constantly.

Here is a brilliant trade awaiting the hotel supply business. Glassware, table cloth, napkins, dishware, silver, pottery, stoves, furniture, are but a few of the commodities constantly purchased by the important units engaged in this business in Baja California. "E L DIARIO" safely reaches, almost without any exception, every prospective purchase, as it has a circulation of importance among all investors and operators of these premises.

The merchandising Department of "EL DIARIO" can assist the hotel supply business institutions with efficiency in planning to place before this important trade their goods and prices.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY: 50% of the total purchases made by Mexico in foreign countries, in the year 1913, came from the United States. Today Mexico purchases over 72% of its total importations from the United States. The total trade of Mexico and the United States during 1928 exceeded one billion ~~xxx000xxx~~ (1,000,000,000:) dollars. The principal products of importation were wheat and flour, lard, eggs and dairy products, butter, vegetable oils, malt, common lumber, construction materials, vegetable products, food stuffs, etc.

Mexicali's trade with the United States, during 1929, amounted to \$ 15,500,000. Tijuana's trade with the United States amounted to \$ 6,270,598. and of this total \$5,827,384 was imported into Tijuana from the United States. Ensenada's trade with the United States ~~amounted~~ ^{amounted} to \$ 1,750,000. with 90% of that amount representing importations into Ensenada from the United States. Trade figures covering other smaller centers, amount to \$ 500,000 with 90% of the total representing importations from the United States. The total trade of the Northern District of Baja California with the United States for the period 1929 (latest available) amounts to \$ 24,020,598!

Importations from the mainland of Mexico, Europe and other countries, exceed 19,000,000. The grand total, in figures covering trade with the Northern District of Baja California, exceeds \$ 46,000,000. annually!

"EL DIARIO" covers, by paid circulation, every important

factor contributing to these transactions. These can be best reached through Baja California's only daily newspaper, operating a merchandising Department highly specialized that will answer your request for a special survey.

Mexicali Industris are capitalized at \$ 17,000,000.

Tijuana Industries are capitalized at 2,700,000.

Ensenada Industries are capitalized at 4,500,000.

Tecate Industries are capitalized at 1,000,000.

Total 25,200,000.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx\$5,000,000~~

A single plant in Mexicali, engaged in the manufacture of cottonseed products gives an idea of the industrial importance developed and that of the immediate future:

- 1.- The plant is capitalized at \$ 5,000,000.
- 2.- It operates a ginning plant with 20 stands.
- 3.- It has a complete, modern oil mill.
- 4.- It operates a complete vegetable plant.
- 5.- It has its own cottonseed oil refinery.
- 6.- It has its own feeding yards - 5,000 heads are easily accommodated in their live-stock ~~yards~~. yards.
- 7.- It has its own warehouses.
- 8.- It operates a financing department, with funds appropriated for cultivation of 30,000 acres of cotton land.

It produces, annually:

Cottonseed oil 8,664,177 pounds.
 Vegetable lard 1,984,140 pounds.
 Cottonseed wool 3,968,280 pounds.
~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~
 Cottonseed meal 24,250,600 pounds.
 Linters 17,328,354 pounds.

The Malt plant at Tecate is capable of producing 15,000 tons

of malt.

The packing industry near Ensenada is capable of a sales turnover equivalent to \$ 2,000,000. a year.

Baja California is only commencing its industrial activities.

T U R N O V E R: Sales registered in the City of Tijuana, during 1929, for merchandise sold and paid for \$ 7,185,644.79. Purchases of merchandise by Tijuana unrecorded by Customs, either in Mexico or the United States, and with reference to purchases of individuals while visiting San Diego and cities between San Diego and Tijuana \$ 3,205,659.75.

Gross profits of commercial operations in Tijuana during the year 1929 according to Mexican Income Tax office at Tijuana \$ 3,979,985 .00 . This amount is exclusively with reference to profit, gross, in actual sales of merchandise.

The Federal Revenue Collector at Tijuana collected in the year 1929 Federal taxes in the amount of \$ 230,000 levied exclusively because of commercial activities.

~~XXXXXXXX~~

P A Y R O L L S: Payrolls in the Mexicali District amount to ~~more~~ from 10,000 to 18,000 dollars per day. ~~Payrolls in~~
~~the Tijuana District~~

Mexicali payrolls,	\$ 7,000,000. annually.
Tijuana payrolls,	1,000,000 annually.
Ensenada Payrolls,	230,000. annually.
District Government payrolls,	600,000. annually.

PURCHASING POWER: The total population of the Northern District of Baja California is not in excess of 35,000. The total trade with this area amounts to 46,000,000. dollars annually. If a division is struck here, undoubtedly here we find the highest, per capita, purchasing power in the world.

AREA AND POPULATION: The Northern District of Lower California forms the northern part of the peninsula and is located between 28° and $32^{\circ} 41'$ latitude north and $13^{\circ} 41'$ and 18° west of the meridian of Mexico.

Its boundaries are: to the north, the State of California of the North American Union; to the northeast, the State of Arizona of the same country and that of Sonora of our own Mexico, the Colorado river running between; to the east, the Gulf of California or of Cortez; to the west, the Pacific Ocean, and to the south, the Southern District of Lower California, the dividing line being the parallel 280, in accord with the decree of July 1, 1891.

The greatest length is 653 kilometers (405 miles) and the minimum width 81 kilometers or 50 miles.

The boundary line on the northern end of the peninsula measures 263 kilometers or 163 miles, this line being the boundary line of a part of the Republic as well as that of the peninsula and indicated by a number of stone monuments, which run from a point on the coast to the northwest of Tijuana to the Colorado river, at a point near Yuma, State of Arizona.

The total area of the district is 75,144 square kilometers or 47,094 square miles.

It is divided politically into ^{the} "delegations" of Tijuana and Ensenada. The City of Mexicali, which is likewise the capital of the district, is the official residence or seat of government of the local authorities representing the Federal Executive.

The population of the District is as follows: Mexicali region, 17,000. Tijuana region, 8,500. Ensenada region, 7,000. Tecate region, 1,500. There are 1,000 inhabitants scattered in out of the way ranches.